IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA, Appellant(s), vs.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C092174 SC No: 61734

RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME 7

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT ROY D. MORAGA # 31584 PROPER PERSON 1200 PRISON RD. LOVELOCK, NV 89419

ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT STEVEN B. WOLFSON, ESQ. DISTRICT ATTORNEY 200 LEWIS AVE. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

C092174 STATE OF NEVADA vs. ROY D. MORAGA

<u>INDEX</u>

VOLUME:	PAGE NUMBER:
1	1 - 220
2	221 - 441
3	442 - 662
4	663 - 882
5	883 - 1101
6	1102 - 1320
7	MINUTES

VOL	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1117 - 1120
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	442 - 442
4	03/05/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	757 - 758
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	702 - 704
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	764 - 766
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	443 - 445
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF DEFENDANT	705 - 706
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	767 - 768
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	1121 - 1122
5	04/30/1998	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	887 - 888
5	09/27/2004	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	1061 - 1062
1	06/13/1990	AMENDED INFORMATION	118 - 121
3	11/13/1991	AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	461 - 463
4	07/31/1992	ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	670 - 680
4	10/29/1996	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	859 - 861
5	06/15/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	910 - 911
5	09/28/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	947 - 948
5	02/18/2004	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1044 - 1045
6	02/10/2005	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1102 - 1103
6	03/02/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1214 - 1216
6	03/05/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1219 - 1220
6	09/18/2012	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1317 - 1318

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
7	11/09/2012	CERTIFICATE OF COPY AND TRANSMITTAL OF RECORD	
5	02/25/2002	CERTIFICATE OF INMATE'S INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNT	968 - 968
5	01/17/1997	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	886 - 886
4	08/05/1996	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	830 - 830
1	12/28/1989	CRIMINAL BINDOVER	1 - 11
3	01/27/1992	CRIMINAL SETTING SLIP	469 - 469
1	06/27/1990	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	140 - 141
3	11/13/1991	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	464 - 465
3	02/13/1992	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	471 - 471
4	10/07/1996	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	849 - 850
5	06/13/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	907 - 908
5	09/22/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	944 - 945
6	02/10/2005	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	1104 - 1105
7	11/09/2012	DISTRICT COURT MINUTES	
3	02/20/1992	EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	472 - 472
5	02/09/2004	EX PARTE MOTION FOR EXCESS FEES	1030 - 1036
4	02/20/1996	EX PARTE MOTION FOR FEES FOR EXPERT SERVICES	707 - 711
5	09/27/2004	EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1063 - 1069
3	10/03/1991	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	446 - 447
6	01/10/2006	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	1123 - 1124
6	02/08/2007	FINDING OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW	1201 - 1206
4	09/06/1996	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	833 - 838
6	08/13/2012	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1275 - 1281
1	01/09/1990	INFORMATION	12 - 14
1	03/15/1990	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY	42 - 66
1	07/07/1990	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	146 - 147
1	03/13/1990	JURY LIST	41 - 41

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
1	06/04/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO AMEND INFORMATION	85 - 117
4	02/20/1996	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO COMPEL, PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD	712 - 726
1	02/05/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	31 - 34
5	10/18/2004	MOTION AND ORDER FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND REINSTATE MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	1075 - 1082
6	02/22/2006	MOTION AND ORDER TO TRANSPORT AND PRODUCE INMATE FOR HEARING	1169 - 1173
6	03/05/2007	MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL ON APPEAL	1221 - 1222
5	06/01/1998	MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	905 - 906
4	04/11/1996	MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	791 - 794
3	10/03/1991	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	448 - 448
4	02/20/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	727 - 727
4	03/05/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	759 - 759
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	769 - 769
5	02/25/2002	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	969 - 971
6	01/10/2006	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1125 - 1126
4	08/26/1993	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; MOTION FOR AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION TO INCLUDE JAIL TIME CREDITS AND AFFIDAVIT OF PETITION	683 - 693
6	08/06/2012	MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1257 - 1270
5	12/16/2003	MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	996 - 1006
4	07/21/1992	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	667 - 669
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	770 - 773

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
3	01/02/1992	MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL FOR APPEAL	466 - 468
5	04/30/1998	MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	889 - 890
5	02/25/2002	MOTION TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE AND ORDER	972 - 980
5	08/06/1998	MOTION TO STRIKE	918 - 924
2	09/26/1991	MOTION TO TRANSFER SENTENCING BACK TO DEPARTMENT VII	439 - 441
5	10/31/2002	MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	982 - 987
4	04/09/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	785 - 788
4	08/02/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	826 - 829
5	10/19/2004	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1083 - 1088
6	09/13/2007	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1241 - 1248
4	10/30/1995	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	698 - 701
5	04/30/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	949 - 951
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	952 - 959
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	960 - 967
6	05/02/2005	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	1113 - 1116
3	10/04/1991	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - REMAND	454 - 458
1	06/27/1990	NOTICE OF APPEAL	142 - 143
3	10/30/1991	NOTICE OF APPEAL	460 - 460
4	09/27/1996	NOTICE OF APPEAL	847 - 848
5	06/13/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	909 - 909
5	09/22/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	946 - 946

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER :
5	02/17/2004	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1038 - 1039
6	02/10/2005	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1106 - 1106
6	03/02/2007	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1217 - 1218
6	09/17/2012	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1312 - 1316
6	02/22/2006	NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS	1174 - 1174
6	02/13/2007	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF DECISION AND ORDER	1207 - 1213
6	08/21/2012	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1282 - 1289
4	04/17/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	796 - 799
4	09/20/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	839 - 846
4	10/28/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	851 - 858
5	05/29/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	901 - 904
5	07/07/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	914 - 917
6	04/08/2005	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	1109 - 1112
5	02/26/2002	NOTICE OF HEARING - CRIMINAL	981 - 981
3	10/03/1991	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	449 - 453
4	03/05/1996	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	760 - 763
1	06/29/1990	ORDER	144 - 145
1	08/02/1990	ORDER	148 - 149
4	08/17/1992	ORDER	681 - 682
6	03/30/2005	ORDER	1107 - 1108
3	02/10/1992	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL	470 - 470
6	03/23/2007	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1239 - 1240
5	06/30/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	912 - 913
5	01/07/2004	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1028 - 1029

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	10/05/2012	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1319 - 1320
5	05/28/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	899 - 900
5	08/27/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO STRIKE	942 - 943
3	10/23/1991	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	459 - 459
5	11/21/2002	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF	988 - 988
5	02/11/2004	ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF EXCESS FEES	1037 - 1037
6	01/12/2006	ORDER FOR PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	1162 - 1162
2	09/13/1991	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE	437 - 438
6	04/21/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1186 - 1187
6	05/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1188 - 1189
6	06/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1199 - 1200
4	08/27/1996	ORDER FOR TRANSCRIPTS	832 - 832
6	01/27/2006	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1167 - 1168
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	473 - 474
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	475 - 476
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	477 - 478
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	479 - 480
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	481 - 482
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	483 - 484
2	01/09/1991	ORDER RELEASING EVIDENCE	435 - 435
1	06/13/1990	ORDER TO AMEND INFORMATION	122 - 122

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
1	02/15/1990	ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	39 - 40
4	04/17/1996	ORDER TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD	800 - 801
2	01/09/1991	PETITION FOR RELEASE OF EVIDENCE	436 - 436
4	02/20/1996	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	728 - 748
6	01/10/2006	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1127 - 1161
1	05/16/1990	PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT (UNFILED) CONFIDENTIAL	75 - 84
1	03/15/1990	PROPOSED VERDICT	71 - 74
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	485 - 485
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	486 - 486
3	02/28/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	487 - 487
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	488 - 488
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	489 - 489
4	08/27/1993	RECEIPT OF COPY	694 - 694
5	12/17/2003	RECEIPT OF COPY	1007 - 1007
4	04/09/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY AND CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	789 - 790
4	04/15/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	795 - 795
4	08/05/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	831 - 831
5	01/05/2004	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1023 - 1027
6	08/28/2012	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1290 - 1297
6	05/24/2006	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1190 - 1198
5	01/05/2005	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND MOTION TO DISMISS	1099 - 1101

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER :
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF APRIL 17, 1996	862 - 866
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 12, 1996	867 - 871
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 21, 1996	872 - 875
1	01/24/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF DECEMBER 26, 1989	15 - 30
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF FEBRUARY 15, 1990	490 - 491
1	02/12/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 11, 1990	35 - 38
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 23, 2006	1223 - 1226
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 5, 2004	1046 - 1052
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 15, 1996	876 - 877
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 19, 1996	878 - 882
1	06/13/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 13, 1990 (UNFILED)	123 - 139
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 26, 2006	1227 - 1233
1	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUED)	150 - 220
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUATION)	221 - 264
3	03/27/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990	520 - 657
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 13, 1990	265 - 387
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 15, 1990	388 - 434
5	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 6, 1996	883 - 885
3	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 7, 1990	658 - 662
4	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 9, 1990	663 - 664
5	05/14/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MAY 11, 1998	1057 - 1060
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 13, 2002	1053 - 1056
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 11, 1991	492 - 494
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 14, 1991	495 - 499
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 21, 1991	500 - 511
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 9, 1991	512 - 514
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF SEPTEMBER 23, 1991	515 - 519

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
4	05/26/1992	REQUEST FOR RECORDS	665 - 666
6	08/28/2012	REQUEST TO FILE EXHIBIT 1	1298 - 1311
4	09/29/1993	SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	695 - 697
5	11/27/2002	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTIO TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	989 - 993
6	03/16/2007	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1234 - 1238
5	12/26/2003	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1008 - 1022
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR TRANSPORT	1175 - 1178
4	04/01/1996	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD, PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION) AND MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	774 - 784
5	05/08/1998	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	891 - 898
6	08/09/2012	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1271 - 1274
6	01/19/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1163 - 1166
6	05/16/2012	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1249 - 1256
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1179 - 1185
5	08/17/1998	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE	925 - 941
5	12/15/2004	STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1089 - 1098
4	06/27/1996	STATE'S SUPPLEMENTAL OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	816 - 822

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
5	06/11/2003	STIPULATION AND ORDER	994 - 995
4	05/20/1996	SUBSTATION OF ATTORNEYS	802 - 803
4	07/16/1996	SUPPLEMENT REPLY AND OPPOSITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	823 - 825
5	09/27/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL ACT	1070 - 1074
4	02/20/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF AND POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	749 - 756
5	02/17/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF TO STATES OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1040 - 1043
4	06/13/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	804 - 815
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT I	67 - 67
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT II	68 - 68
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT III	69 - 69
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT VI	70 - 70

THE SEALED PORTION OF THESE MINUTES WILL FOLLOW VIA U.S. MAIL.

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

April 25, 2012

89C092174

The State of Nevada vs Roy D Moraga

April 25, 2012

8:30 AM

Status Check

HEARD BY:

Cadish, Elissa F.

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 15B

COURT CLERK:

Keith Reed

RECORDER:

Jessica Kirkpatrick

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT:

Ferreira, Amy L. Attorney
State of Nevada Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Court stated findings noting after the change of venue the Deft's case was calendared in Department V on a civil calendar in error, and was then recalendared in Department VI and ORDERED, Deft's Pro Per Motion for Judicial action GRANTED; matter set for hearing regarding the Deft's Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus; state's response to be filed by June 13th; Deft's Motion For Appointment Of Counsel CONTINUED.

NDC

7-16-12 HEARING: DEFT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS...DEFT'S EXPARTE MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

CLERK'S NOTE: The above minute order has been distributed to: Roy D. Moraga #31584, Love Lock Correctional Center, 1200 Prison Road, Love Lock NV. 89419

PRINT DATE: 11/09/2012 Page 49 of 51 Minutes Date: January 11, 1990

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor COURT MINUTES July

July 16, 2012

89C092174 The State of Nevada vs Roy D Moraga

July 16, 2012 8:30 AM All Pending Motions

HEARD BY: Cadish, Elissa F. COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 15B

COURT CLERK: Keith Reed

RECORDER: Jessica Kirkpatrick

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Rinetti, Dena I. Attorney

State of Nevada Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- HEARING: DEFT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS...DEFT'S EXPARTE MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

In the absence of the Deft., Court advised there will not be any argument. Court stated findings and ORDERED, Deft's Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus and Exparte Motion For Appointment of counsel DENIED.

NDC

CLERK'S NOTE: The above minute order has been distributed to: Roy D. Moraga #31584, Ely State Prison, POB 1989, Ely Nv., 89301

PRINT DATE: 11/09/2012 Page 50 of 51 Minutes Date: January 11, 1990

DISTRICT COURT **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

August 27, 2012

89C092174

The State of Nevada vs Roy D Moraga

August 27, 2012

8:30 AM

Motion

HEARD BY:

Cadish, Elissa F.

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 15B

COURT CLERK: Keith Reed

RECORDER:

Jessica Kirkpatrick

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT:

Rinetti, Dena I. Attorney State of Nevada Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- In the absence of the Deft., Court noted there will not be any argument. Court stated findings noting the Deft. is seeking reconsideration of the ruling of July 16th due to his absence and ORDERED, Deft's Pro Se Motion For Reconsideration DENIED; there was no argument in the Deft's absence, and no basis for reconsideration.

NDC

CLERK'S NOTE: The above minute order has been distributed to: Roy D. Moraga #31584. Love Lock Correctional Center, 1200 Prison Road, Love Lock Nv. 89419

PRINT DATE: 11/09/2012 January 11, 1990 Page 51 of 51 Minutes Date:

Certification of Copy and Transmittal of Record

State of Nevada	7	SS
County of Clark	5	333

Pursuant to the Supreme Court order dated September 28, 2012, I, Steven D. Grierson, the Clerk of the Court of the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the complete trial court record for the above referenced case. The record comprises six volumes with pages numbered 1 through 1316.

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff(s),

VS.

ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant(s),

now on file and of record in this office.

Case No: C092174

Dept No: VI

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto Set my hand and Affixed the seal of the Court at my office, Las Vegas, Nevada This 9 day of November 2012.

Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court

Barbara J. Gutzmer, Deputy Clerk

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,
Appellant(s),
vs.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C092174 SC No: 61734

RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME 6

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT ROY D. MORAGA # 31584 PROPER PERSON 1200 PRISON RD. LOVELOCK, NV 89419 ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT STEVEN B. WOLFSON, ESQ. DISTRICT ATTORNEY 200 LEWIS AVE. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

C092174 STATE OF NEVADA vs. ROY D. MORAGA

<u>INDEX</u>

VOLUME:	PAGE NUMBER:
1	1 - 220
2	221 - 441
3	442 - 662
4	663 - 882
5	883 - 1101
6	1102 - 1320

VOL	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1117 - 1120
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	442 - 442
4	03/05/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	757 - 758
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	702 - 704
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	764 - 766
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	443 - 445
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF DEFENDANT	705 - 706
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	767 - 768
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	1121 - 1122
5	04/30/1998	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	887 - 888
5	09/27/2004	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	1061 - 1062
1	06/13/1990	AMENDED INFORMATION	118 - 121
3	11/13/1991	AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	461 - 463
4	07/31/1992	ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	670 - 680
4	10/29/1996	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	859 - 861
5	06/15/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	910 - 911
5	09/28/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	947 - 948
5	02/18/2004	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1044 - 1045
6	02/10/2005	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1102 - 1103
6	03/02/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1214 - 1216
6	03/05/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1219 - 1220
6	09/18/2012	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1317 - 1318

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
7	11/09/2012	CERTIFICATE OF COPY AND TRANSMITTAL OF RECORD	
5	02/25/2002	CERTIFICATE OF INMATE'S INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNT	968 - 968
5	01/17/1997	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	886 - 886
4	08/05/1996	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	830 - 830
1	12/28/1989	CRIMINAL BINDOVER	1 - 11
3	01/27/1992	CRIMINAL SETTING SLIP	469 - 469
1	06/27/1990	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	140 - 141
3	11/13/1991	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	464 - 465
3	02/13/1992	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	471 - 471
4	10/07/1996	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	849 - 850
5	06/13/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	907 - 908
5	09/22/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	944 - 945
6	02/10/2005	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	1104 - 1105
7	11/09/2012	DISTRICT COURT MINUTES	
3	02/20/1992	EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	472 - 472
5	02/09/2004	EX PARTE MOTION FOR EXCESS FEES	1030 - 1036
4	02/20/1996	EX PARTE MOTION FOR FEES FOR EXPERT SERVICES	707 - 711
5	09/27/2004	EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1063 - 1069
3	10/03/1991	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	446 - 447
6	01/10/2006	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	1123 - 1124
6	02/08/2007	FINDING OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW	1201 - 1206
4	09/06/1996	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	833 - 838
6	08/13/2012	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1275 - 1281
1	01/09/1990	INFORMATION	12 - 14
1	03/15/1990	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY	42 - 66
1	07/07/1990	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	146 - 147
1	03/13/1990	JURY LIST	41 - 41

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
1	06/04/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO AMEND INFORMATION	85 - 117
4	02/20/1996	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO COMPEL, PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD	712 - 726
1	02/05/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	31 - 34
5	10/18/2004	MOTION AND ORDER FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND REINSTATE MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	1075 - 1082
6	02/22/2006	MOTION AND ORDER TO TRANSPORT AND PRODUCE INMATE FOR HEARING	1169 - 1173
6	03/05/2007	MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL ON APPEAL	1221 - 1222
5	06/01/1998	MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	905 - 906
4	04/11/1996	MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	791 - 794
3	10/03/1991	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	448 - 448
4	02/20/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	727 - 727
4	03/05/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	759 - 759
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	769 - 769
5	02/25/2002	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	969 - 971
6	01/10/2006	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1125 - 1126
4	08/26/1993	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; MOTION FOR AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION TO INCLUDE JAIL TIME CREDITS AND AFFIDAVIT OF PETITION	683 - 693
6	08/06/2012	MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1257 - 1270
5	12/16/2003	MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	996 - 1006
4	07/21/1992	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	667 - 669
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	770 - 773

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
3	01/02/1992	MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL FOR APPEAL	466 - 468
5	04/30/1998	MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	889 - 890
5	02/25/2002	MOTION TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE AND ORDER	972 - 980
5	08/06/1998	MOTION TO STRIKE	918 - 924
2	09/26/1991	MOTION TO TRANSFER SENTENCING BACK TO DEPARTMENT VII	439 - 441
5	10/31/2002	MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	982 - 987
4	04/09/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	785 - 788
4	08/02/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	826 - 829
5	10/19/2004	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1083 - 1088
6	09/13/2007	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1241 - 1248
4	10/30/1995	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	698 - 701
5	04/30/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	949 - 951
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	952 - 959
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	960 - 967
6	05/02/2005	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	1113 - 1116
3	10/04/1991	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - REMAND	454 - 458
1	06/27/1990	NOTICE OF APPEAL	142 - 143
3	10/30/1991	NOTICE OF APPEAL	460 - 460
4	09/27/1996	NOTICE OF APPEAL	847 - 848
5	06/13/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	909 - 909
5	09/22/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	946 - 946

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
5	02/17/2004	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1038 - 1039
6	02/10/2005	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1106 - 1106
6	03/02/2007	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1217 - 1218
6	09/17/2012	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1312 - 1316
6	02/22/2006	NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS	1174 - 1174
6	02/13/2007	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF DECISION AND ORDER	1207 - 1213
6	08/21/2012	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1282 - 1289
4	04/17/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	796 - 799
4	09/20/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	839 - 846
4	10/28/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	851 - 858
5	05/29/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	901 - 904
5	07/07/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	914 - 917
6	04/08/2005	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	1109 - 1112
5	02/26/2002	NOTICE OF HEARING - CRIMINAL	981 - 981
3	10/03/1991	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	449 - 453
4	03/05/1996	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	760 - 763
1	06/29/1990	ORDER	144 - 145
1	08/02/1990	ORDER	148 - 149
4	08/17/1992	ORDER	681 - 682
6	03/30/2005	ORDER	1107 - 1108
3	02/10/1992	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL	470 - 470
6	03/23/2007	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1239 - 1240
5	06/30/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	912 - 913
5	01/07/2004	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1028 - 1029

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	10/05/2012	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1319 - 1320
5	05/28/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	899 - 900
5	08/27/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO STRIKE	942 - 943
3	10/23/1991	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	459 - 459
5	11/21/2002	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF	988 - 988
5	02/11/2004	ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF EXCESS FEES	1037 - 1037
6	01/12/2006	ORDER FOR PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	1162 - 1162
2	09/13/1991	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE	437 - 438
6	04/21/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1186 - 1187
6	05/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1188 - 1189
6	06/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1199 - 1200
4	08/27/1996	ORDER FOR TRANSCRIPTS	832 - 832
6	01/27/2006	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1167 - 1168
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	473 - 474
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	475 - 476
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	477 - 478
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	479 - 480
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	481 - 482
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	483 - 484
2	01/09/1991	ORDER RELEASING EVIDENCE	435 - 435
1	06/13/1990	ORDER TO AMEND INFORMATION	122 - 122

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
1	02/15/1990	ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	39 - 40
4	04/17/1996	ORDER TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD	800 - 801
2	01/09/1991	PETITION FOR RELEASE OF EVIDENCE	436 - 436
4	02/20/1996	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	728 - 748
6	01/10/2006	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1127 - 1161
1	05/16/1990	PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT (UNFILED) CONFIDENTIAL	75 - 84
1	03/15/1990	PROPOSED VERDICT	71 - 74
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	485 - 485
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	486 - 486
3	02/28/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	487 - 487
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	488 - 488
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	489 - 489
4	08/27/1993	RECEIPT OF COPY	694 - 694
5	12/17/2003	RECEIPT OF COPY	1007 - 1007
4	04/09/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY AND CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	789 - 790
4	04/15/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	795 - 795
4	08/05/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	831 - 831
5	01/05/2004	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1023 - 1027
6	08/28/2012	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1290 - 1297
6	05/24/2006	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1190 - 1198
5	01/05/2005	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND MOTION TO DISMISS	1099 - 1101

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER :
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF APRIL 17, 1996	862 - 866
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 12, 1996	867 - 871
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 21, 1996	872 - 875
1	01/24/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF DECEMBER 26, 1989	15 - 30
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF FEBRUARY 15, 1990	490 - 491
1	02/12/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 11, 1990	35 - 38
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 23, 2006	1223 - 1226
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 5, 2004	1046 - 1052
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 15, 1996	876 - 877
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 19, 1996	878 - 882
1	06/13/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 13, 1990 (UNFILED)	123 - 139
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 26, 2006	1227 - 1233
1	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUED)	150 - 220
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUATION)	221 - 264
3	03/27/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990	520 - 657
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 13, 1990	265 - 387
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 15, 1990	388 - 434
5	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 6, 1996	883 - 885
3	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 7, 1990	658 - 662
4	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 9, 1990	663 - 664
5	05/14/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MAY 11, 1998	1057 - 1060
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 13, 2002	1053 - 1056
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 11, 1991	492 - 494
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 14, 1991	495 - 499
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 21, 1991	500 - 511
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 9, 1991	512 - 514
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF SEPTEMBER 23, 1991	515 - 519

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
4	05/26/1992	REQUEST FOR RECORDS	665 - 666
6	08/28/2012	REQUEST TO FILE EXHIBIT 1	1298 - 1311
4	09/29/1993	SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	695 - 697
5	11/27/2002	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTIO TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	989 - 993
6	03/16/2007	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1234 - 1238
5	12/26/2003	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1008 - 1022
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR TRANSPORT	1175 - 1178
4	04/01/1996	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD, PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION) AND MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	774 - 784
5	05/08/1998	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	891 - 898
6	08/09/2012	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1271 - 1274
6	01/19/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1163 - 1166
6	05/16/2012	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1249 - 1256
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1179 - 1185
5	08/17/1998	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE	925 - 941
5	12/15/2004	STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1089 - 1098
4	06/27/1996	STATE'S SUPPLEMENTAL OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	816 - 822

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
5	06/11/2003	STIPULATION AND ORDER	994 - 995
4	05/20/1996	SUBSTATION OF ATTORNEYS	802 - 803
4	07/16/1996	SUPPLEMENT REPLY AND OPPOSITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	823 - 825
5	09/27/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL ACT	1070 - 1074
4	02/20/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF AND POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	749 - 756
5	02/17/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF TO STATES OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1040 - 1043
4	06/13/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	804 - 815
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT I	67 - 67
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT II	68 - 68
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT III	69 - 69
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT VI	70 - 70

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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Case No: C92174

Dept No: VIII

CAPAGE PARTY

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VS.

ROY D. MORAGA,

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CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

- 1. Appellant(s): ROY D. MORAGA
- 2. Judge: LEE A. GATES

Plaintiff(s),

Defendant(s),

- 3. All Parties, District Court:
- Plaintiff, THE STATE OF NEVADA
- Defendant(s), ROY D. MORAGA
 - 4. All Parties, Appeal:
- Appellant(s), ROY D. MORAGA
- Respondent, THE STATE OF NEVADA
 - 5. Appellate Counsel:

Appellant/Proper Person Roy D. Moraga #31584 P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 Respondent
David Roger, District Attorney
200 S. 3rd St.
Las Vegas NV 89101
(702) 455-4711

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- 6. District Court Attorney, Appointed
- 7. On Appeal, N/A
- 8. Forma Pauperis, Granted
- 9. Date Commenced in District Court: 12/28/89

Dated This 10 day of February 2005.

Shirley B. Parraguirre, Clark County Clerk

By:

Robin J. Mills, Deputy Clerk

200 South Third Street

PO Box 551601

Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601

(702) 455-4409

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA FILED

ROY D. MORABA

DeFENDANT

FEB 10 2 02 PM '05

CASC NO. C & Bridge To Vanagina

THE State of NEVADA PlaiNtiFF.

Dept No. VIIICLERK

DesigNATION OF RECORD OF APPEAL

To: The Clerk of the Court.

Please take Notice that the Pollowing is the designation of Record on Appeal in the Above - entitled Case as tollows.

- 1. Any AND All records, Files AND documents file in the Above-entitled CASE.
- 2, May And All Transcripts and or records of the Proceedings in the Above-entitled Case.
- 3. Requested Appointment of Appeal Counsel, on this 8th day of February 2005, and would like any And All information regarding Appointment of Appeal Counsel.

Kespectfully Submitted Roy D. MORAGA* 31584 ESP P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NEVADA 89301

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, do hereby Certify that on the 8th day of February, 2005 I Placed a Copy of the Designation of Appeal in the United States Mail Addressed As follows.

Clerk, of the Court Eighth Judicial District Clark County Courthouse 200 So, Third Street LAS VEGAS, NV 89155-1601

David Roger, Clark County District Attorney Attention Appellate Division 200 So. Third St LAS VegAS, NV 89155-2211

Supreme Court Clerk Supreme Court building Capital Complex CARSON City, NV 897/0 DISTRICT COURT

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CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

PlaintiFF, CASE NO. C 9 solariff CLERK Dept No. VIII

V.5.

ROY D. MORABA,

DEFENDANT, | Notice of APPEAL

To: THE State OF NEVADA

DAVID Roger, District Attorney, Clark County, Nevada AND DEPARTMENT VIII OF the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, IN And for the County of Clark.

NOTICE is hereby given that Roy D. MORAGA, Presently incorcerated in the Nevada State Prison, Appeals to the Supreme Court of the state of Nevada from the judgment extered Against Said defendant on the 31st day of JANUARY, 2005, Whereby he WAS devied his Motion to VACATE AND OF AMEND JUDGMENT, Motion AND Order to Transport and Produce immate For Hearing And found to be AN HABITUAL Criminal; AND Sentenced to Serve LOYEARS ON COUNT I, LOYEARS COUNT II C.S. COUNT III C.S. And life without the Possibility of Parole. Dated this 8th day of February 2005.

by. Roy D. Morage DeFendant.

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DISTRICT COURT

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CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Petitioner,

vs.

ROY D. MORAGA,

JACKIE CRAWFORD, et al.,

Respondents.

Case No. C92174

Dept. VIII

ORDER

Hearing Date: January 31, 2005

Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m.

MORAGA's proper person Motion For Order For Failure To Prosecute and Reinstate Motion To Vacate and/or Amend Judgment came on for hearing on January 31, 2005. In addition, MORAGA's proper person Extraordinary Writ Of Mandamus also came on for hearing at the same time on January 31, 2005. MORAGA, in proper person, was not present, being an inmate in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections, at Ely State Prison, Ely, Nevada. Respondents were represented by legal counsel, BRIAN SANDOVAL, Attorney General of Nevada, by his Deputy, D. Greg Whicker. Upon reviewing the Motion and pleadings and papers on file herein, the Court finds and rules as follows:

For the reasons set forth in State's Response To Extraordinary Writ Of Mandamus, MORAGA is not entitled to relief he requests. Now therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Motion For Order For Failure To Prosecute is DENIED; and

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1	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that MORAGA's Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus is also
2	DENIED.
3	DATED this 29 day of 1000, 2005.
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5	Ju 4. Fate
6	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE (1)
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11	l e
12	Submitted this 25 day of March, 2005 by:
13	BRIAN SANDOVAL Attorney General
14	By: Kene L. Dulse
15	Rene L. Hulse Senior Deputy Attorney General
16	Nevada Bar No. 3778 555 East Washington, Ave. #3900
17	Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 486-3420
18	Àttorneys for Plaintiff
19	
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21 22	
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NEO 1 **BRIAN SANDOVAL** Attorney General FILED 2 By: RENE L. HULSE Senior Deputy Attorney General 3 Criminal Division 2005 APR -8 · ₽ 3: 32 Nevada Bar No. 3778 4 555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 5 (702) 486-3420 6 Attorney for Respondents 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 9 10 CASE NO.: C92174 ROY D. MORAGA, 11 Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101 12 Petitioner. DEPT. NO.: VIII 13 ٧S. 14 JACKIE CRAWFORD, et al. 15 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER 16 Respondents. 17 18 TO: ROY D. MORAGA, Petitioner; 19 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an ORDER was entered in the above-entitled action on the 30th day of March, 2005, a copy of which is attached hereto. 20 DATED this 8 day of April, 2005. 21 **22 BRIAN SANDOVAL** 23 Attorney General 24 25 26 Senior Deputy Attorney General 27 28

Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Nevada and that on the 2 day of April, 2005, I served the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER by mailing a copy thereof addressed to:

Roy D. Moraga, #31584 Ely State Prison P. O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

An Employee of the Office of the Attorney General

-2-

FILED 1 ORDD Mar 30 12 28 PM 105 2 3 DISTRICT COURT 4 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 5 6 7 8 ROY D. MORAGA. Case No. C92174 9 Petitioner. Dept. VIII 10 VS. ORDER 11 JACKIE CRAWFORD, et al., Hearing Date: January 31, 2005 12 Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m. Respondents. 13 14 15 16 MORAGA's proper person Motion For Order For Failure To Prosecute and Reinstate 17 Motion To Vacate and/or Amend Judgment came on for hearing on January 31, 2005. In 18 addition, MORAGA's proper person Extraordinary Writ Of Mandamus also came on for 19 hearing at the same time on January 31, 2005. MORAGA, in proper person, was not present, 20 being an inmate in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections, at Ely State Prison, 21 Ely, Nevada. Respondents were represented by legal counsel, BRIAN SANDOVAL, Attorney 22 General of Nevada, by his Deputy, D. Greg Whicker. Upon reviewing the Motion and 23 pleadings and papers on file herein, the Court finds and rules as follows:

For the reasons set forth in State's Response To Extraordinary Writ Of Mandamus, MORAGA is not entitled to relief he requests. Now therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Motion For Order For Failure To Prosecute is DENIED; and

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1	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that MORAGA's Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus is also
2	DENIED.
3	DATED this 29 day of Mardon, 2005.
4	
5	LEE A. GATES
6	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
7	
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11	
12	Submitted this 25 day of March, 2005 by:
13	BRIAN SANDOVAL
14	Attorney General By: Kene J. Hulse
15	II Rene L. Hulse
16	Senior Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 3778 555 East Washington, Ave. #3900
17	Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 486-3420
18	Attorneys for Plaintiff
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-2-

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

FILED

ROY D. MORAGA, Appellant. VS. THE STATE OF NEVADA. Respondent.

Supreme Court No. 44685 2 3 59 PM '05

District Court Case No. C092174 CLERK

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

I, Janette M. Bloom, the duly appointed and qualified Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true and correct copy of the Judgment in this matter.

JUDGMENT

The court being fully advised in the premises and the law, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed. as follows: "ORDER this appeal DISMISSED."

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 1st day of April, 2005.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at my Office in Carson City, Nevada, this 26th day of April, 2005.

Janette M. Bloom, Supreme Court Clerk

JUDGMENT ENTERED

MAY 1 0 2005

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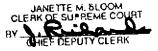
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

No. 44685

APR 0 1 2005

ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL



This is a proper person appeal from a decision of the district court to deny a "motion and order for failure to prosecute and reinstate motion to vacate and/or amend judgment" and a motion for transport of prisoner. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Lee A. Gates, Judge.

Our review of this appeal reveals a jurisdictional defect. The right to appeal is statutory; where no statute or court rule provides for an appeal, no right to appeal exists. No statute or court rule provides for an appeal from a decision denying the aforementioned motions. Accordingly, we

ORDER this appeal DISMISSED.

Rose

Gibbons

_, J.

J.

J.

Hardesty

¹Castillo v. State, 106 Nev. 349, 792 P.2d 1133 (1990).

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

05-06490

cc: Hon. Lee A. Gates, District Judge
Roy D. Moraga
Attorney General Brian Sandoval/Carson City
Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger
Clark County Clerk

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA, Appellant, VS. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.

Supreme Court No. 44685

District Court Case No. C092174

REMITTITUR

TO: Shirley Parraguirre, Clark County Clerk

Pursuant to the rules of this court, enclosed are the following:

Certified copy of Judgment and Opinion/Order. Receipt for Remittitur.

DATE: April 26, 2005

Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of Court

cc: Hon, Lee A. Gates, District Judge Attorney General Brian Sandoval/Carson City Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger Roy D. Moraga

RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR

Received of Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, the

DEBULX

REMITTITUR issued in the above-entitled cause, on ___

NORRETA CALDWELL

County Clerk

05-06742

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REC	JAN

	1 2 3 4	AFF Roy Moraga Inmate No. 31584 Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 In Proper Person	N 10 10 02 AM '06 CLERK Trime				
	5	CLERK Decision					
	6	6					
	7	7					
	8	8 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT					
	9						
	10	10					
	11	ROY D. MORAGA, CASE NUMBER: C92174 DEPARTMENT: VIII					
	12	Petitioner, AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT	Γ OF MOTION				
	13	ED IN FORMA POINTMENT					
	14						
	15	15 Respondents.					
	16	I, Roy D. Moraga, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am the petitioner in the above					
	entitled case; that in support of my request to proceed without being required to prepay fees,						
	18						
	19	or to give security therefor, and that I believe I am entitled to redress.					
	20						
	21						
	22	1. Are you presently employed? Yes No					
M	23	a. If the answer is yes, state the amount of your salary or wages pe	r month				
<u> </u>	24						
	25						
COUNTY CLERK	26	26					
8	27	7					
	28	28					

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1		b.	If the answer is no, state the date of your last employment and the amount
2			of the salary and wages per month which you received.
3			1989
4			
5			
6	2.	Havey	ou received within the past twelve months any income from a business, profession
7		or othe	er form of self-employment, or in the form of rent payments, interest, dividends,
8		or othe	er source?
9		Yes _	No
10		a.	If the answer is yes, describe each source of income, and state the amount
11			received from each during the past twelve months.
12			W/A
13			
14			
15	3.	Do yo	u own any cash or checking or savings account (include any funds in prison
16		accour	nts)? Yes No
17		a.	If the answer is yes, state the total value of the items owned.
18			W/A
19			
20			
21	4.	Do you	u own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes, automobiles, or other valuable property
22		(exclu	ding ordinary household furnishings and clothing)? Yes No
23	į	a.	If the answer is yes, describe the property and state its approximate value.
24			W/A
25			
26			·
27			
28			

1	5. List the persons who are dependent upon you for support and state your relationship to
2	those persons.
3	<i>N</i> /A
4	
5	
6	I understand that a false statement or answer to any questions in this affidavit will subject me to
7	penalties for perjury.
8	Dated this 4th day of January, 2006.
9	
10	Roy D. Moraga
11	Inmate No. 31584
12	Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Physical Research
13	Ely, NV 89301 In Proper Person
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that he is a person of such age and discretion as to be competent to serve papers.

That on January 4th, 2006, he served a copy of the foregoing by personally mailing said copy

5 | to:

7 E.K. McDaniel Ely State Prison 8 P.O. Box 1989

Ely, Nevada 89301

Clark County District Attorney Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Ave. Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

Roy D. Moraga
Roy D. Moraga

. - . Roy MORAER #31584 ESP P.O. Bo 1989 Ely. Nevada 87301 IN Pro Per

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DESTRICT COURT

ROY D. MORAGA

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MORAGA CASE NO. C92199 AH 06

Petitioner Dept. 8

E.K. Mcdaniel, et al.,

Respondents. | AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER

I, Roy DANIels MORAGA, being First duly Sworn under Penalty of Perjury, deposes And Avers that:

- 1. That I am the Petitioner in the Above-entitled CASE.
- a. That I Am incarcurated At Ely State Prison, Ely Nevada.
- 3. That I m a Laymen of the Lay, cannot Litigate this case without Legal Counsel.

4. That I make this Affidavit in Support of All Pleadings, And motion in this CASE.

I understand that a False Statement in this Affidavit Shall Subject me to PenAlties for Perjury.

Further, Your Affiant Sayeth Naught.
Roy D. Mosaya 31584
ESP P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Executed this 4th day of JANUARY 2006 At Ely State Prison under Penalty of Perjury Pursuant to the Provisions of NRS208. 165

Roy D. Morage 31584 ESP P.O. BOX 1987 Ely Nevada 89301 Petitioner fro se

In CONClusion, Petitioner includes by reference thereto, All exhibits, Affidavit and Arguments heretofore Furnished this Honorable Court in these Proceedings, As Fully and to the Same extent that they would have were they set Forth hereafter, in this Place.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

E.K. Mcdaniel Ely State Prison P.O. BOX 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Clark County District Attorney Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Ave LAS VegAS NevAdA 89155

Roy D. Moraya

70H		> /-		
				\sim
-			1	CASE NO. <u>C92174</u> DEPT. NO. <u>8</u> JAN 10 10 00 AH '06 CLERK TIME
			2	DEPT. NO. 8
			3	10 00 AH 06
			4	Military & Romania
			5	IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA
			6	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF <u>CLARK</u>
			7	
			8	IN THE MATTER OF FINANCIAL
			9	KOY D. MORAGA #31584 CERTIFICATE (NAME & NUMBER PRINTED)
			10	
			11	Boy D. Moraga #31584
			12	(SIGNATURE & NUMBER)
			13	ON MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED
			14	IN FORMA PAUPERIS /
			15	I hereby certify that the Petitioner herein has the sum of
			16	\$on account to his credit at the institution
			17	where he is confined. I further certify that Petitioner likewise
			18	has the following securities to his credit according to the
			19	records of said institution:
			20	\$ 200.00 m saingo
			21	/
			22	DATED this 22th day of <u>Secenther</u> , 2005.
			23	
		莱	24	By: VRadb aret Tech 11
Ē	2006	光屏	25	Nevada Department of Corrections Inmate Services Accountant Authorized Officer of Institution
RECEIVED	1AN 1 n 2006	7	26	
REC	JAN	COUNTY CLERK	27	RCVD IN SER'05DEC22
		ರ	28	

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that he is a person of such age and discretion as to be competent to serve papers.

That on January 4/11, 2006, he served a copy of the foregoing by personally mailing said copy

5 to:

7 E.K. McDaniel Ely State Prison 8 P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Clark County District Attorney Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Ave. Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

Roy D. Moraga ROYD. MORAGA

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JAN 1 n 2006 JAN 1 n 2006 OUNTY CLER

ORIGINAL

MOT Roy Moraga Inmate No. 31584 Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 In Proper Person



EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

1-23-04

ROY D. MORAGA,

Petitioner,

VS.

E.K. McDANIEL, et al.,

Respondents.

CASE NUMBER: C92174 DEPARTMENT: VIII

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

COMES NOW, the Petitioner, in proper person, pursuant to N.R.S.§12.015, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for an Order granting Petitioner leave to proceed in the above-entitled action in forma pauperis, without requiring Petitioner to pay or provide security for the payment of costs of prosecuting this action. Petitioner's affidavit in support of this request and financial certificate is attached hereto.

Petitioner further requests that counsel be appointed to represent him in this proceeding pursuant to NRS 34.750 and 34.820.

Dated this 4th day of January, 2006.

Roy Moraga Inmate No. 31584

Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989

Ely, NV 89301

In Proper Person

SIL

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that he is a person of such age and discretion as to be competent to serve papers.

That on January 44, 2006, he served a copy of the foregoing by personally mailing said copy

to:

E.K. McDaniel Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

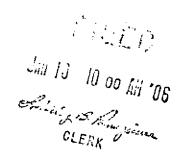
Clark County District Attorney Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Ave. Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

Roy D. Moraga

Roy D. Moraga

Roy Moraga Inmate No. 31584 Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 In Proper Person

ORIGINAL



IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE

STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

ROY D. MORAGA,)
) PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS
Petitioner,) CORPUS (Post-Conviction)
) (NRS 34.720, et seq.)
vs.)
) Case No. C92174
E.K. McDANIEL, et al.,) Dept. No. 8
)
Respondent.)
)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) This petition must be legibly handwritten or typewritten, signed by the petitioner and verified.
- (2) Additional pages are not permitted except where noted or with respect to the facts which you rely upon to support your grounds for relief. No citation of authorities need be furnished. If briefs or arguments are submitted, they should be submitted in the form of a separate memorandum.
- (3) If you want an attorney appointed, you must complete the Affidavit in Support of Request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. You must have an authorized officer at the prison complete the certificate as to the amount of money and securities on deposit to your credit in any account in the institution.
- (4) You must name as respondent the person by whom you are confined or restrained. If you are in a specific institution of the department of prisons, name the warden or head of the institution. If you are not in a specific institution of the department but within its custody, name the director of the department of prisons.

1

- (5) You must include all grounds or claims for relief which you may have regarding your conviction or sentence. Failure to raise all grounds in this petition may preclude you from filing future petitions challenging your conviction and sentence.
- (6) You must allege specific facts supporting the claims in the petition you file seeking relief from any conviction or sentence. Failure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed. If your petition contains a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, that claim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel was ineffective.
- (7) When the petition is fully completed, the original and one copy must be filed with the clerk of the state district court for the county in which you were convicted. One copy must be mailed to the respondent, one copy to the attorney general's office, and one copy to the district attorney of the county in which you were convicted or to the original prosecutor if you are challenging your original conviction or sentence. Copies must conform in all particulars to the original submitted for filing.

PETITION

- 1. Name of institution and county in which you are presently imprisoned or where and how you are presently restrained of your liberty: ELY STATE PRISON, ELY, NEVADA.
- 2. Name and location of court which entered the judgment of conviction under attack: EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF CLARK, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA.
- 3. Date of judgment of conviction: July 7, 1990
- 4. Case Number: **C92174**
- 5. (a) Length of sentence:

Count I (Burglary):

To ten years.

Count II (Burglary):

To ten years, consecutive to Count I

Count III (Sexual Assault): Life with possibility of parole, consecutive to

Count II

Count IV (Sexual Assault): Habitual criminal with three prior felony

convictions in 1977, 1983 and 1988, life without possibility of parole, consecutive to Count III.

- (b) If the sentence is death, state any date upon which execution is scheduled for? N/A
- 6. Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other than the conviction under attack in this motion: **No.**
 - If "YES", list crime, case number and sentence being served at this time. N/A
- 7. Nature of offense involved in conviction being challenged: Two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault.
- 8. What was your plea? Not guilty.
- 9. If you entered a guilty plea to one count of an indictment or information, and a not guilty plea to another count of an indictment or information, or if a guilty plea was negotiated, give details: N/A
- 10. If you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty, the finding was made by a jury or judge without a jury? **Jury.**
- 11. Did you testify at trial? Yes.

- 12. Did you appeal from the judgment of conviction? Yes.
- 13. If you did appeal, answer the following:

FIRST DIRECT APPEAL

- a. Name of Court: Nevada Supreme Court
- b. Case Number: **21488**
- c. Result: Judgment affirmed, remanded for re-sentencing
- d. Date of Result: **September 17, 1991**

DIRECT APPEAL FOLLOWING RE-SENTENCING

- a. Name of Court: Nevada Supreme Court
- b. Case Number: **22901**
- c. Result: Judgment affirmed
- d. Date of Result: October 4, 1995

(Attach copy of order or decisions if available)

- 14. If you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did not: N/A
- 15. Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of conviction and sentence, have you previously filed any petitions, applications or motions with respect to this judgment in any court, state or federal? Yes.
- 16. If your answer to No. 15 was "yes," give the following information:
 - (a) As to any petition, application or motion, give the same information:
 - 1. Name of court: Eighth Judicial District Court of Nevada, County of Clark
 - 2. Nature of proceeding: Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction)
 - Grounds raised:
 - A. VIOLATION OF FOURTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, ILLEGAL DETAINMENT AND VIOLATION OF DUE PROCESS. PETITIONER WAS ARRESTED ON DECEMBER 5, 1989 AND WAS UNNECESSARILY DETAINED FOR 210 HOURS WITHOUT BEING BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE. NOT UNTIL DECEMBER 14, 1989 WAS PETITIONER BROUGHT IN PERSON BEFORE A JUDGE AT THE INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT WITHOUT A PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING.
 - B. ILLEGALLY ADJUDICATED HABITUAL CRIMINAL. STATE FAILED TO PROVE BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT THAT PETITIONER'S SENTENCE SHOULD BE ENHANCED PURSUANT TO STATE LAW. NOT ALL OF THE CERTIFIED COPIES OF THE CONVICTIONS SUBMITTED

TO THE DISTRICT COURT WERE THOSE OF PETITIONER. TRIAL JUDGE WENDELL DID NOT INTEND FOR PETITIONER'S SENTENCE TO RUN CONSECUTIVELY.

- C. INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF TRIAL COUNSEL. FAILURE TO FILE MOTION TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE (REGARDING PERSONAL PROPERTY TAKEN PRIOR TO ARREST).
- D. INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF TRIAL COUNSEL. FAILURE TO INVESTIGATE AND TO QUESTION WITNESSES AND CALL WITNESSES TO TRIAL.
- E. DURING PETITIONER'S TESTIMONY, TRIAL COUNSEL ALLOWED THE COURT TO BE MISLED BY QUESTIONS PETITIONER DID NOT UNDERSTAND. AT NO TIME DID PETITIONER INTEND THAT HE CLAIMED TO HAVE HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE VICTIM BY "INSERTING HIS PENIS IN HER VAGINA." AT TIME OF TRIAL THIS QUESTION WAS NOT DEFINED THE SAME TO PETITIONER AS IT WAS TO VICTIM.
- F. AT TIME OF TRIAL PETITIONER HAD ONLY AN EIGHTH GRADE EDUCATION AND SEXUAL INTERCOURSE HAS A DIFFERENT MEANING TO MANY PEOPLE. WHEN VICTIM WAS ASKED THE SAME QUESTION, THE COURT MADE HER MEANING CLEAR TO JURY AND COURT.
- G. VIOLATION OF FOURTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS, ILLEGAL DETAINMENT AND VIOLATION OF DUE PROCESS. PETITIONER WAS ARRESTED DECEMBER 5, 1989 AND WAS NOT BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE OR JUDGE UNTIL DECEMBER 14, 1989 FOR 210 HOURS, THUS VIOLATING THE 72-HOUR PERIOD PROVIDED FOR IN NEVADA'S STATUTE FOR A PROBABLE CAUSE DETERMINATION.
- H. PETITIONER WAS ILLEGALLY ADJUDICATED AS A HABITUAL CRIMINAL IN THAT THE STATE FAILED TO PRODUCE PROOF THAT PETITIONER HAD THREE VALID, PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS. TRIAL COUNSEL FAILED TO OBJECT TO CERTIFIED COPIES OF PETITIONER'S OTHER CONVICTIONS.
- I. PETITIONER'S RIGHT TO COUNSEL IS GUARANTEED BY THE SIXTH AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL:
- J. TRIAL COUNSEL FAILED TO OBJECT TO THE STATE'S CONDUCT

WHEN THE STATE VIOLATED ITS OWN INITIAL APPEARANCE STATUTE.

- K. TRIAL COUNSEL WOULD NOT INVESTIGATE PETITIONER'S CASE AND WOULD NOT QUESTION WITNESSES ON PETITIONER'S BEHALF.
- L. TRIAL COUNSEL DID NOT ADEQUATELY CROSS-EXAMINE WITNESSES AND ALLOWED PETITIONER TO BE MISLED IN ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS WHICH HAD SUBSTANTIAL AND INJURIOUS EFFECT IN DETERMINING THE JURY'S VERDICT.
- M. TRIAL COUNSEL TOLD PETITIONER HE WAS GOING TO PRISON REGARDLESS OF WHETHER HE WAS INNOCENT OR NOT.
- N. TRIAL COUNSEL REFUSED TO FILE A MOTION TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE.
- O. PETITIONER HAD INFORMED THE LOWER COURT THERE WAS A CONFLICT OF INTEREST BETWEEN HIM AND TRIAL COUNSEL. PETITIONER ATTEMPTED TO HAVE TRIAL COUNSEL REMOVED BY MOTION TO COURT BUT THE COURT STILL APPOINTED MR. HILLMAN TO REPRESENT PETITIONER ON APPEAL.
- P. APPELLATE COUNSEL APPEALED ONLY ONE ISSUE
- Q. MORAGA IS ENTITLED TO AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING ON HIS PETITION BASED ON THE POINTS RAISED IN MR. MORAGA'S PROPER PETITION AND THE POINTS RAISED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.
- R. MORAGA WAS HELD FOR 210 HOURS WITHOUT BEING BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE FOR A PROBABLE CAUSE DETERMINATION.
- S. MORAGA RECEIVED INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL IN VIOLATION OF THE SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS:
- T. TRIAL COUNSEL FAILED TO OBJECT TO CERTIFIED COPIES OF MORAGA'S OTHER CONVICTIONS THAT CONTAINED ERRORS ON THE FACE OF THE DOCUMENTS.
- U. TRIAL COUNSEL FAILED TO FILE A MOTION TO SUPPRESS THE WARRANTLESS SEARCH THAT LED TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE APARTMENT KEY.

- V. TRIAL COUNSEL FAILED TO INTERVIEW WITNESSES THAT WERE LISTED BY MORAGA AND TO CALL SUCH WITNESSES TO TESTIFY AT TRIAL CONCERNING THE LACK OF SEXUAL ABILITY OF MORAGA WHILE INTOXICATED. THESE WITNESSES COULD HAVE TESTIFIED THAT THEY HAD SEEN MORAGA AND HAWK ENGAGED IN MAKING OUT WHEN THEY FIRST MET. WITNESSES COULD TESTIFY TO THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF MORAGA'S KNEE INJURY WHICH REQUIRED HIM TO WHERE A BRACE AND THAT HE COULD NOT HAVE POSSIBLY PERFORMED THE PHYSICAL ACTS DESCRIBED BY HAWK AT TRIAL.
- W. TRIAL COUNSEL FAILED TO PREPARE MORAGA TO TESTIFY AND DISCUSS THE TYPES OF QUESTIONS THAT WOULD BE ASKED OF HIM. MORAGA, A MAN OF LIMITED EDUCATION, DID NOT UNDERSTAND SEX TO NECESSARILY INCLUDE PENILE PENETRATION AND HE THEREFORE ANSWERED THE QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM INAPPROPRIATELY. MORAGA DID NOT UNDERSTAND WHEN QUESTIONED WHETHER HE WOULD HAVE SEX WITH A WOMAN WITHOUT HER PERMISSION AND THEREFORE ANSWERED THE QUESTION IN SUCH A FASHION AS TO ADMIT THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME CHARGED.
- X. TRIAL COUNSEL FAILED TO HAVE DNA TESTING PERFORMED ON THE SEMEN AND BLOOD SAMPLES TO ESTABLISH THAT MORAGA WAS NOT THE SOURCE OF THE SEMEN FOUND IN VAGINAL VAULT OF THE ALLEGED VICTIM.
- 4. Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application or motion? **No**
- 5. Result: Petition denied
- 6. Date of Result: July 19, 1996
- 7. If known, citations of any written opinion or date of orders entered pursuant to such result: Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order
- (b) As to any second petition, application or motion, give the same information:
 - 1. Name of court: United States District Court (CV-N-03-0220-LRH(RAM))
 - 2. Nature of proceeding: Fourth Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus by a Person in State Custody Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2254
 - Grounds raised:
 - I. After Mr. Moraga's Original Sentence Was Vacated, Mr. Moraga Was Re-sentenced to a

Greater Amount of Time in Violation of His Rights to Due Process and Freedom from Cruel and Unusual Punishment under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

- II. Mr. Moraga's Sentencing as an Habitual Criminal Denied Him His Due Process Rights under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- III. The Reasonable Doubt Instruction Given During the Trial Improperly Minimized the State's Burden of Proof. As a Result, Mr. Moraga's Conviction and Sentence Are Invalid under the Federal Constitutional Guarantees of Due Process, and a Fair Trial under the Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution.
- IV. Insufficient Factual Support Existed to Support a First Degree Murder Conviction in Violation of Mr. Moraga's Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment Rights.
- V. Defense Counsel's Numerous Failures Prior to and During Trial Denied Mr. Matylinsky His Right to the Effective Assistance of Counsel in Violation of the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.
 - A. Failure to investigate witnesses;
 - B. Failure to prepare Mr. Moraga for testimony; and
 - C. Failure to test blood and semen.
- 4. Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application or motion? **No.**
- 5. Result: Returning to state court to present claims found to be unexhausted by the federal court.
- 6. Date of Result: Order administratively closing case entered November 15, 2005.
- 7. If known, citations of any written opinion or date of orders entered pursuant to such result: **November 15, 2005.**

- (c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same information as above, list them on a separate sheet and attach. N/A
- (d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any petition, application or motion? Yes
 - (1) First petition, application or motion? Notice of Appeal of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Case No. 29321)
 Citation or date of decision: April 19, 1999
 - (2) Second petition, application or motion? N/A
 - (3) Third or subsequent petition, application or motion? N/A
- (e) If you did not appeal from the adverse action on any petition, application or motion, explain briefly why you did not. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to this petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.) N/A
- 17. Has any ground being raised in this petition been previously presented to this or any other court by way of petition for habeas corpus, motion, application or any other post-conviction proceeding? If so, identify:

Which of the grounds is the same: Ground One

The proceedings in which these grounds were raised: Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed in the United States District Court.

I am raising these grounds because: Appellate counsel failed to adequately raise this claim in terms of a constitutional violation and it has been found to be unexhausted by the federal court.

- 18. If any of the grounds listed in Nos. 23(a), (b), (c) and (d), or listed on any additional pages you have attached, were not previously presented in any other court, state or federal, list briefly what grounds were not so presented, and give your reasons for presenting them. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to this petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length. N/A
- 19. Are you filing this petition more than 1 year following the filing of the judgment of conviction or the filing of a decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly the reasons for the delay. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached tot his petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.) The federal court has found this ground to be unexhausted and has afforded me the opportunity to return to state court to exhaust this claim.

20. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any court, either state or federal, as to the judgment under attack? Federal post-conviction proceeding has been administratively closed pending exhaustion of claims asserted in this petition and return to the United States District Court.

If yes, state what court and the case number. United States District Court for the District of Nevada, CV-N-03-0220-LRH(RAM)

- 21. Give the name of each attorney who represented you in the proceeding resulting in your conviction and on direct appeal:
 - At Preliminary Hearing, Trial and Direct Appeal: Roger R. Hillman On Direct Appeal Following Re-Sentencing: Mark B. Bailus
- 22. Do you have any future sentences to serve after you complete the sentence imposed by the judgment under attack? **No.**
- 23. State concisely every ground on which you claim that you are being held unlawfully. Summarize briefly the facts supporting each ground. If necessary, you may attach pages stating additional grounds and facts supporting same.

GROUND ONE

AFTER MR. MORAGA'S ORIGINAL SENTENCE WAS VACATED, MR. MORAGA WAS RE-SENTENCED TO A GREATER AMOUNT OF TIME IN VIOLATION OF HIS RIGHTS TO DUE PROCESS AND FREEDOM FROM CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT UNDER THE FIFTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

After his conviction, the trial court sentenced Mr. Moraga to one term of life without parole. Although Mr. Moraga was convicted on four different counts, based on the prosecutor's recommendation, the judge imposed the habitual criminal enhancement and gave one overarching sentence. Following his conviction, Mr. Moraga appealed the conviction on the basis that he felt there was insufficient evidence to support the guilty verdict. He did not raise an issue with regard to the sentence structure.

Nevertheless, in its order of remand, the Nevada Supreme Court held sua sponte that there

was a problem with his sentence. The court indicated that the district court did not have the authority to impose one sentence where there were multiple offenses. The case was remanded for a new sentencing. Despite numerous requests for a remand to the trial judge who actually heard the case, a new judge re-sentenced Mr. Moraga. Instead of one sentence of life without, Mr. Moraga received consecutive sentences of ten years, ten years, life with parole and life without parole.

Mr. Moraga had a due process right under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments and a right under the to not be punished vindictively simply because he had challenged his conviction. This significantly harsher sentence was imposed solely to punish Mr. Moraga for exercising his right to an appeal. Mr. Moraga should not have received a more severe sentence because he appealed the judgment in his case.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that the court grant petitioner a hearing regarding the issues raised in this brief and grant relief to which he may be entitled in this proceeding.

EXECUTED at ELY, Nevada on this 4th day of January, 2006.

Roy D. Moraga

Inmate No. 31584

Ely State Prison

P.O. Box 1989

Ely, NV 89301

In Proper Person

VERIFICATION

Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned declares that he is the petitioner named in the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the pleading is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and belief, and as to such matters he believes them to be true.

Roy D. Moraga
ROYD. MORAGA

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

I, ROY D. MORAGA, hereby certify pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that on this 4th day of

January, 2006, I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing PETITION FOR WRIT OF

HABEAS CORPUS addressed to:

E.K. McDaniel Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Clark County District Attorney 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

ROYD. MORAGA

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,

Appellant,

78.

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Respondent.

No. 21488

FILED

AUG 2.7 1991

By C. TRALLY A. A.A.

[] CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER OF REMAND

This is an appeal from a judgment of conviction pursuant to a jury verdict of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault in violation of NRS 200.364, 200.366 and 205.060. The district court adjudicated appellant a habitual criminal and sentenced him to a single term of life imprisonment in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole.

Appellant's sole contention on appeal is that the evidence presented at trial was insufficient to support the jury's finding of guilt. Our review of the record on appeal, however, reveals sufficient evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt as determined by a rational trier of fact.

Soe Wilkins v. State, 96 Nev. 367, 609 P.2d 309 (1980).

In particular, we note that the victim's daughter testified that on December 5, 1989, she discovered that her watch, apartment key, and some other items were missing. She had heard a noise the night before. The same day, appellant gave the daughter's watch to his ex-girlfriend as a present. A key to the apartment was found among appellant's belongings. Although the victim had locked the door to the apartment, later that day the victim saw appellant standing in her bedroom

the apartment. This evidence supports the conclusion that appellant twice entered the apartment, once with intent to commit largeny, once with intent to commit the felony of sexual assault.

In addition, we note that the victim testified that when she woke up and saw appellant in her bedroom hallway, she screamed out the bathroom window for help. Appellant grabbed her mouth and threw her on the bed. Following a struggle, appellant inserted his penis into her vagina against her will. After she showered, he again threw her on the bed and inserted his penis into her vagina against her will. Medical evidence revealed the presence of semen and sperm in her vagina. The victim immediately called for help. Appellant bragged about his deeds to a worker at the apartment complex as he left. This evidence supports the conclusion that appellant twice subjected the victim to sexual penetration against her will.

The jury could reasonably infer from the evidence presented that appellant committed two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. It is for the jury to determine the weight and credibility to give conflicting testimony, and the jury's verdict will not be disturbed on appeal where, as here, substantial evidence supports the verdict. See Bolden v. State, 97 Nev. 71, 624 P.2d 20 (1981).

Finally, we note that appellant's sentence is erroneous. Appellant was convicted of four separate offenses (in addition to which he was adjudicated a habitual criminal), yet he received a single sentence. Although the district court has discretion to dismiss a count of habitual criminality, see NRS 207.010(4), the district court does not have discretion to impose but one sentence for multiple primary offenses. Cf. Barrett v. State, 105 Nev. 361, 775 P.2d 1276 (1989). Our

defendant is convicted, there should be a corresponding sentence. Accordingly, we remand this case to the district court for resentencing of appellant.

It is so ORDERED.

Mowbray

Rose

Steffen

Young

C.J

C.J

Stringer

J.

Steffen

J.

cc: Hon. Michael J. Wendell, District Judge Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General Hon. Rex Bell, District Attorney Morgan D. Harris, Public Defender Loretta Bowman, Clerk IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,

No. 22901

Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

FILED

OCT 04 1995

CLERK OF SUPHEME COURT

BY CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL

This is an appeal from a judgment of conviction, pursuant to a jury verdict, of two counts each of burglary and sexual assault. At appellant's sentencing hearing, the district court adjudicated him a habitual criminal and, as a result, sentenced him to a term of life in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole. The habitual criminal adjudication was based on three prior felony convictions: (1) a 1977 conviction for aggravated assault in Arizona; (2) a 1983 conviction for attempted aggravated assault in Arizona; and (3) a 1988 conviction for third degree burglary in Arizona.

Appellant points out that two of the prior convictions list the name "Roy Daniels Moraga" and that the other lists the name "Roy Daniel Moraga" and asserts that the state presented convictions that may not apply to him. Appellant, however, failed to object to these prior convictions on the basis of identity. "[A]n unexcused failure to object in the trial court to the State's failure to make an affirmative showing of the validity of the prior convictions relied upon to enhance a penalty under NRS 207.010 preclude[s] the raising of this objection for the first time on appeal." Baymon v. State, 94 Nev. 370, 372, 580 P.2d 943, 944 (1978) (citing Thomas v. State, 93 Nev. 565, 571 P.2d 113 (1977)).

Moreover, we conclude that the state adequately proved that appellant received the three prior convictions. See NRS

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207.010; Jackson v. State, 97 Nev. 179, 625 P.2d 1165 (1981). The prior convictions presented by the state do not, on their face, "raise a presumption of constitutional infirmity," and the district court was entitled to use these convictions for sentence enhancement purposes. McAnulty v. State, 108 Nev. 179, 181, 826 P.2d 567, 569 (1992). Accordingly, we

Steffen

, C. J.

Young

, J.

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Rose

, J.

CC: Hon. Jack Lehman, District Judge Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General Hon. Stewart L. Bell, District Attorney Cherry, Bailus & Kelesis Loretta Bowman, Clerk

ORDER this appeal dismissed.

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FILED

SEP & 12 50 PH '96

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff.

ROY MORAGA. #938554

200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

Attorney for Plaintiff

(702) 435-4711

Defendant(s).

Case No.. Dept. No. Docket

C92174

ORDR

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FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF

LAW AND ORDER

DATE OF HEARING: 7/19/96

TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable Jack Lehman, District Judge, on the 19th day of July, 1996, the Petitioner not being present, represented by DAVID SCHIECK, ESQ., the Respondent being represented by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, by and through VICKI J. MONROE, Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts, arguments of counsel, and documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

FINDINGS OF FACT

ı. Defendant was arrested for the December 5, 1989, sexual assault and rape of a woman in her home. Defendant plead not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein Defendant was found guilty

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- 2. On October 21, 1991, Defendant was resentenced in Department X of the Eighth Judicial District to ten years for each of the Burglary counts, to run consecutive to each other, and consecutive to a sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for Count III Sexual Assault. Defendant was adjudicated a habitual criminal as to Count IV and sentenced to another consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Defendant then appealed the second sentencing, specifically contesting the validity of the judgments of conviction used to adjudicate him a habitual criminal. The Nevada Supreme Court defied the same on October 4, 1995.
- 3. On December 5, 1989, between the hours of 1:30 a.m. and 5:30 a.m., Defendant entered the victim's residence located at 1000 Dumont, Apartment 227, Las Vegas. Once inside, Defendant took a woman's Seiko watch and approximately \$25 from a coffee table in the living room, an unknown amount of cash from the victim's bedroom dresser, and a key to the apartment which was laying on a table near the front door. Defendant then left the apartment. At approximately 7:30 a.m., the victim returned to find the items missing. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police were contacted and a report of the entry submitted.
- 4. Approximately noon of the same day, the victim (a 46 year-old female) was awakened by Defendant knocking at her front door. After informing Defendant that he had awakened her and asking him to leave, the victim returned to her room. Almost two hours later, the victim was awakened by a noise, only to find Defendant outside her bedroom on the stairs. Defendant grabbed the victim and after a brief struggle, the victim was able to momentarily free herself. However, Defendant regained his hold and pushed the victim down the stairs. Thereafter Defendant raped the victim, instructed her to shower and raped her again. When Defendant exited the room, the victim contacted her daughter and requested her to contact the police.

5. Around 2:15 p.m., LVMPD detained Defendant at in the 900 block of Sierra Vista and after a positive identification by the victim, he was arrested and transported to the Clark County Detention Center.

II

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

6. Defendant, for the first time in his collateral attack, challenges the length of time he was incarcerated before he was brought before a magistrate. Specifically, after remaining silent on the issue in appealing from two judgments of conviction, Defendant now alleges that he was incarcerated some 210 hours before his initial arraignment, and that no probable cause determination was made. Defendant did not preserve this issue below or raise it in his direct appeal and as such, it has been waived. NRS 34.810(1) provides in part:

The court shall dismiss a petition if the court determines that:

- (b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the petition could have been:
 - (1) Presented to the trial court;

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- (2) Raised in a direct appeal or a prior petition for a writ of habeas corpus or post-conviction relief; or
- (3) Raised in any other proceeding that the petitioner has taken to secure relief from his conviction and sentence, unless the court finds both cause for the failure to present the grounds and actual prejudice to the petitioner.

NRS 34.810(3) imposes the burden upon the defendant of proving specific facts that demonstrate good cause for his failure to present such a claim in earlier proceedings and of showing actual prejudice to the defendant. Accordingly, the waiver of claims doctrine mandates the dismissal of Defendant's instant claim. Kimmel v. Warden, 101 Nev. 6, 692 P.2d 1282 (1985); Bolden v. State, 99 Nev. 181, 659 P.2d 886 (1983). Defendant's Petition is barren as to why his allegations surrounding probable cause determination were not raised in either of his direct appeals.

7. Defendant rook the stand at trial and offered a defense of "consent" to the charges of

PROSECUTOR:

Basically, Mr. Moraga, what you are saying to us is you are really confirming everything everybody already testified to. You are just saying that the sex that happened between you and Ms. Hawk was with her consent; is that right?

DEFENDANT:

That's right, (3 ROA 550).

- 8. Any issues of identification that DNA testing might hope to resolve has been rendered moot by offering the defense of "consent" to the sexual assault. Moreover, Defendant has waived this issue by (1) not preserving it below and (2) not raising the identification in his direct appeal pursuant to NRS 34.810.
- 9. Nor was Defendant's counsel ineffective for not testing DNA evidence at the time of trial. In People v. Kaurish, 802 P.2d 278, 298 (Cal. 1990), a habeas petitioner claimed ineffective representation because his counsel failed to independently test dried stains on impounded clothing. Counsel therein did not know that a time limit existed for testing the material, such that the test results would be reliable; counsel admitted that he did not learn of the time limit until one year after the clothing was impounded. As such, the integrity of any future testing was jeopardized. The California Supreme Court refused to find any prejudice inured to that defendant. The Court noted that more was required than speculation that timely testing would have shown a favorable result; there must have been a reasonable probability that such evidence would be produced. Kaurish, at 298. No such reasonable probability can be gleaned from the record herein.
- 10. In his last appeal from the judgment of conviction entered on remand, Defendant specifically challenged the validity of his habitual criminal status. The Nevada Supreme Court specifically denied his contentions and in a Order Dismissing Appeal, affirmed the District Court's conclusion that Defendant was a habitual criminal and the State had met its burden beyond a reasonable doubt. As such, that Order becomes the law of the case and forecloses Defendant's successive attempt at relief on this issue. Hall v. State, 91 Nev. 314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975).

¹ cert denied, Kaurish v. California, 502 U.S. 837, 112 S.Ct. 121 (1990).

Defendant duplicates his complaints surrounding his adjudication as a habitual criminal. The Supreme Court confirmed that adjudication and, therefore, the Supreme Court's ruling, issued on Defendant's direct appeal, became the law of this case and forecloses Defendant's ability to revive this claim. 11.

The United States Supreme Court has clearly established the appropriate test for determining whether a defendant received constitutionally defective counsel. A defendant's burden is two-fold. First, a convicted defendant must show that his counsel's performance was objectively deficient such that counsel was not functioning as the 'counsel' envisioned by Sixth Amendment guarantees. Second, the defendant must show that the deficient performance prejudiced the defendant in a way that effectively deprived him of a fair trial. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984). Defendant is unable to show any prejudice inured by his assertion that his trial counsel should have moved to suppress a key that was found as the result of a warrantless search. Defendant cannot show that the outcome of his trial would have been different with the suppression of the house key.

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) is DENIED.

<u>ORDER</u>

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petition for Post-Conviction Relief shall be, and it is, hereby denied.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Nevada Bar #003776

Nevada Bar #000477

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RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Findings of Fact is hereby acknowledged this day of August, 1996.

David M. Schieck ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

BY <u>Oacied</u>. M. <u>Seliceth | MT</u> 302 E. Carson #600 //:/5 A Las Vegas, NV 89101, Nevada

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CARCINA FILED ORDR STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 llar 28 9 48 All 198 3 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, . 9 Plaintiff, C92174 VIII 10 Case No. -VS-Dept No. ROY D. MORAGA, #0938554 11 Docket 12 13 Defendant. 14 ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO MODIFY 15 OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE TO CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE 16 DATE OF HEARING: 05/11/98 17 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M. 18 THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the 11th day of May, 1998, the Defendant not being present, and not represented by counsel, the Plaintift' 19 being represented by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through ROBERT J. DASKAS. 20 Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel and good cause 21 22 appearing therefor, 23 24 // 25 // 26 H 11 27 28 //

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Pro Per Motion to Modify or in the Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence, shall be, and it is denied.

DATED this <u>20</u> day of May, 1998.

DISTRICT JUDGE

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #900477

ROBERT J. DASKAS/ Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #004963

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PAWPEOCS/ORDRIFORDRI8989722001.WPD

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,

No. 33099

Appellant,

vs.

FILED

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

MAR 02 1999



ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL

This is a proper person appeal from an order of the district court denying appellant's motion to strike. Appellant filed a motion to correct an illegal sentence in the district The state filed an opposition, and the district court court. denied the motion. Appellant then filed a motion to strike the state's opposition. The district court denied the motion to strike, and this appeal followed.

Our review of this appeal reveals a jurisdictional defect.. The right to appeal is statutory; where no statute or court rule provides for an appeal, no right to appeal exists. Castillo v. State, 106 Nev. 349, 792 P.2d 1133 (1990). statute or court rule provides for an appeal from an order denying a motion to strike. Accordingly, we conclude that we lack jurisdiction to consider this appeal, and we

ORDER this appeal dismissed.1

J.

J.

J.

cc: Hon. Lee A. Gates, District Judge Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General

Hon. Stewart L. Bell, District Attorney

Roy D. Moraga

Shirley Parraguirre, Clerk

¹We have considered all proper person documents filed or received in this matter, and we conclude that the relief requested is not warranted.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

No. 29321

ROY MORAGA,

Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

ROY D. MORAGA,

Appellant,

THE STATE OF NEVADA Respondent.

FILED

APR 20 1999

No. 32542

ORDER DISMISSING APPEALS

Docket No. 29321 is an appeal from a district court order denying appellant's post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Docket No. 32542 is a proper person appeal from a district court order denying appellant's motion to modify or correct an illegal sentence. We elect to consolidate these appeals for disposition. NRAP 3(b).

July 7, 1990, the district court convicted On appellant, pursuant to a jury verdict, of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. The court sentenced appellant to life without the possibility of parole. On direct appeal, this court upheld appellant's conviction but remanded to the district court for resentencing on the ground that the district court had failed to sentence appellant for each of the four primary offenses. 1 Moraga v. State, Docket No. 21488 (Order of Remand, August 27, 1991).

a consecutive term of life with the possibility of parole for one of the counts of sexual assault. The court also adjudicated appellant as a habitual criminal, sentencing him to a consecutive term of life without the possibility of parole for the second count of sexual assault. This court dismissed appellant's appeal from the amended judgment of conviction. Moraga v. State, Docket No. 22901 (Order Dismissing Appeal, October 4, 1995).

On February 20, 1996, appellant filed a proper person post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. Appellant subsequently obtained counsel to represent him, and counsel filed supplemental documents in support of appellant's petition. The state opposed appellant's petition, and the district court denied the petition. Appellant's subsequent appeal is docketed in this court as Docket No. 29321.

On April 30, 1998, appellant filed a proper person motion to modify or correct an illegal sentence in the district court. The state opposed appellant's motion. The district court summarily denied the motion. Appellant's subsequent appeal is docketed in this court as Docket No. 32542.

Appellant's Habeas Corpus Petition

Appellant claims that the district court should have held an evidentiary hearing on several claims that he presented in his habeas corpus petition. See Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984) (stating that a defendant pursuing post-conviction relief is entitled to an evidentiary hearing if he or she alleges a claim supported by sufficient factual allegations that, if true, would entitle the defendant to

First, appellant claims that he was not taken before a magistrate for a timely probable cause determination after his arrest. See NRS 171.178; Powell v. State, 113 Nev. 41, 930 P.2d 1123 (1997). We conclude that the district court properly rejected appellant's claim because appellant failed to allege sufficient facts to support a showing of prejudice or cause for his failure to previously raise this claim. See NRS 34.810(1)(b), (3); see also Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984); Powell, 113 Nev. 41, 930 P.2d 1123; Huebner v. State, 103 Nev. 29, 731 P.2d 1330 (1987).

Next, appellant claims that his counsel was ineffective for failing to object to certified copies of prior convictions that were introduced by the state in seeking appellant's adjudication as a habitual criminal. In his petition, appellant explained that inconsistencies in these documents revealed that the prior convictions did not all pertain to the same individual.

We agree with the state that this claim is effectively precluded by the doctrine of the law of the case. See Hall v. State, 91 Nev. 314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975). On appeal from the amended judgment of conviction, appellant pointed out that two of the prior convictions named "Roy Daniels Moraga" and the third listed "Roy Daniel Moraga." Appellant claimed that all of the prior convictions might not apply to him. This court noted that appellant's counsel had failed to make an appropriate objection, but this court further concluded: "[T]he state adequately proved that appellant received the three prior convictions. The prior convictions presented by the state do not, on their face, 'raise a presumption of constitutional infirmity,' and the district court was entitled to use these

evidence of the victim's apartment key, which was seized from appellant. Appellant failed to support this claim with sufficient factual allegations that demonstrate that police obtained the key as a result of an illegal search or seizure.

See Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984). Additionally, appellant's counsel in the district court and on appeal has failed to articulate any valid basis for suppression of the evidence. Finally, even assuming that counsel would have been successful in a motion to suppress the key, we do not perceive any prejudice to appellant in light of the persuasive evidence of his guilt. See Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). Accordingly, appellant was not entitled to an evidentiary hearing on this claim nor is he entitled to relief as a matter of law, which he also requests.

Appellant also claims that his counsel did not interview witnesses to prepare for trial. Appellant claims that if counsel had done so, he would have uncovered evidence to show that appellant had been seen "making out" with the victim when they first met and that appellant was incapable of sexual intercourse while intoxicated. Appellant failed, however, to name the witnesses who would have allegedly supported these allegations. Thus, we conclude that appellant failed to support his claim with sufficient supporting factual allegations to warrant an evidentiary hearing. See Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984).

Next, appellant claims that his counsel did not properly prepare him for questioning at the trial. Appellant complains that he "did not understand sex to necessarily include penile penetration and therefore he answered questions inappropriately" and that he "did not understand when questioned

the meaning of "sex" and that he admitted to having consensual sexual intercourse with the victim.

Appellant next claims that his counsel failed to request testing of blood and semen samples to ascertain whether appellant had sexual intercourse with the victim. We perceive no prejudice to appellant, even assuming that counsel acted unreasonably in failing to obtain testing of the samples. See Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984).

Finally, appellant claims that the reasonable doubt instruction in this case, which was based on the former version NRS 175.211, was constitutionally deficient. See 1967 Nev. Stat., ch. 523, § 194, at 1427-28. Appellant acknowledges that he failed to raise this claim below. Nevertheless, appellant claims that the error is of constitutional magnitude, and he requests this court to consider it. We decline to consider appellant's claim because of his failure to raise it below and the absence of plain constitutional error. See Ramirez v. Hatcher, 136 F.3d 1209 (9th Cir. 1998), cert. denied, 119 S.Ct. 415 (1998); Davis v. State, 107 Nev. 600, 606, 817 P.2d 1169, 1173 (1991).

Appellant's Motion to Correct or Modify an Illegal Sentence

The district court has authority to grant a motion to correct an illegal sentence or a motion to modify a sentence only if the sentencing court misapprehended a material fact about the defendant's criminal record that worked to the defendant's extreme detriment or if the defendant's sentence is facially illegal. See Edwards v. State, 112 Nev. 704, 707-08, 918 P.2d 321, 323-24 (1996). A sentence is facially illegal if the sentence exceeds the statutory maximum or if the sentencing court otherwise lacked jurisdiction to impose the sentence. Id.

was aware that it had discretion not to adjudicate appellant as a habitual criminal after the state produced proof of appellant's prior convictions.

We conclude that the district court did not err in denying appellant's motion because his claim fell outside the very narrow scope of issues cognizable in a motion to correct an illegal sentence or a motion to modify a sentence. There is nothing in the record to suggest that the sentencing court relied on misinformation about appellant's criminal record or that the court lacked jurisdiction to impose the sentences in the instant case. As noted above, the state produced proper proof of appellant's prior convictions before the court adjudicated appellant as a habitual criminal. Further, appellant's sentences were within statutory limits.

Conclusion

Having reviewed the records on appeal and for the reasons set forth above, we conclude that appellant is not entitled to relief in these matters. Accordingly, we ORDER these appeals dismissed.

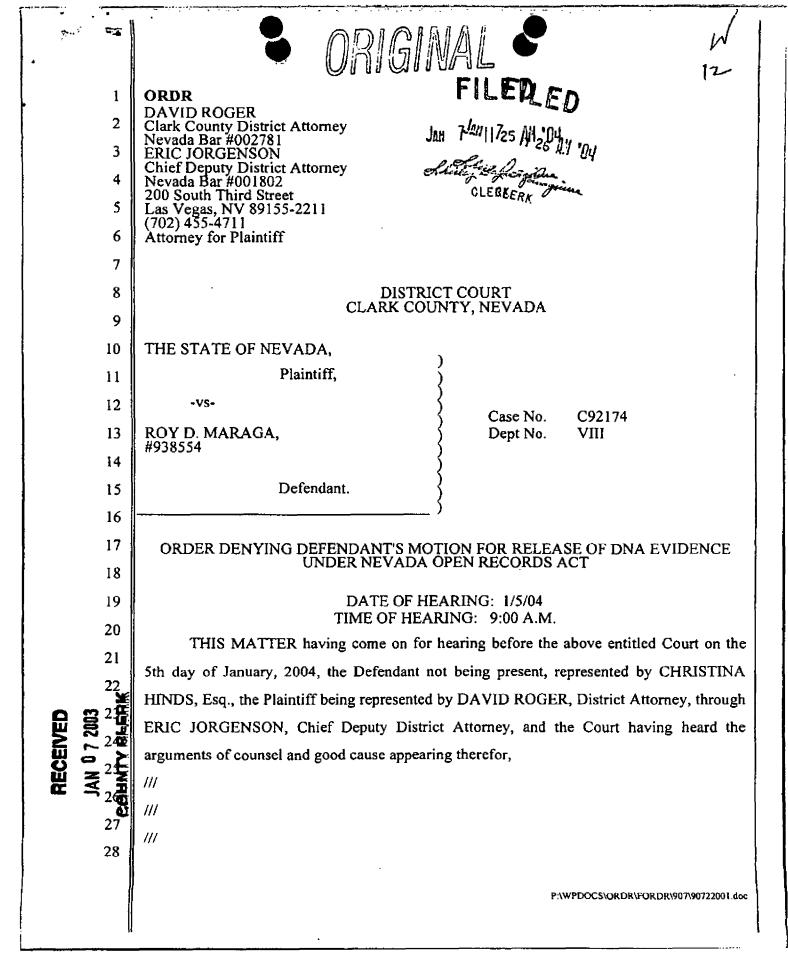
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cc: Hon. Jack Lehman, District Judge Hon. Lee A. Gates, District Judge Attorney General Clark County District Attorney State Public Defender Roy D. Moraga Clark County Clerk



IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion for Release of DNA Evidence Under Nevada Open Records Act, shall be, and it is denied. DATED this ______ day of January, 2004. en a Hates DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781 ERIC JORGENSON Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #001802 mf

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DISTRICT COURT

2006 JAN 12 A II: 38

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA.

Petitioner,

VS.

E.K. MCDANIEL,

Respondent,

Case No: C92174 Dept No: 8

ORDER FOR PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus (Post-Conviction Relief) on January 10, 2006. The Court has reviewed the petition and has determined that a response would assist the Court in determining whether Petitioner is illegally imprisoned and restrained of his/her liberty, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Respondent shall, within 45 days after the date of this Order, answer or otherwise respond to the petition and file a return in accordance with the provisions of NRS 34.360 to 34.830, inclusive.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that this matter shall be placed on this Court's

Calendar on the 29 day of march, 200 6, at the hour of

o'clock ____a.m./pomp. for further proceedings.

District Court Judge

e a Hates

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1 2 3 4 5 6	OPPS DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 TALEEN R. PANDUKHT Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff	, 	Jan 19	LED
7	DI	STRICT C	OURT	
8	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)		
10	Plaintiff,	{	CASE NO:	C92174
11	-vs-	{	DEPT NO:	VIII
12	ROY D. MORAGA, #0938554	{		
13	Defendant.	{		
14	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO M	——) ОТІОМ БС	וארדואוחסממא מא	ENT OF COLINGEL
15			IG: 01/23/06	ENT OF COUNSEL
16			G: 9:00 AM	
17	COMES NOW, the State of Ne	vada, by D	AVID ROGER	District Attorney, through
18	TALEEN R. PANDUKHT, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached			
19	Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Appointment of Counsel.			
20	This opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein,			
21	the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of			l argument at the time of
22	hearing, if deemed necessary by this He	onorable Co	ourt.	
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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On December 5, 1989, Defendant, Roy Moraga, was arrested for the sexual assault and rape of a woman in her home. Defendant pled not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein Defendant was found guilty of two (2) Counts of Burglary and two (2) Counts of Sexual Assault. On June 30, 1990, Defendant was sentenced to life without the possibility of parole after being adjudicated a habitual criminal. Defendant's direct appeal was denied on August 7, 1991. However, the Court remanded Defendant's case to the District Court for resentencing. The Supreme Court concluded that the District Court had erroneously imposed one sentence for multiple offenses.

On October 21, 1991, Defendant was re-sentenced to ten years for each of the Burglary counts (Counts I-II), to run consecutive to each other. Defendant also received a consecutive term of life imprisonment with the possibility of parole after five years for Count III – Sexual Assault. Defendant was adjudicated a habitual criminal as to Count IV (Sexual Assault) and sentenced to a consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. An Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on November 13, 1991. Defendant appealed the second sentencing. The Nevada Supreme Court denied the same on October 4, 1995.

On February 20, 1996, Defendant filed a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. On September 6, 1996, the District Court denied Defendant's petition. On April 30, 1998, Defendant filed a motion to correct an illegal sentence. On May 20, 1998, the District Court denied Defendant's motion, and Defendant appealed the denial of both the petition and the motion. On April 20, 1999, the Nevada Supreme Court denied Defendant's appeals.

On December 16, 2003, Defendant filed a motion in District Court for the release of DNA evidence. On January 7, 2004, the District Court denied the motion and Defendant appealed. The Nevada Supreme Court treated the motion as a successive writ of petition for habeas corpus. On September 20, 2004, the Nevada Supreme Court denied Defendant's appeal. The Supreme Court found that Defendant's motion was procedurally barred and

Defendant failed to demonstrate good cause and prejudice.

On January 12, 2006, Defendant filed another petition for writ of habeas corpus. On January 10, 2006, Defendant filed the instant Motion for Appointment of Counsel. The State responds as follows.

ARGUMENT

I. DEFENDANT IS NOT ENTITLED TO APPOINTMENT OF AN ATTORNEY

In <u>Coleman v. Thompson</u>, 501 U.S. 722 (1991), the United States Supreme Court ruled that the Sixth Amendment provides no right to counsel in post-conviction proceedings. In <u>McKague v. Warden</u>, 112 Nev. 159, 912 P.2d 255 (1996), the Nevada Supreme Court similarly observed that "[t]he Nevada Constitution...does not guarantee a right to counsel in post-conviction proceedings, as we interpret the Nevada Constitution's right to counsel provision as being coextensive with the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution."

NRS 34.750 provides, in pertinent part:

"[a] petition may allege that the Defendant is unable to pay the costs of the proceedings or employ counsel. If the court is satisfied that the allegation of indigency is true and the <u>petition</u> is not dismissed summarily, the court may appoint counsel at the time the court orders the filing of an answer and a return. In making its determination, the court may consider whether:

(a) The issues are difficult;

(b) The Defendant is unable to comprehend the proceedings; or

(c) Counsel is necessary to proceed with discovery."

(emphasis added). Under NRS 34.750, it is clear that the court has discretion in determining whether to appoint counsel. McKague specifically held that with the exception of NRS 34.820(1)(a) [entitling appointed counsel when petition is under a sentence of death], one does not have "[a]ny constitutional or statutory right to counsel at all" in post-conviction proceedings. Id. at 164. The Nevada Supreme Court has observed that a Defendant "must show that the requested review is not frivolous before he may have an attorney appointed." Peterson v. Warden, Nevada State Prison, 87 Nev. 134, 483 P.2d 204 (1971) (citing former

1 statute NRS 177.345(2)). 2 Defendant fails to meet the threshold showing that his third successive Petition for 3 Writ of Habeas Corpus will not be dismissed summarily as it is procedurally barred. 4 Defendant also has not demonstrated that his contentions have any merit from which he 5 would benefit by having the assistance of an attorney. The presence of an attorney will not 6 advance Defendant's successive frivolous attempts to seek meritless relief. Defendant is not 7 entitled to the appointment of counsel. The Court should exercise its discretion to deny 8 Defendant's motion. 9 **CONCLUSION** 10 For all the foregoing reasons, Defendant's Motion for Appointment of Counsel should 11 be denied. day of January, 2006. 12 Respectfully submitted, 13 14 DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney 15 Nevada Bar #002781 16 17 18 Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734 19 CERTIFICATE OF MAILING 20 21 I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 18th day of 22 January, 2006, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to: ROY MORAGA, #31584 23 ELY STATE PRÍSON P.O. BOX 1989 24 ELY, NEVADA 89301 25 M. Warner 26 Secretary for the District Attorney's Office 27 mmw/SVU 28

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1	ORDR		
2	DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney		
3	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 TALEEN R. PANDUKHT		
4	TALEEN R. PANDUKHT Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734		
5	200 Lewis Avenue		
6	Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500		
7	Attorney for Plaintiff		
	DICTRICT COLID		
8	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
9			
10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
11	Plaintiff,		
12	-vs- Case No. C92174		
13	ROY D. MORAGA, Sept No. VIII		
14	}		
15	Defendant.		
16)		
17	ODDED OD ANTING DEFENDANTIC DDO DED MOTION FOD		
18	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR		
19	LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND ORDER		
20	DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR		
21	APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL		
22	DATE OF HEARING: 1/23/06 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.		
23	THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the		
24	23rd day of January, 2006, the Defendant not being present, In Proper Person, the Plaintif		
25	being represented by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through TRACEY J. BRIERLY		
26	Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel and good		
	g cause appearing therefor,		
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1	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Pro Per Motion for Leave to
2	Proceed in Forma Pauperis, shall be, and it is GRANTED.
3	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Pro Pcr Motion for Appointment
4	of Counsel, shall be, and it is DENIED .
5	DATED this 27 day of January, 2006.
6	
7	DISTRICT JUDGE JC
8	DISTRICY JUDGE
9	
10	DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY
11	Nevada Bar #002781
12	1014 000 1 1011
13	Jalun Panduhht
14	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734
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ROY DANIELS M Nevada State Trison Post Office Box 607 CARSON City, NEVADA 89702 Pro Se Petitioner

DISTRICT COURT

COUNTY, NEVADA 2 23 PH '06

ROY D. MORAGA.

_ Petitioner,

CASC NO. C 92124

Dept. NO: 8

E.K. Mcdanielet al. Date of Hearing:

Respondent(s) Time of Hearing:

MOTION AND ORDER TO TRANSPORT AND PRODUCE INMATE FOR HEARING

Comes Now the Petitioner, Roy D. MORAGA, Prose, AND PURSUANT . to Gebecs v. State, 118 Nev. 500, 50 P.3d 1092 (Nev., 2002); UNited States v. BAGNON, 470 U.S. 522, 526-27 (1985); AND the CONFRONTATION AND Due Process Clauses of the Nevada Constitution (Art. 1, & 8) And the U.S. Constitution (5th 6th & 14th Amendments), hereby moves this Honorable Court for AN Order to Transport AND Produce Petitioner For the MARCH 29, 2006 hearing on his Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction Relief).

This Motion is made and based upon the Papers and Pleadings ON File in this Case and the Attached Points and Authorities.

_ Dated this ____ day of February 2006.

Respectfully Submitted

D. MORAGA#31584

Petitioner fro se

Sit

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES ON JANUARY 12, 2006, Petitioner's Writ of habeas Corpus WAS Filed At the Court's Order a hearing on March 29, 2006 At the hour of 9 o'clock A.M. (Post - Conviction Relief) See Exhibit 'A' the Order. For the ceasons set Forth below, Petitioner Asserts his right to be personally Present At the MARCH 29, 2006 hearing on his Petition, And hereby moves the Court For AN Order to transport and produce Petitioner For the hearing. ARGUMENT I. The Absente of Petitioner At The HEAring Would Violate His Rights Under the Confrontation and Due Process Clauses of the U.S. Constitution (5th, 6th & 14th Amendments) The Nevada Supreme Court held that: (1) the presence of the Petitioner For habeas Corpus relief is required, by Statute, At ANY evidentiary hearing conducted on the merits of the Claims Asserted in the Petition, And (2) the Failure of the trial Court to provide For the presence of the Petitioners .At the evidentiary hearing was not harmless. IN Gebers v. State, 118 Nev. 500, 50 P.3d 1092 AND IN Kirksey v. State, 923 P.2d 1102 (Nev. 1996), they wrote: "The right to be present is rooted in the Confrontation Clause, AND the Due Process Clause of the Federal Constitution. The .CONFrontation Aspect Arises when the proceeding involves the presentation of evidence. United States V. BADNON, (Citations omitted). The due Process Aspect has been recognized only to the extent that a Fair and just hearing would be thwarted by the

defendant's Absence Id." 2

Discussion

[1] NRS 34.770(1) Provides that, in Post-Conviction habeas Corpus Proceedings, the judge "Shall determine whether an evidentiary hearing is prequired." Under NRS 34. 770 (3), [I] I the judge ... determines that AN evidentiary hearing is required, he Shall grant the writ and Shall set a date for the hearing." Such a writ "does not entitle a Petitioner . To be discharged from the custody or restraint under which he is held ... [but] requires only the production of the petitioner to determine the legality of his custody or restraint IFN4] The Writ must be directed to the person who has the Petitioner in Costody ... Commanding him to have the body of the petitioner produced before the district court ... LENS A petitioner brought before the ON the return of the writ may deay or controvert any of the Material . Facts or Malters set Forth in the return or answer, deny the Sufficiency Thereof, or Allege ANY * 504 Fact to Show either that his imprisonment or detention is unlawful or that he is entitled to his discharge. [ENG] Thus, it is clear that the provisions of NRS Chapter 34 require the presence of the petitioner at any evidentiary hearing conducted on the nierits of the claims Asserted in a Post-Conviction petition for a Writ of habens Corpus. Such AN evidentiary hearing conducted without First providing the petitioner AN Opportunity to be present Violates the provisions set Forth IN NRS Chapter 34.

FN4. NRS 34.390(2).

FNS. NRS 34.400; see Also NRS 34.440 (upon service of the Writ, the Person to Whom the writ is directed Shall bring the body of the party in custody According to the command of the writ).

Kicksex, 923 P.2d At 1115. See Also Rule 44 of the Supreme Court Rules ("Nothing in these rules Shall be so Construed as to prevent any person From Appearing in his own behalf in any court in this State except the Supreme Courts') State and Federal Constitutional guarantees of due process of _ law require at a minimum Notice of intended judicial Action and AN __Adequate opportunity to be heard before judicial Action can be taken. See, es., Boddie v. Connecticut, 401 U.S. 371, 377 (1971) (Absent a Countervailing State interest of overriding Significance, Persons Forced to Settle their Claims of right and duty through the judicial process must be given a Meaningful opportunity to be heard); .. Grannis v. Ordean, 234 U.S. 385,394 (1914) (the Fundamental requisite of due process of law is the opportunity to be heard."); Browing Y. Dixon, 954 P.2d 741, 743 (Nev. 1998). Entering AN Order Without Complying with minimum Standards of Notice and an Opportunity to be heard is beyond the court's jurisdiction. E.g., Sheriff, NYE County V. Davis, 787 P. 2d 1214 (Nev. 1990); Lane V. District Court. 760 P. 2d 1245 (Nev. 1988). Failure to produce Petitioner At the hearing to Argue his Motion - Would deny him the apportunity to rebut whatever Argument the State MAY MAKE, AND WOULD DENY him the opportunity to offer his own testimony in Support of his petition. Petitioner's Absence At the hearing would thus violate his rights under the Due Process and Confrontation Clauses of the Nevada Constitution (Art. 1, 5 8), and the U.S. Constitution (5th, 6th & 14th Amendments). ...!// _/// .///

the MARCH 29, 2006 hearing HABEAS Corpus (Post-Convicti	
- LONG COLPOS GOST. CONVICT	on honer in the
Dated this day of Fe	bruary, 2006.
	Respectfully Submitted.
: : ***	Roy D. Moraga ROY D. MORAGA \$ 31584
	etitioner Pro_se
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
CERTIFICATE	OF SERVICE
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The undersigned hereby Certif	
Age And discretion as to be comp	etent to Serve papers.
That on February 2006,	etent to Serve papers. he Served a Copy of the Poregoin
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Age and discretion as to be composited. That on February 2006, by personally mailing said copy. Clark County District Attor Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Ave. Las Vegas, Nevada 89155	etent to Serve papers. he Served a Copy of the Poregoin to: Ney
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Age and discretion as to be composited on February 2006, by personally mailing Said Copy Clark County District Attorage Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Ave Las Vegas, Nevada 89155	etent to Serve papers. he Served a Copy of the Gregoin ta: Ney
Age and discretion as to be composited on February 2006, by personally mailing Said Copy Clark County District Attorage Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Ave Las Vegas, Nevada 89155	etent to Serve papers. he Served a Copy of the Poregoin to: Ney

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Dated this day of February 2006,	
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Respectfully Submitted,	
Action	
transport and produce Inmate for Hearing in the Above-entitled	
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this Honorable Court Notice of Change of Address.	
COMES NOW Petitioner, Pro Se, AND Respectfully gives	
RESPONDENTED OF ADDRESS	
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VS. BODT. NO. 8 OLERK John	
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CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	
DISTRICT COURT	
Petitioner Prose	1

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2	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781			CLERK (/ '
3	Deputy Name Deputy District Attorney			
4	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #00Deputy Bar 200 Lewis Avenue			
5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500			
6	Attorney for Plaintiff			
7	DISTRICT COURT			
8	CLA	ARK COUNTY	, NEVADA	
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)		
10	Plaintiff,	}	CASE NO:	C92174
11	-vs-	}	DEPT NO:	VIII
12	ROY D. MORAGA,	}		
13	#0938554 Defendant.	}		
14)	ITTO MOTION	POD WD ANGDODW
15	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO	O DEFENDAN E OF HEARIN		FOR TRANSPORT
16		E OF HEARIN		
17	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through			
18	TALEEN R. PANDUKHT, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached			
19	Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Transport.			
20	This opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein			
21	the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time or			
22	hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.			
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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On December 5, 1989, Defendant, Roy Moraga, was arrested for the sexual assault and rape of a woman in her home. Defendant pled not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein Defendant was found guilty of two (2) Counts of Burglary and two (2) Counts of Sexual Assault. On June 30, 1990, Defendant was sentenced to life without the possibility of parole after being adjudicated a habitual criminal. Defendant's direct appeal was denied on August 27, 1991. However, the Court remanded Defendant's case to the District Court for resentencing. The Supreme Court concluded that the district court had erroneously imposed one sentence for multiple offenses. Remittitur was issued on September 17, 1991.

On October 21, 1991, Defendant was resentenced to ten years for each of the Burglary counts (Counts I-II), to run consecutive to each other. Defendant also received a consecutive term of life imprisonment with the possibility of parole after five years for Count III – Sexual Assault. Defendant was adjudicated a habitual criminal as to Count IV (Sexual Assault) and sentenced to a consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. An Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on November 13, 1991. Defendant appealed the second sentencing. The Nevada Supreme Court denied the same on October 4, 1995. Remittitur issued on October 24, 1995.

On February 20, 1996, Defendant filed a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. On September 6, 1996, the district court denied Defendant's petition. On April 30, 1998, Defendant filed a motion to correct an illegal sentence. On May 20, 1998, the district court denied Defendant's motion, and Defendant appealed the denial of both the petition and the motion. On April 20, 1999, the Nevada Supreme Court denied Defendant's appeals.

On December 16, 2003, Defendant filed a motion in district court for the release of DNA evidence. On January 7, 2004, the district court denied the motion and Defendant appealed. The Nevada Supreme Court treated the motion as a successive writ of petition for habeas corpus. On September 15, 2004, the Nevada Supreme Court denied Defendant's appeal. The Supreme Court found that Defendant's motion was procedurally barred and

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Defendant failed to demonstrate good cause and prejudice. On November 15, 2005, Defendant's federal Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus was denied and remanded for failure to exhaust his claims in state court.

On January 10, 2006, Defendant filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. On February 22, 2006, Defendant filed the instant motion. The State responds as follows.

ARGUMENT

T.

DEFENDANT HAS NOT ESTABLISHED SUFFICIENT GROUNDS TO JUSTIFY AN ORDER TO PRODUCE THE PRISONER.

A defendant must be present at those hearings in which the Court deems it necessary to expand the record. See <u>Gebers v. State</u>, 118 Nev. 500 (2002). In the instant matter, Defendant has not shown, nor is there is any need, for the court to receive evidence or take testimony from any party before ruling on Defendant's petition. In addition, there is no need for Defendant to testify and present evidence, because all of Defendant's factual and legal allegations are contained in the petition he filed on January 10, 2006. Therefore, there is no justification for an order to produce Defendant for the hearing scheduled for March 29, 2006.

CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, Defendant's Motion for Transport should be DENIED.

DATED this 27th day of February, 2006.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781

BY /s//TALEEN R. PANDUKHT
TALEEN R. PANDUKHT
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #005734

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 27th day of February, 2006, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:

ROY D. MORAGA, #31584 NSP P.O. BOX 607 CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89702

BY M. Warner Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

mmw/SVU

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1	DAVID ROGER	Shully Stanogun	
2	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 TALEEN R. PANDUKHT	Gerra.	
3	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734		
4	200 Lewis Avenue		
5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500		
6	Attorney for Plaintiff		
7	DISTRICT COURT		
8	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
10	Plaintiff,	CASE NO: C92174	
11	-vs-	DEPT NO: VIII	
12	ROY D. MORAGA, #0938554		
13	Defendant.		
14	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION	N TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT	
15	OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)		
16	DATE OF HEARING: 03/29/06		
17	TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 AM		
18	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through		
19	TALEEN R. PANDUKHT, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached		
20	Points and Authorities in Response to Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-		
21	Conviction) and in Support of the State's Motion to Dismiss.		
22	This response and motion to dismiss	is made and based upon all the papers and	

pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral

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argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On December 5, 1989, Defendant, Roy Moraga, was arrested for the sexual assault and rape of a woman in her home. Defendant pled not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein Defendant was found guilty of two (2) Counts of Burglary and two (2) Counts of Scxual Assault. On June 30, 1990, Defendant was sentenced to life without the possibility of parole after being adjudicated a habitual criminal. Defendant's direct appeal was denied on August 27, 1991. However, the Court remanded Defendant's case to the District Court for resentencing. The Supreme Court concluded that the district court had erroneously imposed one sentence for multiple offenses. Remittitur was issued on September 17, 1991.

On October 21, 1991, Defendant was resentenced to ten years for each of the Burglary counts (Counts I-II), to run consecutive to each other. Defendant also received a consecutive term of life imprisonment with the possibility of parole after five years for Count III – Sexual Assault. Defendant was adjudicated a habitual criminal as to Count IV (Sexual Assault) and sentenced to a consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. An Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on November 13, 1991. Defendant appealed the second sentencing. The Nevada Supreme Court denied the same on October 4, 1995. Remittitur issued on October 24, 1995.

On February 20, 1996, Defendant filed a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. On September 6, 1996, the district court denied Defendant's petition. On April 30, 1998, Defendant filed a motion to correct an illegal sentence. On May 20, 1998, the district court denied Defendant's motion, and Defendant appealed the denial of both the petition and the motion. On April 20, 1999, the Nevada Supreme Court denied Defendant's appeals.

On December 16, 2003, Defendant filed a motion in district court for the release of DNA evidence. On January 7, 2004, the district court denied the motion and Defendant appealed. The Nevada Supreme Court treated the motion as a successive writ of petition for habeas corpus. On September 15, 2004, the Nevada Supreme Court denied Defendant's appeal. The Supreme Court found that Defendant's motion was procedurally barred and

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Defendant failed to demonstrate good cause and prejudice. On November 15, 2005, Defendant's federal Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus was denied and remanded for failure to exhaust his claims in state court.

On January 10, 2006, Defendant filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The State responds as follows.

ARGUMENT

I.

DEFENDANT'S PETITION IS TIME-BARRED

NRS 34.726 provides:

(1) Unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within 1 year of the entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur. For the purposes of this subsection, good cause for delay exists if the petitioner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court:

(a) That the delay is not the fault of the petitioner; and

(b) That dismissal of the petition as untimely will unduly prejudice the petitioner.

Defendant's Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed November 13, 1991. The Nevada Supreme Court issued its remittitur from Defendant's direct appeal of the Amended Judgment on October 24, 1995. The instant Petition was filed on January 10, 2006. Thus, pursuant to NRS 34.726(1), Defendant's Petition was untimely filed. See <u>Downing v. State</u>, Docket No. 42905 (Order of Affirmance, August 23, 2004), where the Nevada Supreme Court found Defendant's third Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus similarly untimely ("Appellant filed his petition more than six years after this court issued the remittitur from his direct appeal."). Defendant provided no justification for the delay, and he fails to show that he will be prejudiced if this Petition is dismissed. Due to the fact that Defendant filed his Petition more than ten years after the Nevada Supreme Court's issuance of its remittitur from his direct appeal of his amended judgment of conviction and failed to show good cause for his failure to abide by the statute, his Petition must be dismissed. <u>Pellegrini v. State</u>, 117 Nev. 860, 34 P.3d 519, 525 (2001).

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The Nevada Supreme Court has stated that to establish good cause, a defendant must demonstrate that some impediment external to the defense prevented him from complying with the procedural bar that has been violated. Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994). The Court reaffirmed this holding in Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 934 P.2d 247 (1997). The Court went on to say that once the State has raised procedural grounds for dismissal, the burden then falls on the defendant "to show that good cause exists for his failure to raise any grounds in an earlier petition and that he will suffer actual prejudice if the grounds are not considered." Id. at 302, 934 P.2d at 253 (citation omitted). The Court explained that in order to establish prejudice, the defendant must show "not merely that the errors of trial created possibility of prejudice, but that they worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage, in affecting the state proceedings with error of constitutional dimensions." Id. (citing Hogan v. Warden, 109 Nev. 952, 960, 860 P.2d 710, 716 (1993).

Defendant alleges no circumstances or justification for his non-compliance with the procedural bar which would amount to good cause. Defendant's sole allegation supporting the timeliness of his Petition is the federal court's alleged affording of the opportunity to exhaust claims presented in federal court. However, remand from federal court to exhaust state remedies is not good cause to overcome state procedural bars. See Shumway v. Payne, 223 F.3d 982, 988-989 (9th Cir. 2000). Defendant also fails to establish actual prejudice. Pursuant to NRS 34.726, Defendant's Petition should be dismissed.

H.

DEFENDANT'S PETITION IS SUCCESSIVE AND DEFENDANT FAILS TO DEMONSTRATE GOOD CAUSE

Defendant's instant Petition should be dismissed pursuant to NRS 34.810 as it is successive. Pertinent portions of NRS 34.810 state:

2. A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure of the Defendant to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ.

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- (a) Good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim again; and
 - (b) Actual prejudice to the petitioner.

Defendant filed his initial Petition on February 20, 1996. The Petition was denied on the merits and the denial affirmed by the Nevada Supreme Court on April 20, 1999. Consequently, the instant Petition filed on January 10, 2006 is a successive petition. To avoid the procedural default under NRS 34.810, Defendant has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate both good cause for his failure to present his claim in earlier proceedings and actual prejudice. NRS 34.810(3); Hogan v. Warden, 109 Nev. 952, 959-60, 860 P.2d 710, 715-16 (1993); Phelps v. Director, 104 Nev. 656, 659, 764 P.2d 1303,1305 (1988).

In order to show good cause, Defendant has the burden of demonstrating that there was an impediment external to the defense which prevented him from complying with the state procedural default rules. Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994). Good cause for the delay is defined as "a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse." Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989). In order to establish prejudice, a petitioner must demonstrate that the alleged errors worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage. Hogan, 109 Nev. at 959, 860 P.2d at 716.

Defendant has failed to make such a showing of either good cause or prejudice in his Petition. Defendant's allegation concerning the federal court's remand to exhaust claims is insufficient to establish good cause. Remand from federal court to exhaust state remedies is not good cause to overcome state procedural bars. See Shumway v. Payne, 223 F.3d 982, 988-989 (9th Cir. 2000). In addition, no prejudice is demonstrated by Defendant. Defendant's Petition should be dismissed pursuant to NRS 34.810.

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III.

DEFENDANT'S PETITION IS PRECLUDED BY LACHES UNDER NRS 34.800

NRS 34.800 creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if "[a] period exceeding five years between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order imposing a sentence of imprisonment or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction...." The statute also requires that the State plead laches in its motion to dismiss the petition. NRS 34.800. The State pleads laches in the instant case.

Defendant's Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed November 13, 1991. The Nevada Supreme Court issued its remittitur from Defendant's direct appeal of the Amended Judgment on October 24, 1995. The instant Petition was filed on January 10, 2006. Since over ten (10) years have elapsed between the remittitur from Defendant's direct appeal of the amended judgment of conviction and the filing of the instant Petition, NRS 34.800 directly applies in this case.

NRS 34.800 was enacted to protect the State from having to re-prove matters that have become ancient history. In Groesbeck v. Warden, 100 Nev. 259, 260, 679 P.2d 1268, 1269 (1984), the Court explained: "The lengthy passage of time between conviction and a subsequent challenge is a factor which by itself unduly works to the advantage of a felon belatedly seeking relief from conviction. Memories of the crime may diminish and become attenuated. The facts and circumstances of the offense may be impossible to reconstruct." All of the concerns that the Court expressed in Groesbeck are issues in this matter where more than ten years have passed between the underlying conviction and the filing of this petition- witnesses may have left the area, memories may have faded – any number of material issues may be harder to prove. At this date the State is severely prejudiced by Defendant's delayed claims presented in his Petition.

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Defendant's Petition, therefore, should be dismissed. 1 2 **CONCLUSION** 3 For all the foregoing reasons, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-4 Conviction) should be DISMISSED. 5 DATED this 27th day of February, 2006. Respectfully submitted, 6 7 DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney 8 Nevada Bar #002781 9 BY /s//TALEEN R. PANDUKHT 10 TALEEN R. PANDUKHT 11 Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734 12 13 **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING** 14 I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 27th day of 15 February, 2006, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to: 16 17 ROY D. MORAGA, #31584 NSP 18 P.O. BOX 607 CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89702 19 20 M. Warner Secretary for the District Attorney's Office 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 mmw/SVU 28 C:\Program Files\Neevin.Com\Document Converter\temp\84193-131760.DOC

OBIONAL -OPI 1 FILED DAVID ROGER 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 3 TALEEN R. PANDUKHT APR 21 4 40 PM '06 Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734 4 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, Nevada, 89155-2211 (702) 671-2500 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, 11 Case No. C92174 -vs-12 Dept No. VIII ROY D. MORAGA, 13 #0938554 14 Defendant. 15 16 17 ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC # 31584 18 DATE OF HEARING: 05/01/06 19 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M. 20 BILL DANAT, Warden, Nevada State Prison TO: 21 Bill Young, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada 22 TO: Upon the ex parte application of THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, by DAVID 23 ROGER, District Attorney, through TALEEN R. PANDUKHT, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that BILL DANAT, Warden of Nevada State Prison shall be, and is, hereby directed to produce ROY D. MORAGA, defendant in Case No. C92174, on a charge of Sexual Assault wherein THE STATE OF NEVADA is the Plaintiff, inasmuch

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as the said defendant is currently incarcerated in the Nevada State Prison located in Carson City, Nevada, and his presence will be required in Las Vegas, Nevada, commencing on 05/01/06, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A.M. and continuing until completion of the prosecution's case against the said Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Bill Young, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada, shall accept and retain custody of the said defendant in the Clark County Detention Center, Las Vegas, Nevada, pending completion of said matter in Clark County, or until the further Order of this Court; or in the alternative shall make all arrangements for the transportation of the said defendant to and from the Nevada Department of Corrections facility which are necessary to insure the defendant's appearance in Clark County pending completion of said matter, or until further Order of this Court.

DATED this 3/ day of April, 2006.

DISTRICT JUDGE

DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney

Nevada Bar #002781

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TALEEN R. PANDUKHT Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734

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S 16 11 11 1 OPI DAVID ROGER 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 3 TALEEN R. PANDUKHT Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #005734 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff 6 7 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff. 10 CASE NO: C92174 DEPT NO: VIII 11 -VS-12 ROY D. MORAGA, #0938554 Defendant. 13 14 15 ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC #31584 16 DATE OF HEARING: 5/31/06 17 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M. 18 DWIGHT W. NEVEN, Warden of the High Desert State Prison; 19 TO: Bill Young, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada 20 Upon the ex parte application of THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, by DAVID 21 ROGER, District Attorney, through TALEEN R. PANDUKHT, Deputy District Attorney, 22 23 and good cause appearing therefor, RECEIVED IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that DWIGHT W. NEVEN, Warden of the High Desert State Prison shall be, and is, hereby directed to produce ROY D. MORAGA, in Case No. C92174, wherein THE STATE OF NEVADA is the Plaintiff, inasmuch as the said ROY D. 26 MORAGA is currently incarcerated in the High Desert State Prison located in Indian 27 Springs, Nevada and his presence will be required in Las Vegas, Nevada commencing 28 P:\WPDOCS\ORDR\FORDR\907\9 34.doc

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on 5/31/06, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A.M. and continuing until completion of the prosecution's case against the said Defendant. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Bill Young, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada, shall accept and retain custody of the said ROY D. MORAGA in the Clark County Detention Center, Las Vegas, Nevada, pending completion of said matter in Clark County, or until the further Order of this Court; or in the alternative shall make all arrangements for the transportation of the said ROY D. MORAGA to and from the Nevada State Prison facility which are necessary to insure the ROY D. MORAGA's appearance in Clark County pending completion of said matter, or until further Order of this Court. DATED this _____ day of May, 2006. DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781 Nevada Bar #005734 ct/SVU

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Jee a Hateo

OPPS
Roy Moraga
Inmate No. 31584
High Desert State Prison

In Proper Person

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EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLERK

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA.

Petitioner,

vs.

E.K. McDANIEL, et al.,

Respondents.

CASE NUMBER: C92174 DEPARTMENT:

REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE AND MISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-

Hearing Date: May 31, 2006 Time of Hearing: 9:00 a.m.

Petitioner, Roy D. Moraga, in proper person, opposes the motion to dismiss Petitioner's petition for writ of habeas corpus (post-conviction). This opposition is based upon the attached points and authorities and all pleadings and papers on file herein.

Dated this 2/st day of May, 2006.

Inmate No. 31584

In Proper Person

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Mr. Moraga was arrested on December 5, 1989. Pursuant to an Information filed on January 9, 1990, Mr. Moraga was charged with two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. Deputy Public Defender Roger R. Hillman was appointed to represent Mr. Moraga.

A three-day jury trial commenced on March 12, 1990. The jury found Mr. Moraga guilty of all four counts. At the June 13, 1990 sentencing hearing, Mr. Moraga was adjudged a habitual criminal, and Mr. Moraga was sentenced to a term of life without the possibility of parole.

On a timely direct appeal of the judgment of conviction, attorney Hillman raised one issue, namely, THE EVIDENCE ADDUCED AT TRIAL WAS INSUFFICIENT TO SUSTAIN A VERDICT OF GUILTY. The Nevada Supreme Court sua sponte remanded the case to district court for resentencing noting that Mr. Moraga had received a single sentence for four offenses. Mr. Moraga was resentenced on October 21, 1991to two, consecutive ten-year terms (burglaries), a consecutive term of life with the possibility of parole (sexual assault), and a consecutive life without the possibility of parole (habitual criminal).

On appeal of the Amended Judgment of Conviction filed on November 13, 1991, Mr. Moraga raised the following claim on direct appeal: STATE FAILED TO PROVE BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT THAT APPELLANT'S SENTENCE SHOULD BE ENHANCED PURSUANT TO THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL STATUTE. The Nevada Supreme Court dismissed the appeal on October 4, 1995.

Mr. Moraga mailed on February 12, 1996 a proper person Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) which was filed on February 20, 1996. Mr. Moraga filed a proper person Supplemental Brief and Points and Authorities in Support of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on February 20, 1996. David M. Schieck was retained by Mr. Moraga to represent him on post-conviction. Mr. Schieck, on June 13, 1996, filed a Supplemental Points and Authorities in Support of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. A post-conviction hearing was held on July 19, 1996. Mr. Moraga was not present at the hearing but was represented by Mr. Schieck. The court denied the petition.

On Mr. Schieck's withdrawal from the case, the court appointed Richard Palma of the Special Public Defender's Office to represent Mr. Moraga on appeal of his post-conviction. Mr. Palma filed an

Opening Brief with the Nevada Supreme Court.

On August 30, 1998, Mr. Moraga filed a proper person Motion to Modify or in the Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence with the Eighth Judicial District Court Clerk on April 30, 1998. The court denied Mr. Moraga's motion, finding that the motion lacked legal foundation as an examination of the record showed four prior convictions which satisfies the criteria for habitual criminal status. The court further found that defendant had exhausted the argument in appeals, all of which were denied. Mr. Moraga filed a proper person Notice of Appeal on the Eighth Judicial District Court's denial of his motion to correct illegal sentence which would later be docketed under Case No. 32542 of the Nevada Supreme Court.

On April 19, 199, the Nevada Supreme Court issued Order Dismissing Appeals under Case No. 29321 (post-conviction appeal) and Case No. 32542 (appeal on denial of motion to modify or correct illegal sentence). Remittitur issued on May 18, 1999.

On February 5, 2002, Mr. Moraga filed a proper person Motion to Preserve Evidence and Order with the Eighth Judicial District court. Attorney Cristina Hinds was appointed to represent Mr. Moraga. Ms. Hinds filed a Motion for Release of DNA Evidence Under Nevada Open Records Act on December 16, 2003. Ms. Hinds argued at the hearing on the motion on Mr. Moraga's behalf. The court denied the motion. The denial of the motion was appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court. The Nevada Supreme Court denied the appeal.

Mr. Moraga filed his first pro se Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus with the United States District Court on September 14, 1999 under Case No. CV-N-99-507-DWH (RAM). Following appearance by various attorneys on his behalf and the filing of three supplements to his petition, on November 3, 2003, the Law Offices of the Federal Public Defender was appointed to represent Mr. Moraga in federal court. Counsel filed a Fourth Amended Petition and following briefing, the United States District Court found Mr. Moraga's mixed petition contained exhausted and unexhausted claims. Pursuant to an order issued by the United States District Court, counsel's motion for a stay and abeyance was granted to allow Mr. Moraga the opportunity to exhaust his unexhausted claims in state court. This matter follows.

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ARGUMENT

Claim in Issue:

GROUND ONE: AFTER MR. MORAGA'S ORIGINAL SENTENCE WAS VACATED, MR. MORAGA WAS RE-SENTENCED TO A GREATER AMOUNT OF TIME IN VIOLATION OF HIS RIGHTS TO DUE PROCESS AND FREEDOM FROM CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT UNDER THE FIFTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Moraga is entitled to litigate this petition and the claim as pled in his currently pending petition for writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Moraga's petition is not procedurally barred, as he has demonstrated good cause and will be unduly prejudiced from the denial of this petition. Mr. Moraga concedes that the petition is successive; however, as he has shown adequate cause for failure to present this claim until now and obvious actual prejudice that would ensue should he not be allowed to litigate these claims. Pursuant to Nev. Rev. Statute §34.810(3), a petitioner may overcome a successive petition with proof of specific facts that demonstrate good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim previously and actual prejudice would unduly prejudice the petitioner should he not be allowed to present the claim. Finally, pursuant to NRS § 34.800, Mr. Moraga can rebut the presumption of prejudice raised as the State has plead laches.

Mr. Moraga Has Demonstrated Good Cause

The Nevada Supreme Court has determined good cause exists when an impediment external to the defense prevented the petitioner from complying with state procedural rules. Harris v. Warden, 114 Nev. 956 (1998); Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 886-87 (2001); Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353 (1994). An impediment external to the defense may be illustrated by a showing "that the factual or legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available to counsel, or that 'some interference by officials' made compliance impracticable." Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. 478, 488 (1986)(citations omitted).

Failure of appellate counsel to raise this claim in an adequate manner violated Mr. Moraga's constitutional right to effective assistance of appellate counsel. In the context of procedural default, ineffective assistance of appellate counsel can be used to excuse a claim's procedural default only if the claim of ineffectiveness is, itself exhausted. Mr. Moraga filed a timely petition for post-conviction relief on the Amended Judgment of Conviction and therefore his claim of ineffective assistance of counsel was properly presented to this Court. If that claim had merit, the denial of relief by this Court would

the same claim in a successive petition. Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353 (1994). A defendant must demonstrate that counsel's performance fell below an objective standard of reasonableness and that counsel's errors were so severe that they rendered the jury's verdict unreliable. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). Here, counsel had no tactical or strategic justification within the range of reasonable competence for their failure to properly represent Mr. Moraga by properly raising this claim. Mr. Moraga was prejudiced by his lawyer's performance. A reasonable likelihood exists that but for his lawyer's deficient performance, Mr. Moraga would have had a more favorable outcome on appeal.

On appeal from the initial Judgment of Conviction and the sentence imposed by the trial court of one term of life without parole, the Nevada Supreme Court sua sponte held there was a problem with Mr. Moraga's sentence. The case was remanded for a new sentencing. Although numerous requests had been made for a remand to the original trial judge, a new judge resentenced Mr. Moraga. Mr. Moraga's sentence was changed from one life without sentence to consecutive sentences of ten years, ten years, life with parole and life without parole for the four counts on which he was convicted.

Thereafter, court appointed attorney Bailus filed Appellant's Opening Brief on October 5, 1992 challenging the Amended Judgment of Conviction. Under Nevada Supreme Court Case No. 22901. The brief raised one issue: STATE FAILED TO PROVE BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT THAT APPELLANT'S SENTENCE SHOULD BE ENHANCED PURSUANT TO THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL STATUTE. Appellate counsel failed to identify the instant claim and failed to present the claim as a constitutional violation.

Further, as a pro se litigant, Mr. Moraga is entitled to the benefit of any doubt as to "good cause." Mr. Moraga attempted to litigate issues he identified which were filed in his February 12, 1996 post-conviction petition and in his supplemental brief. Mr. Moraga then retained David M. Schieck to represent him on post-conviction. Mr. Schieck filed supplemental points and authorities in support of the post-conviction petition. Again, the instant claim was not identified and counsel failed to present the claim as a constitutional violation.

A post-conviction hearing was held on July 19, 1996. Mr. Moraga was not present at the hearing. The hearing consisted of the judge's recital of the petition claims followed by the court's ruling denying

the petition. Mr. Moraga's retained counsel did not attempt to make a record or argue the claims in the petition.

Counsel Richard Palma was appointed to represent Mr. Moraga on the appeal of his post-conviction. Appellate counsel failed to identify this claim and present it as a federal violation.

Counsel's failures have actually and substantially disadvantaged Mr. Moraga. Counsel's failures may be "imputed to the state." Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. at 753-54 (ineffectiveness of counsel in violation of the Sixth Amendment can constitute the type of "external impediment" that satisfies the 'cause' requirement because the Sixth Amendment itself requires that responsibility for the default be imputed to the State) quoting Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. at 488. "Where a petitioner defaults a claim as a result of the denial of the right to the effective assistance of counsel, the State, which is responsible for the denial as a constitutional matter, must bear the cost of any resulting default and the harm to state interests that federal habeas review entails." Id. at 2566-67.

In Coleman, the Court emphasized agency law principles. As a matter of "well-settled principles of agency law," a principal may not be held liable for the acts of an agent when the agent breaches the relationship or acts outside the scope of the agency relationship. <u>Id.</u> If an attorney is acting outside the scope of the agency relationship, a client is not bound by the attorney's acts. <u>See Jamison v. Lockhart, 975 F.2d 1377, 1380 (8th Cir. 1992) (quoting Coleman, 501 U.S. at 754).</u> Therefore, if an attorney is not "acting," or failing to act in furtherance of the litigation," a petitioner does not have to "bear the risk of attorney error." <u>Coleman, 501 U.S. at 753 (quoting Carrier, 477 U.S. at 488).</u>

Counsel's failures clearly meet the <u>Strickland v. Washington</u>, 466 U.S. 668 (1984) test for establishing ineffective assistance of counsel. But for counsel's inadequate representation of Mr. Moraga, there is a reasonable probability that the outcome would have been different.

The ineffective assistance of appellate counsel constituted a factor external to the defense which impeded Mr. Moraga's ability to comply with state procedural rules. Under <u>Coleman</u>, defense counsel's inactions must be deemed something external to Mr. Moraga and thus "cause." "Prejudice" as used in the procedural default context equates to a "harmful error" concept. <u>See Brecht v. Abrahamsom</u>, 113 S.Ct. 1710 (1993); <u>Kotteakos v. United States</u>, 328 U.S. 750 (1946). The incompetence of Mr. Moraga's counsel <u>is</u> Mr. Moraga's cause to surmount any default; that Mr. Moraga was prejudiced by counsel's

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errors is obvious from the State's attempts to deny Mr. Moraga any meaningful review of his constitutional grounds for relief.

В. Mr. Moraga Will Be Unduly Prejudiced From Denial Of This Petition

Mr. Moraga adequately demonstrates prejudice as the failure to consider this claim would amount to a "fundamental miscarriage of justice." Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860 (2001). This claim demonstrates the violation of Mr. Moraga's right to due process when the Nevada Supreme Court sua sponte remanded the case for resentencing. After failed attempts to remand the case back to the original trial judge, a new judge resentenced Mr. Moraga to a harsher sentence. Mr. Moraga had a due process right under the fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to not be punished vindictively simply because he had challenged his conviction. This harsher sentence was imposed to punish Mr. Moraga for exercising his right to an appeal. Mr. Moraga should not have received a more severe sentence because he appealed the judgment in his case.

C. Mr. Moraga Can Easily Rebut the Laches Presumption.

"Laches is an equitable doctrine. Its application must be considered on the facts of each case, based upon the reasonableness of the party's behavior under the circumstances." Strahan v. Blackburn, 750 F.2d 438, 441 (5th Cir)(citations omitted); see also, Jessup v. United States Parole Comm., 889 F.2d 831, 834 (9th Cir. 1989). The mere passage of time has affected neither the state's ability to respond to Mr. Moraga's allegations. Mr. Moraga's delay in filing the current petition was reasonable in light of the circumstances and is not within his control. The state has not shown that any transcripts, records, evidence, and witnesses are unavailable. The state has not been and is not prejudiced by any delay in the filing of Mr. Moraga's petition.

Other than stating that ten years have elapsed since the date of judgment, the state provides no specifics as to why the doctrine of laches should specifically apply to the instant matter. While asserting that in "many cases" evidence "has been lost or destroyed because of the lengthy passage of time," A general allegation that memories may have faded or that memories of the crime may be diminished is insufficient to support a finding that the state has been prejudiced. NRS § 34.800 creates a "rebuttable presumption" of prejudice to the state, not an insurmountable one.

EXECUTED at ELY, Nevada on this 2/5 ^T day of May, 2006	EXECUTED at ELY,	Nevada o	on this 2/	sT day	y of May,	2006.
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Roy D. Moraga
Impate No. 31584
High Desert State Prison
P.O. Box 650
Indian Springs, NV 89070-0650
In Proper Person

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that he is a person of such age and discretion as to be

competent to serve papers.

That on May 215, 2006, he served a copy of the foregoing by personally mailing said copy

E.K. McDaniel Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Clark County District Attorney Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Ave. Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

to:

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	3	TALEEN R. PANDUKHT		Jun 5 House
	4	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734		· 43 AM *06
	5	200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211		FILED
	6	(702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff		
	7		CT COURT	
	8	CLARK COU	JNTY, NEVADA	
	9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	`	
	10	Plaintiff,) CASE NO:	
	11	-vs-) DEPT NO:	VIII
	12	ROY D. MORAGA, #0938554	}	
	13	Defendant.	}	
	14		}	
	15	ORDER FOR PROI		ATE
	16		AGA, BAC #31584	
	17		EARING: 6/26/06 ARING: 9:00 A.M.	
	18			
	19	TO: DWIGHT W. NEVEN, Ward	len of the High Desc	ert State Prison;
	20	TO: Bill Young, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada		
	21	Upon the ex parte application of THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, by DAVID		
	22	ROGER, District Attorney, through TALEEN R. PANDUKHT, Deputy District Attorney,		
	23	and good cause appearing therefor,		
	24	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that D	WIGHT W. NEVEN,	Warden of the High Desert
	25	State Prison shall be, and is, hereby directe	d to produce ROY I	D. MORAGA, in Case No.
	26	C92174, wherein THE STATE OF NEVAD	A is the Plaintiff, in	asmuch as the said ROY D.
	27	MORAGA is currently incarcerated in the	High Desert State	Prison located in Indian
	28	Springs, Nevada and his presence will be	required in Las Vo	egas, Nevada commencing
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		COUNTY CLI	ERK	%

1 on 6/26/06, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A.M. and continuing until completion of the 2 prosecution's case against the said Defendant. 3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Bill Young, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada, shall accept and retain custody of the said ROY D. MORAGA in the Clark County Detention 4 5 Center, Las Vegas, Nevada, pending completion of said matter in Clark County, or until the further Order of this Court; or in the alternative shall make all arrangements for the 6 transportation of the said ROY D. MORAGA to and from the Nevada State Prison facility 7 which are necessary to insure the ROY D. MORAGA's appearance in Clark County pending 8 completion of said matter, or until further Order of this Court. 9 DATED this _____ day of June, 2006. 10 11 DISTRICTIUDGE

DISTRICTIUDGE 12 13 14 DAVID ROGER 15 DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781 16 Ulen Pandukht 17 BY 18 Deputy District Attorney 19 Nevada Bar #005734 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 ct/SVU

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FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. On December 5, 1989, Defendant, Roy Moraga, was arrested for the sexual assault and rape of a woman in her home.
- 2. The Defendant pled not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein the Defendant was found guilty of two (2) Counts of Burglary and two (2) Counts of Sexual Assault.
- 3. On June 30, 1990, the Defendant was sentenced to life without the possibility of parole after being adjudicated a habitual criminal.
- 4. The Defendant's direct appeal was denied on August 27, 1991. However, the Court remanded the Defendant's case to the District Court for resentencing. The Supreme Court concluded that the district court had erroneously imposed one sentence for multiple offenses.
 - 5. Remittitur was issued on September 17, 1991.
- 6. On October 21, 1991, the Defendant was resentenced to ten years for each of the Burglary counts (Counts I-II), to run consecutive to each other. The Defendant also received a consecutive term of life imprisonment with the possibility of parole after five years for Count III Sexual Assault. The Defendant was adjudicated a habitual criminal as to Count IV (Sexual Assault) and sentenced to a consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.
 - 7. An Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on November 13, 1991.
- 8. The Defendant appealed the second sentencing. The Nevada Supreme Court denied the same on October 4, 1995.
 - 9. Remittitur issued on October 24, 1995.
- 10. On February 20, 1996, the Defendant filed a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus.
 - 11. On September 6, 1996, the District Court denied the Defendant's petition.
 - 12. On April 30, 1998, the Defendant filed a motion to correct an illegal sentence.
- 13. On May 20, 1998, the District Court denied the Defendant's motion and the Defendant appealed the denial of both the petition and the motion.

- 14. On April 20, 1999, the Nevada Supreme Court denied the Defendant's appeals.
- 15. On December 16, 2003, the Defendant filed a motion in district court for the release of DNA evidence.
- 16. On January 7, 2004, the district court denied the motion and the Defendant appealed. The Nevada Supreme Court treated the motion as a successive petition for writ of habeas corpus.
- 17. On September 15, 2004, the Nevada Supreme Court denied the Defendant's appeal. The Supreme Court found that the Defendant's motion was procedurally barred and the Defendant failed to demonstrate good cause and prejudice.
- 18. On November 15, 2005, the Defendant's federal Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus was denied and remanded for failure to exhaust his claims in state court.
 - 19. On January 10, 2006, the Defendant filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.
- 20. On February 27, 2006, the State filed a Response and Motion to Dismiss the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, in which it affirmatively pled laches.
 - 21. The Defendant's Pctition is time barred.
 - 22. The Defendant's Petition is successive.
- 23. The Defendant has failed to set forth good cause for the late filing of a successive petition.
- 24. The Defendant has not overcome the statutory presumption that the late filing of the instant petition has prejudiced the State.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. NRS 34.726 provides:
- (1) Unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within 1 year of the entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur. For the purposes of this subsection, good cause for delay exists if the petitioner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court:
 - (a) That the delay is not the fault of the petitioner, and
 - (b) That dismissal of the petition as untimely will unduly prejudice the petitioner.

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- 2. The Nevada Supreme Court has stated that to establish good cause, a defendant must demonstrate that some impediment external to the defense prevented him from complying with the procedural bar that has been violated. Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994). The Court reaffirmed this holding in Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 934 P.2d 247 (1997). The Court went on to say that once the State has raised procedural grounds for dismissal, the burden then falls on the defendant "to show that good cause exists for his failure to raise any grounds in an earlier petition and that he will suffer actual prejudice if the grounds are not considered." Id. at 302, 934 P.2d at 253 (citation omitted). The Court explained that in order to establish prejudice, the defendant must show "not merely that the errors of trial created possibility of prejudice, but that they worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage, in affecting the state proceedings with error of constitutional dimensions." Id. (citing Hogan v. Warden, 109 Nev. 952, 960, 860 P.2d 710, 716 (1993).
- 3. Remand from federal court to exhaust state remedies is not good cause to overcome state procedural bars. *See Shumway v. Payne*, 223 F.3d 982, 988-989 (9th Cir. 2000).
 - 4. Pertinent portions of NRS 34.810 state:
 - 2. A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relicf and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure of the Defendant to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ.
 - 3. Pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, the petitioner has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate:
 - (a) Good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim again; and
 - (b) Actual prejudice to the petitioner.
- 5. To avoid the procedural default under NRS 34.810, Defendant has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate both good cause for his failure to present his claim in earlier proceedings and actual prejudice. NRS 34.810(3); *Hogan v. Warden*, 109 Nev. 952, 959-60, 860 P.2d 710, 715-16 (1993); *Phelps v. Director*, 104 Nev. 656, 659, 764 P.2d 1303,1305 (1988).

6. In order to show good cause, defendant has the burden of demonstrating that there was an impediment external to the defense which prevented him from complying with the state procedural default rules. *Lozada v. State*, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994).

7. Good cause for the delay is defined as "a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse." *Colley v. State*, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989).

8. In order to establish prejudice, a petitioner must demonstrate that the alleged errors worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage. *Hogan*, 109 Nev. at 959, 860 P.2d at 716.

9. NRS 34.800 creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if "[a] period exceeding five years between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order imposing a sentence of imprisonment or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction...." The statute also requires that the State plead laches in its motion to dismiss the petition. NRS 34.800.

10. NRS 34.800 was enacted to protect the State from having to re-prove matters that have become ancient history. In *Groesbeck v. Warden*, 100 Nev. 259, 260, 679 P.2d 1268, 1269 (1984), the Court explained: "The lengthy passage of time between conviction and a subsequent challenge is a factor which by itself unduly works to the advantage of a felon belatedly seeking relief from conviction. Memories of the crime may diminish and become attenuated. The facts and circumstances of the offense may be impossible to reconstruct."

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ORDER

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) shall be, and is, hereby DISMISSED.

DATED this _____ day of February, 2007.

PISTRICT JUDGE

DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781

By Jalun Pandukht

Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734

mmw/SVU

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FILED NOED 1 FEB 13 9 43 AM 107 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 ROY D. MORAGA, 6 Petitioner, 7 Case No: C92174 VS. Dept No: VIII 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF Respondent, **DECISION AND ORDER** 10 11 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on February 8, 2007, the court entered a decision or order in this matter, a 12 true and correct copy of which is attached to this notice. 13 You may appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision or order of this court. If you wish to appeal, you 14 must file a notice of appeal with the clerk of this court within thirty-three (33) days after the date this notice is 15 mailed to you. This notice was mailed on February 13, 2007. 16 SHORT, CLERK OF THE COURT 17 18 19 CERTIFICATE OF MAILING 20 I hereby certify that on this 13 day of February 2007, I placed a copy of this Notice of Entry of Decision 21 and Order in: 22 The bin(s) located in the Office of the County Clerk of: Clark County District Attorney's Office 23 Attorney General's Office - Appellate Division 24 ☑ The United States mail addressed as follows: Roy D. Moraga # 31584 25 P.O. Box 650 Indian Springs, NV 89070 26 27 28

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1	ORDR	₩ei, _
2	DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney	FILED PH'07
3	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 TALEEN R. PANDUKHT	^{fEB θ} 2 27 PM • α
4	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734	/ ^ ^
5	200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212	CLERK OF ME COURT
6	(702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff	COURT
7	DISTRI	CT COURT
8		INTY, NEVADA
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA.)
10	Plaintiff,	CASE NO: C92174
11	-vs-	DEPT NO: VIII
12	ROY D. MORAGA,	}
13	#0938554	}
14	Defendant.	}
15	FINDINGS OF FACT AN	D CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
16	DATE OF HE	ARING: 06/26/06
17	TIME OF HEA	ARING: 9:00 AM
18	THIS MATTER having come on for l	nearing before the Honorable Lee Gates, District
19	Judge, on the 26th day of June, 2006, the P	ro Per Petitioner being present, the Respondent
20	being represented by DAVID ROGER, I	District Attorney, by and through SUMMER
21	TANASI, Deputy District Attorney, and the	e Court having heard the arguments of counsel
22	and taking the matter under advisement un	til July 6, 2006, the Court makes the following
23	findings of fact and conclusions of law:	
24	//	
25	//	
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AHECEWI	//	
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FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. On December 5, 1989, Defendant, Roy Moraga, was arrested for the sexual assault and rape of a woman in her home.
- 2. The Defendant pled not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein the Defendant was found guilty of two (2) Counts of Burglary and two (2) Counts of Sexual Assault.
- 3. On June 30, 1990, the Defendant was sentenced to life without the possibility of parole after being adjudicated a habitual criminal.
- 4. The Defendant's direct appeal was denied on August 27, 1991. However, the Court remanded the Defendant's case to the District Court for resentencing. The Supreme Court concluded that the district court had erroneously imposed one sentence for multiple offenses.
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 - 11. On September 6, 1996, the District Court denied the Defendant's petition.
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- 18. On November 15, 2005, the Defendant's federal Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus was denied and remanded for failure to exhaust his claims in state court.
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 - 21. The Defendant's Petition is time barred.
 - 22. The Defendant's Petition is successive.
- 23. The Defendant has failed to set forth good cause for the late filing of a successive petition.
- 24. The Defendant has not overcome the statutory presumption that the late filing of the instant petition has prejudiced the State.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. NRS 34.726 provides:

- (1) Unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within 1 year of the entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur. For the purposes of this subsection, good cause for delay exists if the petitioner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court:
 - (a) That the delay is not the fault of the petitioner; and
 - (b) That dismissal of the petition as untimely will unduly prejudice the petitioner.

- 2. The Nevada Supreme Court has stated that to establish good cause, a defendant must demonstrate that some impediment external to the defense prevented him from complying with the procedural bar that has been violated. Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994). The Court reaffirmed this holding in Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 934 P.2d 247 (1997). The Court went on to say that once the State has raised procedural grounds for dismissal, the burden then falls on the defendant "to show that good cause exists for his failure to raise any grounds in an earlier petition and that he will suffer actual prejudice if the grounds are not considered." Id. at 302, 934 P.2d at 253 (citation omitted). The Court explained that in order to establish prejudice, the defendant must show "not merely that the errors of trial created possibility of prejudice, but that they worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage, in affecting the state proceedings with error of constitutional dimensions." Id. (citing Hogan v. Warden, 109 Nev. 952, 960, 860 P.2d 710, 716 (1993).
- 3. Remand from federal court to exhaust state remedies is not good cause to overcome state procedural bars. See Shumway v. Payne, 223 F.3d 982, 988-989 (9th Cir. 2000).
 - 4. Pertinent portions of NRS 34.810 state:
 - 2. A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure of the Defendant to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ.
 - 3. Pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, the petitioner has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate:
 - (a) Good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim again; and
 - (b) Actual prejudice to the petitioner.
- 5. To avoid the procedural default under NRS 34.810, Defendant has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate both good cause for his failure to present his claim in earlier proceedings and actual prejudice. NRS 34.810(3); *Hogan v. Warden*, 109 Nev. 952, 959-60, 860 P.2d 710, 715-16 (1993); *Phelps v. Director*, 104 Nev. 656, 659, 764 P.2d 1303,1305 (1988).

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- 6. In order to show good cause, defendant has the burden of demonstrating that there was an impediment external to the defense which prevented him from complying with the state procedural default rules. Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994).
- 7. Good cause for the delay is defined as "a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse." Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989).
- 8. In order to establish prejudice, a petitioner must demonstrate that the alleged errors worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage. Hogan, 109 Nev. at 959, 860 P.2d at 716.
- 9. NRS 34.800 creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if "[a] period exceeding five years between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order imposing a sentence of imprisonment or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction..." The statute also requires that the State plead laches in its motion to dismiss the petition. NRS 34.800.
- 10. NRS 34.800 was enacted to protect the State from having to re-prove matters that have become ancient history. In Groesbeck v. Warden, 100 Nev. 259, 260, 679 P.2d 1268, 1269 (1984), the Court explained: "The lengthy passage of time between conviction and a subsequent challenge is a factor which by itself unduly works to the advantage of a felon belatedly seeking relief from conviction. Memories of the crime may diminish and become attenuated. The facts and circumstances of the offense may be impossible to reconstruct."

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ORDER

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) shall be, and is, hereby DISMISSED.

DATED this ______ day of February, 2007.

DISTRICT JUBGE

DAVID ROGER
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Nevada Bar #002781

By Jalun Pandukht

Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005734

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1	ASTA Roy D. Moraga			
2	Inmate # 31584 Ely State Prison Mar 2 6 25 PH 107			
3	P. O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301			
4	In Proper Person CLERK OF THE COURT			
5	DISTRICT COURT			
6 7	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
8	ROY D. MORAGA,			
9	Petitioner,) Case No. C92174) Dept. No. 8			
10	v.)			
11	THE STATE OF NEVADA, et al.,			
12	Respondent.			
13	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT			
14	1. Name of petitioner filing this case appeal statement:			
15	Roy D. Moraga			
16	2. Identify the judge issuing the order appealed from:			
17	Honorable Lee A. Gates, Dept. 8, Clark County District Court.			
18	3. All parties to the proceedings in the district court:			
19 20	Roy D. Moraga, Petitioner; The State of Nevada, Respondent.			
21	4. All parties involved in this appeal:			
22	Roy D. Moraga, appellant; The State of Nevada, appellee.			
23	5. Set forth the name, law firm, address and telephone number of all counsel on appeal an			
24	party or parties whom they represent:			
25	David Roger Clark County District Attorney			
26	200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212			
27	Counsel for the State of Nevada			
28	ECEIVED			
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LER	OF THE COURT			

1	I	Roy D. Moraga Inmate # 31584
2		Ely State Prison P. O. Box 1989
3		Ely, NV 89301 In proper person
4		In proper person
5	6.	Whether petitioner/appellant was represented by appointed or retained counsel in the
6		district court:
7		Mr. Moraga appeared in the instant case in proper person. He requested, but was denied,
8		appointment of counsel.
9	7.	Whether petitioner/appellant is represented by appointed or retained counsel on appeal:
10		Mr. Moraga has not been appointed counsel on the appeal of this case and is filing, concurrent
11		with the filing of the instant Notice of Appeal and Case Appeal Statement, a Motion for
12		Appointment of Counsel on Appeal.
13	8.	Whether petitioner/appellant was granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and the date
14		of entry of the district court order granting such leave:
15		a) With respect to his Motion for Leave to proceed in Forma Pauperis and Petition for Writ
16		of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) filed on January 10, 2006, Mr. Moraga was granted
17		in forma pauperis pursuant to a January 23, 2006 hearing, at which he was not present.
18		The court's granting of the in forma pauperis motion is reflected in its court minutes and
19		in the January 23, 2006 hearing transcript which has been ordered for transcription.
20	9.	Date proceedings commenced in the district court (e.g., date complaint, indictment,
21		information or petition was filed):
22		a) Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed February 20,1996.
23		b) Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed January 10, 2006.
24		Dated this 28th day of February, 2007.
25		•
26		
27		ROYN, MORAGA
28		ROYAY. MORAGA In Proper Person

- 1	
1	. <u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>
2	The undersigned hereby certifies that he is a person of such age and discretion as to be competer
3	to serve papers.
4	That on Feb. 28 Fh., 2007, he served a copy of the foregoing by personall
5	mailing said copy to:
6	David Roger E. K. McDaniel, Warden
7	Clark County District Attorney Ely State Prison Regional Justice Center P. O. Box 1989 200 Lewis Avenue Ely, NV 89301
8	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
9	
10	Clerk of the Court Eighth Judicial District Court
11	Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Avenue
12	Las Vegas, NV 89155
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14	2
15	Roy V. Morga
16	ROYD. MORAGA, Petitioner
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27	O:\00 NCH\cases - open\Moraga\pld\8th JD\CaseAppealStmt.wpd
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FILED **NOAS** 1 Roy D. Moraga (#31584) Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 MAR 2 6 25 PH '07 3 In Proper Person 4 5 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 7 8 9 ROY D. MORAGA, Case No. C92174 10 Dept. No. VIII Petitioner, 11 **NOTICE OF APPEAL** VS. 12 STATE OF NEVADA, et al., 13 Respondent. 14 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petitioner, Roy D. Moraga, appeals to the Nevada 15 Supreme Court from the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, entered and served in this 16 action on the 13th day of February, 2007. 17 18 Dated this 28th day of Kehruary, 2007. 19 20 21) Moraga By: 22 23 24 25 26 ECEIVED AR **02** 2007 CLERK OF THE COURT

715

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 2 The undersigned hereby certifies that he is a person of such age and discretion as to be competent 3 to serve papers. That on Feb. 28th, 2007, he served a copy of the foregoing by personally mailing 4 said copy to: 6 Clerk, Eighth Judicial District Court Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Avenue, 3rd Floor 8 Las Vegas, NV 89155 9 David Roger Clark County District Attorney Regional Justice Center 200 South Lewis Avenue 11 Las Vegas, NV 89155 12 E. K. McDaniel, Warden Ely State Prison 13 P. O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 14 15

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+ D. Moraga

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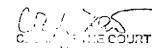
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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA



STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff(s),

Case No: C92174 Dept No: VIII

ll vs.

ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant(s),

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27 28 CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

- 1. Appellant(s): ROY D. MORAGA
- 2. Judge: LEE A. GATES
- 3. All Parties, District Court:

Plaintiff, THE STATE OF NEVADA

Defendant(s), ROY D. MORAGA

4. All Parties, Appeal:

Appellant(s), ROY D. MORAGA

Respondent, THE STATE OF NEVADA

5. Appellate Counsel:

Appellant/Proper Person Roy D. Moraga #31584 P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 Respondent
David Roger, District Attorney
200 Lewis Ave.
Las Vegas, NV 89101
(702) 671-2700

 \gg_{IS}

- 6. District Court Attorney, Appointed
- 7. On Appeal, N/A
- 8. Forma Pauperis, Granted
- 9. Date Commenced in District Court: December 28, 1989

Dated This 5 day of March 2007.

Charles J. Short, Clerk of the Court

By:

Robin J. Mills, Deputy Cler 200 Lewis Ave

PO Box 551601

Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601

(702) 671-0512

FILED MOT 1 Roy D. Moraga 2 Inmate # 31584 MAR 5 9 06 AH'OT Ely State Prison 3 P. O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 4 In Proper Person 5 6 7 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 3-19-07 9 10 ROY D. MORAGA, CASE NUMBER: C92174 **DEPARTMENT: 8** 11 Petitioner, **MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF** 12 vs. **COUNSEL ON APPEAL** 13 THE STATE OF NEVADA, et al., 14 Respondents. 15 COMES NOW, the Petitioner, in proper person, and respectfully requests that he be appointed 16 counsel to represent him on appeal of these proceedings pursuant to NRS 34.750 and 34.820. 17 Dated this 28H day of February, 2007. 18 19 20 Znaga 21 24 25

27.0

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that	he is a person of such age and discretion as to be competent
to serve papers. That on Feb. 28 th	
That on Feb. 28 Th	_, 2007, he served a copy of the foregoing by personally

mailing said copy to:

David Roger
Clark County District Attorney
Regional Justice Center
200 Lewis Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

E. K. McDaniel, Warden Ely State Prison P. O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301

Clerk of the Court Eighth Judicial District Court Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89155

ROYD. MORAGA

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MAR 12 11 29 All '07
                        DISTRICT COURT
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                     CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
 3
                           GRIGINAL
 4
   THE STATE OF NEVADA,
 6
              PLAINTIFF,
 7
   VS.
                                 CASE NO: C092174
   ROY MORAGA,
 8
 9
              DEFENDANT.
10
                   REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
11
                              OF
12
   DEFT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA
13
          PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL
14
          BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE LEE A. GATES
15
                    DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
                       DEPARTMENT VIII
16
17
18
              DATED MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 2006
19
20
   FOR THE PLAINTIFF: TRACEY BRIERLY, ESQ.
21
22
   REPORTED BY: SONIA L. RILEY, CCR NO. 727
```

```
APPEARANCES:
 1
 2
       FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
                         TRACEY BRIERLY, ESQ.
 3
                         DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
                         200 Lewis Avenue
 4
                         Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
                          (702) 671-2501
 5
 6
       DEFENDANT NOT PRESENT
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1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 2006					
2	PROCEEDINGS					
3	* * * * * * * *					
4	THE COURT: Roy Moraga.					
5	Defendant's Pro Per Motion for Leave to					
6	Proceed Informa Pauperis is granted, and since this					
7	is his third or fourth successive petition, the					
8	Court is going to deny the appointment of an					
9	attorney.					
10	Send a copy of the minute order to the					
11	defendant.					
12	(WHEREUPON, THE PROCEEDINGS WERE					
13	CONCLUDED.)					
14	* * * * * * * *					
15						
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21						
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25						

1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF NEVADA)
3	:SS COUNTY OF CLARK)
4	
5	
6	I, SONIA L. RILEY, CERTIFIED COURT
7	REPORTER, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I TOOK DOWN IN
8	STENOTYPE ALL OF THE PROCEEDINGS HAD IN THE
9	BEFORE-ENTITLED MATTER AT THE TIME AND PLACE
10	INDICATED, AND THAT THEREAFTER SAID STENOTYPE NOTES
11	WERE TRANSCRIBED INTO TYPEWRITING AT AND UNDER MY
12	DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND THE FOREGOING
13	TRANSCRIPT CONSTITUTES A FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE
14	RECORD TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY OF THE PROCEEDINGS
15	HAD.
16	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO
17	SUBSCRIBED MY NAME IN MY OFFICE IN THE COUNTY OF
18	CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA.
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	SONIA L. RILEY, CCR 727
24	
25	

1	DISTRICT COURT 1/29 Ali '07					
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA					
3	ORIGINAL'					
4						
5	THE STATE OF NEVADA,					
6	PLAINTIFF,					
7	VS.) CASE NO: C092174					
8	ROY MORAGA,					
9	DEFENDANT.					
10						
11	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT					
12	OF					
13	ARGUMENT: PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS					
14						
15	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE LEE A. GATES					
16	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE DEPARTMENT VIII					
17						
18						
19	DATED MONDAY, JUNE 26, 2006					
20						
21	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: SUMMER TANASI, ESQ.					
2	FOR THE DEFENDANT: IN PROPRIA PERSONA					
25	REPORTED BY: SONIA L. RILEY, CCR NO. 727					

SONIA L. RILEY, INC.

(702) 526-1298

S2

1

```
APPEARANCES:
 2
       FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
 3
                         SUMMER TANASI, ESQ.
                         DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
                         200 Lewis Avenue
 4
                         Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
                         (702) 671-2501
 5
 6
       FOR THE DEFENDANT: IN FORMA PAUPERIS
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SONIA L. RILEY, INC. (702) 526-1298

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; MONDAY, JUNE 26, 2006
 1
 2
                   PROCEEDING<u>S</u>
 3
             THE COURT: State of Nevada vs. Roy D.
 4
 5
   Moraga.
             All right, sir. This is your motion.
 6
 7
             THE DEFENDANT: What motion?
             THE COURT: Don't you have a petition for
 8
   writ?
 9
             You're Moraga?
10
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
11
             THE COURT: Roy D.?
12
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
13
             THE COURT: This is the time for your
14
   argument on your petition. That's why you're here.
15
             THE DEFENDANT: Okay. Well, I thought the
16
17
   State went first.
             THE COURT: What now?
18
             THE DEFENDANT: I thought the State went
19
   first.
           I didn't know.
20
             THE COURT: You go first. You're the one
21
   who is filing this claiming your rights have been
22
   violated.
23
             THE DEFENDANT: None of my attorneys have
24
   done any motions for me.
25
```

SONIA L. RILEY, INC. (702) 526-1298

THE COURT: You're representing yourself. 1 When I was represented on 2 THE DEFENDANT: my petition, the ineffective assistance of counsel, 3 I tried to get them to bring in issues on my habitual criminal, and they wouldn't do it. tried everything from doing motions myself, and the Court still denied me. Then not too long ago in 2004, I did a motion to vacate my judgment of conviction, and again your Honor --9 THE COURT: Have you ever thought maybe it 10 didn't have any merit? 11 THE DEFENDANT: They hired attorneys on my 12 case, but they won't do anything for me. They just 13 keep denying me. 14 THE COURT: You know why they deny it, 15 because it was denied before, because they found 16 your petition didn't have any merit. It even went 17 up to the Supreme Court, and you can't keep filing 18 these successive petitions. 19 20 THE DEFENDANT: Back at my direct appeal, the attorneys that they gave me refused to do 21 anything I asked them, and when I filed my own 22 motions, then the Court kept telling me, "Well, you 23 have an attorney. That's what he's there for, " but 24 if he's not doing it, how am I going to get it in? 25

How am I going to get any kind of action out of the 1 Court when the attorneys won't file any motions for They just -- they just won't do it. said, on my motion to vacate, you gave me Christina Hinds to do that motion, and she did some other thing -- Nevada Open Records Act -- and nobody asked her to do that, but she did it anyway, and they've been doing this for over 16 years, and I can't get anybody to do anything. THE COURT: Sixteen years, huh. When are 10 you coming up for parole? Do you get parole? 11 THE DEFENDANT: No. They gave me a 12 habitual criminal on a misdemeanor and two felonies. 13 That's life without, and they're trying to impose 14 the new case law in 2001 saying that life without 15 means life without. Shouldn't I be under the 16 grandfather clause, because I was convicted back in 17 189? 18 THE COURT: 19 I agree. 20 THE DEFENDANT: They're not doing it. They're refusing to let me go to parole, refusing me 21 everything. I can't get any attorney to do anything 22 I've done everything I can, and I'm still 23 for me. 24 getting denied. 25 THE COURT: State?

SONIA L. RILEY, INC. (702) 526-1298

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from the defendant's direct appeal of the Amended Judgment of Conviction in 1995. This petition was filed in 2006, therefore, the petition is time barred, Judge, by the law. Furthermore, remand from federal court is not good cause for the delay. State would be severely prejudiced, Judge, if you would allow that. It doesn't give him a reason to overcome State procedural bars because of coming down from federal court. As your Honor already mentioned, this petition is successive. It was already denied back in 1996, now this is his next That too should be petition citing the same thing. denied, Judge. In this case, the State is pleading laches. Over ten years has elapsed between the first -- between the judgment of conviction filing and this instant petition, Judge, therefore, the State would be severely prejudiced by it, and we submit it on that and our written motion, Judge, which we have given to the Court.

(WHEREUPON, THE PROCEEDINGS WERE CONCLUDED.)

SONIA L. RILEY, INC. (702) 526-1298

1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF NEVADA)
3	:SS COUNTY OF CLARK)
4	
5	
6	I, SONIA L. RILEY, CERTIFIED COURT
7	REPORTER, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I TOOK DOWN IN
8	STENOTYPE ALL OF THE PROCEEDINGS HAD IN THE
9	BEFORE-ENTITLED MATTER AT THE TIME AND PLACE
10	INDICATED, AND THAT THEREAFTER SAID STENOTYPE NOTES
11	WERE TRANSCRIBED INTO TYPEWRITING AT AND UNDER MY
12	DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND THE FOREGOING
13	TRANSCRIPT CONSTITUTES A FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE
14	RECORD TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY OF THE PROCEEDINGS
15	HAD.
16	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO
17	SUBSCRIBED MY NAME IN MY OFFICE IN THE COUNTY OF
18	CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA.
19	/ /
20	
21	
22	Jones Tilly
23	SONIA L. RILEY, CCR 72/1
24	
25	

SONIA L. RILEY, INC.

(702) 526-1298

TALEEN PANDUKHT, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Appoint Counsel.

the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of

// II

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On December 5, 1989, Defendant, Roy Moraga, was arrested for the sexual assault and rape of a woman in her home. The Defendant pled not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein the Defendant was found guilty of two (2) Counts of Burglary and two (2) Counts of Sexual Assault. On June 30, 1990, the Defendant was sentenced to life without the possibility of parole after being adjudicated a habitual criminal.

The Defendant's direct appeal was denied on August 27, 1991. However, the Court remanded the Defendant's case to the District Court for re-sentencing. The Supreme Court concluded that the District Court had erroneously imposed one sentence for multiple offenses. Remittitur was issued on September 17, 1991.

On October 21, 1991, the Defendant was resentenced to ten years for each of the Burglary counts (Counts I-II), to run consecutive to each other. The Defendant also received a consecutive term of life imprisonment with the possibility of parole after five years for Count III – Sexual Assault. The Defendant was adjudicated a habitual criminal as to Count IV (Sexual Assault) and sentenced to a consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. An Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on November 13, 1991.

The Defendant appealed the second sentencing. The Nevada Supreme Court denied the same on October 4, 1995. Remittitur issued on October 24, 1995. On February 20, 1996, the Defendant filed a post-conviction Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. On September 6, 1996, the District Court denied the Defendant's Petition. On April 30, 1998, the Defendant filed a Motion to Correct an Illegal Sentence. On May 20, 1998, the District Court denied the Defendant's Motion and the Defendant appealed the denial of both the Petition and the Motion.

On April 20, 1999, the Nevada Supreme Court denied the Defendant's appeals. On December 16, 2003, the Defendant filed a motion in District Court for the release of DNA evidence. On January 7, 2004, the District Court denied the motion and the Defendant

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appealed. The Nevada Supreme Court treated the motion as a successive petition for writ of habeas corpus. On September 15, 2004, the Nevada Supreme Court denied the Defendant's appeal. The Supreme Court found that the Defendant's motion was procedurally barred and the Defendant failed to demonstrate good cause and prejudice.

On November 15, 2005, the Defendant's federal Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus was denied and remanded for failure to exhaust his claims in state court. On January 10, 2006, the Defendant filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. On February 27, 2006, the State filed a Response and Motion to Dismiss the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, in which it affirmatively pled laches. The Petition was denied on July 06, 2006.

On March 5, 2007, the Defendant filed the instant Motion for Appointment of Counsel on Appeal. The State responds as follows.

ARGUMENT

I. DEFENDANT IS NOT ENTITLED TO APPOINTMENT OF AN ATTORNEY

In Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722 (1991), the United States Supreme Court ruled that the Sixth Amendment provides no right to counsel in post-conviction proceedings. In McKague v. Warden, 112 Nev. 159, 912 P.2d 255 (1996), the Nevada Supreme Court similarly observed that "[t]he Nevada Constitution...does not guarantee a right to counsel in post-conviction proceedings, as we interpret the Nevada Constitution's right to counsel provision as being coextensive with the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution."

NRS 34.750 provides, in pertinent part:

"[a] petition may allege that the Defendant is unable to pay the costs of the proceedings or employ counsel. If the court is satisfied that the allegation of indigency is true and the petition is not dismissed summarily, the court may appoint counsel at the time the court orders the filing of an answer and a return. In making its determination, the court may consider whether:

(a) The issues are difficult;

(b) The Defendant is unable to comprehend the proceedings; or

(c) Counsel is necessary to proceed with discovery." (emphasis added).

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Under NRS 34.750, it is clear that the court has discretion in determining whether to appoint counsel. *McKague* specifically held that with the exception of NRS 34.820(1)(a) [entitling appointed counsel when petition is under a sentence of death], one does not have "[a]ny constitutional or statutory right to counsel at all" in post-conviction proceedings. *Id.* at 164.

The Nevada Supreme Court has observed that a Defendant "must show that the requested review is not frivolous before he may have an attorney appointed." *Peterson v. Warden, Nevada State Prison*, 87 Nev. 134, 483 P.2d 204 (1971) (citing former statute NRS 177.345(2)). The State submits that the appointment of counsel would be a waste of public funds to appoint counsel for an appeal of the Defendant's procedurally barred post conviction relief. As such, the Defendant has failed to make the requisite showing for the appointment of counsel and his request should be denied.

CONCLUSION

Based on the aforementioned arguments, the State respectfully requests that this court DENY Defendant's Motion for Appointment of Counsel.

DATED this 16th day of March, 2007.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781

BY /s/ TALEEN PANDUKHT
TALEEN PANDUKHT
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #005734

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 16th day of March, 2007, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:

ROY D. MORAGA, BAC#31584 ELY STATE PRISON P.O. BOX 1989 ELY, NV 89301

BY /s/ HOWARD CONRAD Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

hjc/SVU

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Sz

1	IT	IS	HEREBY	ORDERED	that	the	DEFENDANT'S	MOTION	FOR
2	APPOINT	MEN	T OF COUN	NSEL, shall be,	and is	DEN	IED.		
3	DA ^r	TED	this a	day of March, 2	2007.				
4									
5							Lee a S RIGT JUDGE	Lates	
6						DIST.	RI¢T JUDGE ′		Je.
7									•
8 9	DAVID RO DISTRICT Nevada Ba	AT	FORNEY						
10	<i>I</i> .		Λ.	1. 4 1					
11	Jalu	n	Pandu	Nhtrae					
12	BANIELL Deputy Dis Nevada Ba		EPER Attorney						
13	Nevada Ba	r #00	08610						
14									
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28	hjc/SVU								
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

FILED

Supreme Court No.

49049

2001 SEP 13 1P 2: 13

District Court Case No.

C092174

SLERK OF THE COURT

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

ROY D. MORAGA,

Appellant,

Respondent.

VS.

I, Janette M. Bloom, the duly appointed and qualified Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true and correct copy of the Judgment in this matter.

JUDGMENT

The court being fully advised in the premises and the law, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed, as follows: "ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED."

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 16th day of August, 2007.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at my Office in Carson City, Nevada, this 11th day of September, 2007.

Janette M. Bloom, Supreme Court Clerk

By:

Chief Deputy Clerk

RECEIVED

SEP 132007

CLERK OF THE COURT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

No. 49049

FILED

AUG 1 6 2007

ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE

CLERE SOLDENE COURT
BY CEPUTY CLERK

This is a proper person appeal from an order of the district court dismissing appellant's post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Lee A. Gates, Judge.

On July 7, 1990, the district court convicted appellant, pursuant to a jury verdict, of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. The district court sentenced appellant to serve a single term of life without the possibility of parole in the Nevada State Prison. On direct appeal, this court upheld appellant's conviction but remanded to the district court for resentencing on the ground that the district court failed to sentence appellant for each of the four primary offenses.¹

After resentencing, the district court entered an amended judgment of conviction.² The district court sentenced appellant to serve two consecutive terms of ten years for the burglary counts and a

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SEP 132007

CLERK OF THE COURT

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A 🗬

17-18083

¹Moraga v. State, Docket No. 21488 (Order of Remand, August 27, 1991).

²On September 29, 2003, the district court entered a second amended judgment of conviction granting appellant with 180 days of credit for time served.

consecutive term of life with the possibility of parole after five years for one of the sexual assault counts. The district court also sentenced appellant as a habitual criminal to a term of life without the possibility of parole for the remaining sexual assault count. This court dismissed appellant's appeal from the amended judgment of conviction.³ The remittitur issued on October 24, 1995.

On February 20, 1996, appellant filed a proper person postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. Appellant, with the assistance of counsel, subsequently filed a supplement to the petition. The State opposed the petition and supplement. On September 6, 1996, the district court denied appellant's petition. This court affirmed the district court's order on appeal.⁴

On January 10, 2006, appellant filed a proper person post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. The State opposed the petition arguing that the petition was procedurally time barred and successive. Moreover, the State specifically pleaded laches. Pursuant to NRS 34.750 and 34.770, the district court declined to appoint counsel to represent appellant or to conduct an evidentiary hearing. On February 8, 2007, the district court dismissed appellant's petition. This appeal followed.

In his petition, appellant claimed that his constitutional due process rights were violated because his sentence after resentencing



³Moraga v. State, Docket No. 22901 (Order Dismissing Appeal, October 4, 1995).

⁴Moraga v. State, Docket Nos. 29321, 32542 (Order Dismissing Appeals, April 20, 1999).

exceeded his original sentence. Specifically, appellant alleged that the increased sentence was a result of vindictive punishment for challenging his convictions.

Appellant filed his petition more than ten years after this court issued the remittitur from his appeal from the amended judgment of conviction. Thus, appellant's petition was untimely filed.⁵ Moreover, appellant's petition constituted an abuse of the writ because appellant could have raised his claim in his prior petition.⁶ Appellant's petition was procedurally barred absent a demonstration of good cause and prejudice.⁷ Good cause must be an impediment external to the defense.⁸ In the event that good cause is not shown, a petitioner may be entitled to a review of defaulted claims if failure to review the claims would result in a fundamental miscarriage of justice.⁹ A petitioner may meet this standard upon a colorable showing that he is actually innocent of the crime.¹⁰ Finally, because the State specifically pleaded laches, appellant was required to overcome the presumption of prejudice to the State.¹¹

⁵See NRS 34.726(1).

⁶See NRS 34.810(2).

⁷See NRS 34.726(1); NRS 34.810(1)(b); NRS 34.810(3).

^{8&}lt;u>See Lozada v. State</u>, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994).

⁹See Mazzan v. Warden, 112 Nev. 838, 842, 921 P.2d 920, 922 (1996).

¹⁰See Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 887, 34 P.3d 519, 537 (2001).

¹¹See NRS 34.800(2).

In an attempt to excuse his procedural defects, appellant first argued that he filed the untimely petition in an effort to exhaust his claim in state court. Exhausting state remedies does not constitute good cause to support the filing of an untimely petition.

Second, appellant argued that his appellate counsel's failure to raise his claim on appeal from the amended judgment of conviction constituted an impediment external to the defense. Appellant failed to demonstrate that an impediment external to the defense prevented him from raising his claim within the statutory time period. Appellant's claim was reasonably available to him when he filed his first post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and appellant failed to demonstrate that interference by officials prevented him from raising the claim in his first petition.¹²

Third, appellant asserted that failure to consider his claim would result in a fundamental miscarriage of justice. Appellant's claim that his new sentence violated his due process rights lacked merit. In North Carolina v. Pearce, the United States Supreme Court held that "[d]ue process of law, . . . , requires that vindictiveness against a defendant for having successfully attacked his first conviction must play no part in the sentence he receives after a new trial." Unless the reason for increasing a sentence affirmatively appears on the record, a presumption arises that a greater sentence has been imposed for a vindictive purpose. 14

¹²See Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537.

¹³395 U.S. 711, 725 (1969) <u>overruled in part on other grounds by Alabama v. Smith</u>, 490 U.S. 794 (1989).

¹⁴<u>Id</u>. at 726.

However, the presumption of vindictiveness does not apply where there is no reasonable likelihood of actual vindictiveness on the part of the sentencing authority, and in such a case the defendant must prove actual Here, there is no basis for a presumption of vindictiveness. 15 vindictiveness. Appellant did not successfully challenge his convictions, rather appellant's case was remanded because the district court erroneously sentenced appellant to a single sentence although appellant was convicted of four separate offenses. As this court noted in the order of remand, Nevada laws anticipate that a corresponding sentence be imposed Appellant failed to for each offense a defendant is convicted of. 16 demonstrate that the district court was acting vindictively when it imposed the new sentence on remand. Therefore, appellant failed to demonstrate that his due process rights were violated. Because appellant's claim lacked merit, appellant failed to demonstrate that a fundamental miscarriage of justice would result by failing to consider his claim.

Finally, in response to the State's plea of laches, appellant claimed that the State would not be unduly prejudiced by the delay in filing his petition because the State cannot demonstrate that any transcripts, witnesses, evidence or records necessary for reviewing his claim are unavailable. Appellant further argued that the delay in filing his petition was not unreasonable because he was not responsible for the

¹⁵Smith, 490 U.S. at 799-800.

¹⁶Moraga v. State, Docket No. 21488 (Order of Remand, August 27, 1991).

delay. We conclude that this falls short of overcoming the presumption of prejudice to the State.

Based upon our review of the record on appeal, we conclude that the district court did not err by dismissing appellant's petition, and we affirm the order of the district court. Having reviewed the record on appeal, and for the reasons set forth above, we conclude that appellant is not entitled to relief and that briefing and oral argument are unwarranted.¹⁷ Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district-court AFFIRMED. 18

Gibbons

J.

J.

J.

Douglas

Cherry

cc: Hon. Lee A. Gates, District Judge Roy D. Moraga Attorney General Catherine Cortez Masto/Carson City

Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger

Eighth District Court Clerk

¹⁷See Luckett v. Warden, 91 Nev. 681, 682, 541 P.2d 910, 911 (1975).

¹⁸We have reviewed the document that appellant has submitted in proper person to the clerk of this court in this matter, and we conclude that no relief based upon that submission is warranted.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA, Appellant, vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.

Supreme Court No. 49049

District Court Case No. C092174

REMITTITUR

TO: Charles J. Short, Clark District Court Clerk

Pursuant to the rules of this court, enclosed are the following:

Certified copy of Judgment and Opinion/Order. Receipt for Remittitur.

DATE: September 11, 2007

Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of Court

By: / / / / Chief Deputy Clerk

cc: Hon. Lee A. Gates, District Judge

Attorney General Catherine Cortez Masto/Carson City

Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger

Roy D. Moraga

RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR

Received of Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, the

REMITTITUR issued in the above-entitled cause, on ______SEP 13 2007

BRANDI J. WENDE

Cepuly

District Court Clerk

Electronically Filed 05/16/2012 11:42:27 AM

1	RSPN	Alun to Chum				
2	STEPHEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565	CLERK OF THE COURT				
3	JAMES R. SWEETIN					
4	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005144					
5	200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500					
6	Attorney for Plaintiff					
7	DISTRIC	CT COURT				
8		NTY, NEVADA				
9		,				
10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)				
11	Plaintiff,	CASE NO: C-89-092174-1				
12	-VS-	DEPT NO: VI				
13 14	ROY MORAGA, #0938554)))				
15	Defendant.))				
16 17	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION	TO DISMISS DEFENDANT'S PETITION				
18	FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CO	DRPUS (POST-CONVICTION)				
19	DATE OF HEARI TIME OF HEA	NG: JULY 16, 2012 ARING: 8:30 am				
20	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney,					
21	through JAMES R. SWEETIN, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the					
22	attached Points and Authorities in Response and Motion to Dismiss Defendant's Petition for					
23	Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).					
24	This Response and Motion to Dismiss is made and based upon all the papers and					
25	pleadings on file herein, the attached poin	ts and authorities in support hereof, and oral				
26	argument at the time of hearing, if deemed ne	ecessary by this Honorable Court.				
27	//					
28	<i>//</i>					

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

An Information was filed on January 9, 1990 charging Roy Moraga (hereinafter "Defendant") as follows: Counts 1 and 2: BURGLARY (Felony- NRS 205.060) and Counts 3 and 4: SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony- NRS 200.364, 200.366). On March 15, 1990, a jury found Defendant guilty as charged on all counts. An Amended Information was filed on June 13, 1990 wherein the State sought punishment as a habitual criminal based on Defendant's three prior felony convictions.

In addition to a \$20 Administrative Assessment Fee, Defendant was sentenced on June 13, 1990 to Life without the Possibility of Parole. The Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 7, 1990.

Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on June 27, 1990. The Nevada Supreme Court filed its Order of Remand for Re-sentencing on August 27, 1991. Remittitur issued on September 17, 1991.

On October 21, 1991, Defendant was re-sentenced as follows: \$25 Administrative Assessment Fee; Count 1: ten (10) years in the Nevada Department of Prisons (NDP); Count 2: ten (10) years in NDP to run consecutive with count 1; Count 3: Life with the Possibility of Parole after five (5) years in NDP to run consecutive to count 2; and Count 4: habitual criminal treatment under NRS 207.010(2) to Life without the Possibility of Parole to run consecutive to count 3. The Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on November 13, 1991. Defendant was later given one hundred and eighty (180) days credit for time served.

Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal from the Amended Judgment of Conviction on October 30, 1991. The Nevada Supreme Court filed its Order Dismissing the Appeal on October 4, 1995. Remittitur issued on October 24, 1995.

On February 20, 1996, Defendant filed a Pro Per Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The State filed its Opposition on April 1, 1996. Defendant filed a Supplemental Petition on June 13, 1996. The State filed its Opposition to the Supplement on June 27, 1996. Defendant filed a Reply on July 16, 1996. The district court filed its Findings of Fact and Conclusions

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of Law Denying the Petition on September 6, 1996. Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on September 27, 1996.

Defendant filed a Motion to Modify Sentence or Correct Illegal Sentence on April 30, 1998. The State filed its Opposition on May 8, 1998. The district court filed its Order Denying the Motion on May 28, 1998. Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on June 13, 1998.

The Nevada Supreme Court filed its combined Order of Affirmance of both the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and the Motion to Modify Sentence on April 20, 1999. Remittitur issued on May 18, 1999.

Defendant filed a Second Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on January 10, 2006. The State filed its Response and Motion to Dismiss on February 27, 2006. Defendant filed a Reply on May 24, 2006. The district court filed its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law denying the Petition on February 8, 2007. Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on March 2, 2007. The Nevada Supreme Court filed its Order of Affirmance on August 16, 2007. Remittitur issued on September 11, 2007.

The instant Third Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus was filed on November 4, 2011. The State's Response and Motion to Dismiss follows:

ARGUMENT

I. DEFENDANT'S PETITION IS TIME BARRED UNDER NEVADA REVISED STATUTE 34.726.

Defendant's Third Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is time barred with no good cause shown for delay. Pursuant to NRS 34.726:

- 1. Unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within 1 year of the entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur. For the purposes of this subsection, good cause for delay exists if the petitioner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court:
 - (a) That the delay is not the fault of the petitioner; and

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Defendant's petition does not fall within this statutory time limitation. The Supreme Court of Nevada has held that NRS 34.726 should be construed by its plain meaning. Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 873, 34 P.3d 519, 528 (2001). As per the language of the statute, the one-year time bar proscribed by NRS 34.726 begins to run from the date the judgment of conviction is filed or a remittitur from a timely direct appeal is filed. Dickerson v. State, 114 Nev. 1084, 1087, 967 P.2d 1132, 1133-34 (1998). In the instant case, Defendant filed a direct appeal. Thus, the one-year time bar began to run from the date the Supreme Court issued Remittitur – September 17, 1991. The instant Petition was not filed until November 4, 2011. This is over nineteen (19) years beyond the one year time frame.

Additionally, the one-year time limit for preparing petitions for post-conviction relief under NRS 34.726 is strictly applied. In <u>Gonzales v. State</u>, 118 Nev. 590, 53 P.3d 901 (2002), the Nevada Supreme Court rejected a habeas petition that was filed two days late despite evidence presented by the defendant that he purchased postage through the prison and mailed the Notice within the one-year time limit.

Furthermore, the Nevada Supreme Court has held that the district court has *a duty* to consider whether a defendant's post-conviction petition claims are procedurally barred. <u>State v. Eighth Judicial District Court</u>, 121 Nev. 225, 112 P.3d 1070 (2005). The Court found that "[a]pplication of the statutory procedural default rules to post-conviction habeas petitions is mandatory," noting:

Habeas corpus petitions that are filed many years after conviction are an unreasonable burden on the criminal justice system. The necessity for a workable system dictates that there must exist a time when a criminal conviction is final.

121 Nev. at 231, 112 P.3d at 1074. Additionally, the Court noted that procedural bars "cannot be ignored [by the district court] when properly raised by the State." 121 Nev. at 233, 112 P.3d at 1075. The Nevada Supreme Court has granted no discretion to the district courts regarding whether to apply the statutory procedural bars; the rules *must* be applied.

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In this case, Defendant filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus outside of the one-year time limit. Remittitur on Defendant's direct appeal issued on September 17, 1991. Defendant did not file the instant Petition until November 11, 2011, which is over the one (1) year time prescribed in NRS 34.726. Absent a showing of good cause for this delay, Defendant's claim must be dismissed because of its tardy filing.

II. DEFENDANT'S PETITION IS SUCCESSIVE

Defendant's instant third Petition should be dismissed pursuant to NRS 34.810 as it is successive. Pertinent portions of NRS 34.810 state:

- 2. A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure of the Defendant to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ.
- 3. Pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, the petitioner has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate:
 - (a) Good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim again; and
 - (b) Actual prejudice to the petitioner.

NRS 34.810. The district court denied Defendant's first habeas petition on the merits on September 6, 1996. Notably, the Nevada Supreme Court subsequently affirmed the district court's denial of Defendant's Petition and remittitur issued on May 18, 1999. Defendant should have raised any and all grounds in his first petition and his failure to do so is an abuse of the writ as enunciated in NRS 34.810(2). Because Defendant's first petition was filed and decided on the merits, the instant petition is a successive petition pursuant to NRS 34.810(2). To avoid procedural default under NRS 34.810, Defendant has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate both good cause for his failure to present his claims in earlier proceedings and actual prejudice. NRS 34.810(3); Hogan v. Warden, 109 Nev. 952, 959-60, 860 P.2d 710, 715-16 (1993); Phelps v. Director, 104 Nev. 656, 659, 764 P.2d 1303, 1305 (1988). As noted infra, Defendant has not demonstrated any such good cause,

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and consequently Defendant has not met that burden. Absent a showing of good cause, Defendant's petition should be dismissed pursuant to NRS 34.810.

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III. DEFENDANT HAS NOT SHOWN GOOD CAUSE FOR THE DELAYED FILING OF A SUCCESSIVE PETITION.

In the instant Petition, Defendant has not established good cause for the delay in filing a late, successive Petition. "Generally, 'good cause' means a 'substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse." Hathaway v. State, 119 Nev. 248, 252, 71 P.3d 503, 506 (2003) quoting Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989). "In order to demonstrate good cause, a petitioner must show that an impediment external to the defense prevented him or her from complying with State procedural default rules." Hathaway, 71 P.3d at 506 citing Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 886-87, 34 P.3d 519, 537 (2001); Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994); Passanisi v. Director, 105 Nev. 63, 66, 769 P.2d 72, 74 (1989). An impediment external to the defense can be demonstrated by a showing "that the factual or legal basis for the claim was not reasonably available to counsel or that some interference by officials made compliance impracticable." Hathaway, 71 P.3d at 506.

In this case, Defendant has not given any legally relevant excuse for failure to file his Petition in a timely manner. Defendant has not stated any facts that would show good cause for not filing his Petition in the required time frame. Instead, Defendant re-alleges the same argument that he was improperly adjudicated a habitual criminal. This argument was already rejected by the Nevada Supreme Court on appeal from the denial of his Motion to Modify Sentence/Correct Illegal Sentence. Order Dismissing Appeal, April 20, 1999, pg. 5. Defendant has also stated no facts that would show he would be in any way prejudiced by having to comply with the procedural time bar. In so much as Defendant may be claiming "actual innocence" as good cause, his bare allegation is not sufficient to meet the criteria set forth in Calderon v. Thompson, 523 U.S. 538, 559 (1998). Defendant must submit new evidence in his habeas proceeding in light of which no reasonable juror would have convicted him. Id. In this case, Defendant has failed to include any new evidence to establish

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his innocence. He merely recites the same arguments that his sentence is illegal, that have already been raised and rejected. Therefore, since the Defendant cannot show good cause or actual prejudice for failing to comply with the one year time limit and re-raising claims, the instant Petition should be dismissed.

IV. **DEFENDANT'S PETITION IS BARRED BY LACHES PURSUANT TO** NRS 34.800

NRS 34.800 creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if "[a] period exceeding five years between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order imposing a sentence of imprisonment or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction...." The statute also requires that the State plead laches in its motion to dismiss the petition. NRS 34.800. The State pleads laches in the instant case.

As noted, supra, remittitur on Defendant's Direct Appeal issued on September 17, 1991. Since more than five (5) years have elapsed between the issuance of remittitur and the filing of Defendant's instant Petition, NRS 34.800 directly applies in this case.

NRS 34.800 was enacted to protect the State from having to go back years later to reprove matters that have become ancient history. There is a rebuttable presumption of prejudice for this very reason and the doctrine of laches must be applied in the instant matter. If courts required evidentiary hearings for long delayed petitions such as in the instant matter, the State would have to call and find long lost witnesses whose once vivid recollections have faded and re-gather evidence that in many cases has been lost or destroyed because of the lengthy passage of time. Based on the State's arguments above, this Court should summarily deny the instant petition according to the doctrine of laches pursuant to NRS 34.800, as the delay of more than five (5) years in filing is unexcused.

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1	<u>CONCLUSION</u>
2	For the foregoing reasons, the Defendant's late Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus
3	Post Conviction should be DISMISSED.
4	DATED this 16TH day of May, 2012.
5	Respectfully submitted,
6	STEVEN B. WOLFSON
7	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565
8	
9	BY /s/ JAMES R. SWEETIN JAMES R. SWEETIN
10	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005144
11	Nevada Bai #005144
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	<u>CERTIFICATE OF MAILING</u>
20	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing, was made this 16th day of
21	May, 2012, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:
22	ROY MORAGA, BAC#31584 LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CENTER
23	1200 PRISON ROAD LOVELOCK, NV 89419
24	_
25	/s/ HOWARD CONRAD Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
26	
27	
28	hjc/SVU
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The right to be present is rooted in the confrontation Clause, and the Due process Clause of the Federal Constitution, The Confrontation Aspect Arises when the proceeding involves the presentation of evidence. United States V. BAGNON, (Citations omitted). The Due process Aspect has been recognized only to the extent that a Fair and just hearing would be Thwarted by the Defendant's Absence. I.d. State and federal Constitutional guarantees of due process of Law require At a minimum Notice of intended judicial Action and an Adequate opportunity to be heard before judicial Action CAN be taken. See, eg., Boddie V. Connecticut, 401 U.S. 371, 377 (1971) ("Absent a countervailing State interest of overriding Significance, persons Forced to Settle their Claims of right and duty through the judicial process must be given a Meaningful Opportunity to be heard.) GrANNIS V. Ordean, 234 U.S. 385, 394 (1914) C4the Fundamental requisite of Due process of Law is the Opportunity to be heard.) Browing V. Dixon, 954 P. 2d'24/, 243 Nev. (1998), Entering an Order without complying with minimum Standards of Notice and an Opportunity to be heard is beyond the Court's judisdiction. E.g., Sheriff Nye County V. DAVIS, 287 P.2d 1214 (Nev. 1990); LANE V. DISTrict COURT, 760 P. 2d 1245 (Nev. 1988).

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Failure to produce petitioner at the hearing to Argue his Motion would deay him the Opportunity to rebut whatever the State may make, and would deay him the Opportunity to Offer his own Testimony in Support of his petition. letitioner's Absence at the hearing would thus Violate his right under the Due process And Confrontation Clause of the Nevada Constitution (Art. 138), and the U.S. Constitution (5th, 6th & 14th Amendments). As in petitioner's Case he was dented his_ CONStitutional rights when this court held the hearing without Allowing him MORAGA" to offer his own Testimony, or to give MORAGA the Opportunity to be heard. Therefore MORAGA'S Motion for Reconsideration must be Granted As a MAtter of LAW AND Re- Set a New hearing AND Order to Transport AND Produce MORAGA (PCR) Pursuant to his Actual innocence Claim, Newly Discovered evidence - NRS 34, 360, NRS 34 500(a)(3) et Seq. Habeas Corpus \$118 Actual innocence- evidence. Petitioner States: In order to be Credible, a Claim of Actual innocence must be based upon reliable evidence not presented at Trial. DNA evidence exists in this Factual Situation to exonorate MORAJA, AND Release him From Custody

Pursuant to the united States Supreme Court Opinion in District Attorneys Office for the third Judicial District et al V. Osborne (2009). Where the Court Addressed the issue of "Newly Available DNA Testing that will prove them to be Actual INNECENT. Id. As in this case Osborne, Supra in Addressing post- Conviction Statutes, A (STATE) prisoner may Challange his Conviction when there exists evidence of material Facts, Not previously presented and heard by the Court, that requires Vacation OF the Conviction or Sentence in the interests of Justice. At MORAGA'S Trial Linda T. Errichetto of the LAS VegAS Metropolitan Police Department Forensic expert witness for the State Testified UNDER OATH that "MORAGA CANNOT be excluded As a possible Source of the Semen on the Swab. But what MS. Errichetto Failed to Say under Oath is that She Never Tested the Semen to see who the evidence belonged to. IN Jimenez V. The State of Nevada, 918 P. 2d 687 The court granted the deFendant's petition for post-Conviction relief and because the State Violated its Constitutional duty to inform the defendant of Material exculpatory evidence it possessed and of material evidence to the impeachment of its informant witness that lied UNDER OATH, LIKE SIMENEZ MORAGA'S CASE MUST Also be set Aside For the State using perjured Testimony, a Conviction obtained by Such Testimony is "Fundamentally unfair.

for the record MORAGA Would enclude NRS 199.130 to My case "False Affidavit or complaint to effect Acrest or Search is guilty of perjury which is a CATEGORY Defelowy, I want to pursue Actions upon MS. Errichetto for lying under Oath. In the States Argument they State that Defendants petition is Time barred under NRS 34.726. But what the State Failed to Say is if MORAGA CAN Show a Miscarriage of justice the State CANNOT USE Time barred as a defence. MORAGA Claims he is IN FACT ACTUAL INNOCENCE OF this Crime. See ? KUHIMANN V. WILSON, 427 U.S. 436. "The Miscarriage of justice exception Applies where a petitioner is "Actual innocent" of the Crime of which he was convicted or the penalty which was imposed. As I Stated before MS. Errichetto's Testimony Caused the False Testimony that effected the judgment of the jury, and a Judicial review of MORAGA'S Claim of Actual innocence is properly Anlyzed in Terms of procedural Due process. This court MUST Approve MORAGA'S petition under my Newly Available DNA Testing- New PCR/STR Test that Shall exonorate moraga of Sexual Assault, under the provisions of NRS 34. 500 (2) (3). MORAGA Further States that back in 1990 the PCR/STR Test did not exist to exonorate me, it was not until I received the Osborne Case in 2010, I Filed my Petition For writ of habers Corpus (PCR) under

Newly Discovered evidence, Actual innocence Claim. The States that MORAGA'S petition is Successive. "A Successive petition must be dismissed if it Fails to Allege New or different grounds For relief. In MORAJA'S petition he Alleged that he is Actual innocent of the crime charged, And that the PCR/STR Test Shall exonorate me, this is in Fact Newly, or different grounds for relief, that Along with MS. Errichetto's Testimony prejudiced MORAGA'S CASE by lying under OAth, As is " a habeas petitioner must Show CAUSE and prejudice before a court will reach the merits of a Successive, Abusive, or defaulted Claim. Even if he cannot meet this Standard a Court may hear the merits of Such claim is failure to hear them would result in a Miscarriage of justice, in MORAGA'S CASE his Claim Must be exempt From otherwise Applicable Time limits if "Newly Discovered evidence pursued with Due Diligence, restablishes by Clear and Convicing evidence that I am innocent. See: District Attorneys Office for third Judicial District V. Osborne, 557 U.S. (2009). IN MORAGA'S CASE, the requested Tests were Technologicall impossible at the Time of my Trial in 1990 and therefore is Subject to Newly discovered evidence As the DNA Testing is AN Act and event that is Subject to take place Afterwards AND therefore MORAJA is entitled to discharge pursuant

to NRS 34.500(2)(4). IN MORASA'S CASE CONSISTENT with the Rule under NRS 34.500(3) the discovery OF the New DNA Testing Technology is for good Cause. See: Bracy V. Gamley, 520 U.S. 899, 908-909 (1997) It is Further Stated that the State Claims that MORAGA'S petition is barred by Laches pursuant to NRS 34.800. The State wants this court to believe that in Order For MORAGA'S petition to be granted AN evidentiary hearing for delayed petition is that the State would have to CALL And Find long last witnesses whose Vivid recollections have Faded and re-gather evidence that in many Cases has been lost or distroyed because of the lengthy passage of Time. IN MORAGA'S petition if I AM granted AN evidentiary hearing the only witnesses weeded 13 MS. Errichetto AND MORAJA, AND the evidence that was preserved in January 7, 2004, if the State lost or distroyed the Semen then this Court Must exonorate MORAJA because he WAS IN FACT INNOCENT OF this Crime, therefore laches must Not Apply to MORAGA'S CASE, As Time barred, there is Not any Bar under Statute's As the State wants this court to believe. Under Nevada Law provides MORAGA CAN pursue DNA Testing under Statue of habeas Corpus procedures, Yursuant to Mitchell V. State, 149 P.3d 33 (2006) States: Even when a petitioner CANNOT Show good Cause Sufficient to overcome, . the bars to an untimely or Successive petition,

habeas relief may still be granted if the petitioner CAN demonstrate that a Constitutional Violation has probably resulted in the Conviction of one who is Actually INNOCENT. Actual innocence means Factual innocence, Not Mere legal insufficiency. The Conviction of a petitioner who was actually innocent would be a Fundamental Miscarriage of justice Jufficient to overcome the procedural bars to an untimely or Successive petition. This rule must Apply to MORASA'S CASE because he is Factually invocent of the crime of Sexual Assault that can be proven by Approving the PCRISTR DNA Test ON the Semen. The State Claims that NRS 34,800 would prejudice the State, And if they had to retry the CASE. Again Mr. MORAGA does NOT WANT to be retried Nor did I ASK to be retried. All I want is For this court to grant an evidentiary bearing in Order to prove once and for All that I AM Actual innocence of the Crime Against me. 11/ }:[/ /// 111 (8)

	CASE NO. 89COal74 Dept. NO. 6
	DISTRICT COURT
	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
	ROY D. MORAGA,
	Petitioner,
-	-V5-
	ROBERT LEGRAND WARden
	Respondent. NOTICE OF MOTION
	TO: ROBERT LEGRAND, Warden and Respondent (3)
	You and each of you will take Notice that letitioner
	in the Above-entitled Action will bring his Motion
	For Reconsideration before the Above-entitled
	Court and department, For hearing the Same on
المراشدة	the day of 20, at
	or As soon thereafter As the Court may deem just AND
والمستوالية المستوالية المستوالية المستوالية	proper.
	Dated this 27th day of July 2012.
o e 📆 Moragona	Roy Q. Moraga
	Roy J. MORA9A 31584
	Lovelock Correctional Center
	1200 Prison Road
	Lovelock, Nevada 87419
·	Petitioner In Pro Per
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	CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE BY MAIL
_	I do Certify that I mailed a True and Correct Copy
,	of the Foregoing Notice of Motion to the bebw
	Address(es) on this 27th day of July, 2012, by
	Placing same in the U.S. Mail Via prison law Library
	Staff, pursuant to NRCP 5 (b):
	J.M.J., P.4.7.50MN-1.10-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-
	Stève B. Wolfson, Esq.
	CLACK County District Attorney
	200 Lewis Ave.
	LAS Vegas, Nev. 89155-2212
	Steven D. Grierson
	Clerk of the Court
	200 Lewis Ave. 3rd Fl.
	LAS VegAS, NV. 89155-1160
	Roy D. MORA9A* 31584
	Lavelock Correctional Center
	1200 Prison Road
	Lovelock, Nev. 89419
	· Roy D. Moraga
	Roy D. MORAGA \$1584
	Lovelock Correctional Center
•	1200 Prison Road
	Lovelock, Nev. 89419
_	Petitioner In Pro Per
	l T

	- AFTIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239B. 030
ş. +·	The undersigned does hereby Affirm that the Preceding
	Notice of motion does Not contain the Social
	Security Number of ANY person.
	Dated this 27th day of July 2012.
	Roy Dr Meraga
	Roy D. MORAGA #31584
	Petitioner In Pro Per
	
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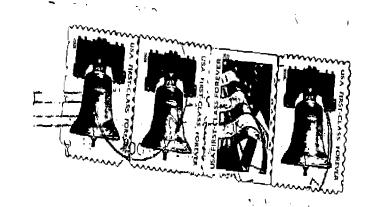
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	WHEREFORE, based upon the Foregoing, Petitioner prays this
	HONORAble Court to GrANT his Motion for Reconsideration
	ON his petition for writ of habens corpus
	Post Conviction Relief).
	Dated this 27th day of July 2012.
	Respectfully Submitted;
· 	Roy O. Maraga
. 	Roy 1. MORA9A 31584
	letitioner In Pro Per
	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
	The undersigned hereby Certifies that he is a person
	of Such age and discretion as to be competent to
.	Serve papers,
	That on July 27th 2012, I Served a Copy of the
- ,	Foregoing by personally mailing Said Copies to:
	Steven B. Wolfson,
	Clark County District Attorney
<u></u>	200 Lewis Ave
	LAS Vegas, Nev. 89155-2212
	Steven D. Brierson,
	Clerk of the court
	200 Lewis Ave. 3rd Fli
	LAS VegAS, Nev. 89155-1160
	Roy D. Moraga
	Roy D. MORAJA 31584

	AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239 B. 030	
	The undersigned does hereby Affirm that the freeding	<u></u>
	Motion For Consideration does Not Contain the	
	Social Security Number of ANY person.	
	Dated this 27th day of July 2012.	
:	Roy On Moraga	
	Roy D. MORAGA # 31584	
	Petitioner In Pro Per	
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Roy D. MORAGA #31584 Lovelock Correctional Center 1200 Prison Road Lovelock, Nevada 89419



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1	OPPS	Alm to Chum								
2	STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney	CLERK OF THE COURT								
3	Nevada Bar #001565 JAMES R. SWEETIN Chief Denuty District Attanney									
4	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005144									
5	200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212									
6	(702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff									
7	nietni	CT COURT								
8										
9	CLARK COL	UNTY, NEVADA								
10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,									
11	Plaintiff,									
12	-VS-	CASE NO: C-89-092174-1								
13	ROY MORAGA, #0938554	DEPT NO: VI								
14	Defendant.									
15	Defendant.									
16	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFEN	NDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER								
17										
18	TIME OF HEARIN	IG: AUGUST, 27, 2012 ARING: 9:00 AM								
19	COMES NOW, the State of Nevad	a, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County								
20	District Attorney, through JAMES R. SW	VEETIN, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and								
21	hereby submits the attached Points and Aut	thorities in Opposition to Defendant's Motion to								
22	Reconsider.									
23	This opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein,									
24	the attached points and authorities in supp	port hereof, and oral argument at the time of								
25	hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honora	ble Court.								
26	//									
27	//									
28	//									

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

An Information was filed on January 9, 1990 charging Roy Moraga (hereinafter "Defendant") as follows: Counts 1 and 2: BURGLARY (Felony- NRS 205.060) and Counts 3 and 4: SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony- NRS 200.364, 200.366). On March 15, 1990, a jury found Defendant guilty as charged on all counts.

In addition to a \$20 Administrative Assessment Fee, Defendant was sentenced on June 13, 1990 to Life without the Possibility of Parole. The Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 7, 1990.

Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on June 27, 1990. The Nevada Supreme Court filed its Order of Remand for Re-sentencing on August 27, 1991. Remittitur issued on September 17, 1991.

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On February 20, 1996, Defendant filed a Pro Per Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The State filed its Opposition on April 1, 1996. Defendant filed a Supplemental Petition on June 13, 1996. The State filed its Opposition to the Supplement on June 27, 1996. Defendant filed a Reply on July 16, 1996. The district court filed its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law Denying the Petition on September 6, 1996. Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on September 27, 1996.

Defendant filed a Motion to Modify Sentence or Correct Illegal Sentence on April 30, 1998. The State filed its Opposition on May 8, 1998. The district court filed its Order Denying the Motion on May 28, 1998. Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on June 13, 1998.

The Nevada Supreme Court filed its combined Order of Affirmance of both the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and the Motion to Modify Sentence on April 20, 1999. Remittitur issued on May 18, 1999.

Defendant filed a Second Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on January 10, 2006. The State filed its Response and Motion to Dismiss on February 27, 2006. Defendant filed a Reply on May 24, 2006. The district court filed its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law denying the Petition on February 8, 2007. Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on March 2, 2007. The Nevada Supreme Court filed its Order of Affirmance on August 16, 2007. Remittitur issued on September 11, 2007.

Defendant filed a Third Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on November 4, 2011. The State filed a Response and Motion to Dismiss on May 16, 2012. Defendant's Petition was denied on July 16, 2012. Defendant filed the instant Motion to Reconsider on August 6, 2012. The State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Reconsider follows.

<u>ARGUMENT</u>

I. DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER IS NOT PROPERLY BEFORE THE COURT.

Defendant's Motion to Reconsider is not properly before this Court and should be denied. The Eighth Judicial District Court Rules provide that "[n]o motion once heard and disposed of may be renewed in the same cause, nor may the same matters therein embraced be reheard, unless by leave of the court granted upon motion therefore, after such notice of such motion to the adverse parties." EJDCR 2.24(a). Defendant failed to obtain leave of the court to file this motion, and therefore, his motion should be denied

Additionally, Defendant has not shown that the Court overlooked or misapprehended any material issue of fact or law; therefore, there is no reason for the Court to reconsider its denial of Defendant's late successive petition. See. NRAP 40(a)(1).

1	CONCLUSION
2	Based on the foregoing arguments, the State respectfully requests this Honorable
3	Court to deny Defendant's Motion.
4	DATED this 9th day of August, 2012.
5	Respectfully submitted,
6	STEVEN B. WOLFSON
7	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565
8	
9	BY /s/ JAMES R. SWEETIN
10	JAMES R. SWEETIN Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005144
11	Nevada Bar #005144
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19	<u>CERTIFICATE OF MAILING</u>
20	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing, was made this 9th day of
21	August, 2012, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:
22	ROY MORAGA, BAC#31584 LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CENTER
23	1200 PRISON ROAD LOVELOCK, NV 89419
24	
25	/s/ HOWARD CONRAD Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
26	
27	1 '- /03.71 I
28	hjc/SVU
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FILED STEVEN B. WOLFSON

Aug 13 8 58 AM '12

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005144 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Plaintiff,

CASE NO: DEPT NO:

C-89-092174-1

VI

ROY D. MORAGA, #0938554

-VS-

Defendant.

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF

LAW AND ORDER

DATE OF HEARING: July 16, 2012 TIME OF HEARING: 8:30 A.M.

THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable ELISSA F. CADISH, District Judge, on the 16th day of July, 2012, the Petitioner not present, the Respondent being represented by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney, by and through DENA RINETTI, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, and documents on file herein, without argument, now therefore. the Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

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CLERK OF THE COURT

890092174 FFCO Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and (1930375



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FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. An Information was filed on January 9, 1990 charging Roy Moraga (hereinafter "Defendant") as follows: Counts 1 and 2: BURGLARY (Felony- NRS 205.060) and Counts 3 and 4: SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony- NRS 200.364, 200.366).
- 2. On March 15, 1990, a jury found Defendant guilty as charged on all counts.
- 3. An Amended Information was filed on June 13, 1990 wherein the State sought punishment as a habitual criminal based on Defendant's three prior felony convictions.
- 4. In addition to a \$20 Administrative Assessment Fee, Defendant was sentenced on June 13, 1990 to Life without the Possibility of Parole. The Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 7, 1990.
- Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on June 27, 1990. The Nevada Supreme Court filed its Order of Remand for Re-sentencing on August 27, 1991. Remittitur issued on September 17, 1991.
- 6. On October 21, 1991, Defendant was re-sentenced as follows: \$25 Administrative Assessment Fee; Count 1: ten (10) years in the Nevada Department of Prisons (NDP); Count 2: ten (10) years in NDP to run consecutive with count 1; Count 3: Life with the Possibility of Parole after five (5) years in NDP to run consecutive to count 2; and Count 4: habitual criminal treatment under NRS 207.010(2) to Life without the Possibility of Parole to run consecutive to count 3.
- 7. The Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on November 13, 1991. Defendant was later given one hundred and eighty (180) days credit for time served.
- 8. Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal from the Amended Judgment of Conviction on October 30, 1991. The Nevada Supreme Court filed its Order Dismissing the Appeal on October 4, 1995. Remittitur issued on October 24, 1995.
- 9. On February 20, 1996, Defendant filed a Pro Per Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The State filed its Opposition on April 1, 1996. Defendant filed a Supplemental Petition on June 13, 1996. The State filed its Opposition to the Supplement on June

27,	1996.	Defendant	filed	a	Reply	on	July	16,	1996.	The	district	court	filed	its
Fine	dings o	of Fact and C	Conclu	si	ons of l	Law	Den	ying	the Pe	tition	on Sept	ember	6, 19	196.
Def	endant	filed a Noti	ce of	Αp	peal or	n Se	ptem	ber 2	27, 199	6.				

- 10. Defendant filed a Motion to Modify Sentence or Correct Illegal Sentence on April 30, 1998. The State filed its Opposition on May 8, 1998. The district court filed its Order Denying the Motion on May 28, 1998. Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on June 13, 1998.
- 11. The Nevada Supreme Court filed its combined Order of Affirmance of both the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and the Motion to Modify Sentence on April 20, 1999. Remittitur issued on May 18, 1999.
- 12. Defendant filed a Second Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on January 10, 2006. The State filed its Response and Motion to Dismiss on February 27, 2006. Defendant filed a Reply on May 24, 2006. The district court filed its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law denying the Petition on February 8, 2007. Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on March 2, 2007. The Nevada Supreme Court filed its Order of Affirmance on August 16, 2007. Remittitur issued on September 11, 2007.
- 13. Defendant filed a Third Petition for Writ of Habcas Corpus on November 4, 2011. The State filed its Response and Motion to Dismiss on May 16, 2012.
- 14. A hearing on the Petition was held on July 16, 2012.
- 15. The Petition is time barred.
- 16. Defendant filed his Petition outside of the one year time frame.
- 17. The Nevada Supreme Court issued Remittitur on Defendant's direct appeal on September 17, 1991. Defendant's instant Petition was not filed until November 11, 2011.
- 18. The Petition is successive.
- 19. Defendant has filed two previous Petitions for Writ of Habeas Corpus.
- 20. Defendant has failed to establish good cause for the late filing of a successive Petition.

21. Defendant's claim of actual innocence is not good cause to overcome the procedural 1 2 bars. 3 22. Defendant is not entitled to appointment of counsel. 4 23. The State has pled laches and Defendant has not overcome the statutory presumption that the lengthy delay in filing the instant petition has prejudiced the State. 5 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 6 7 1. NRS 34.726(1) provides: 8 1. Unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed 9 within I year after entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur. For the purposes of this subsection, good cause for delay exists if the petitioner 10 11 demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court: (a) That the delay is not the fault of the petitioner; and 12 (b) That dismissal of the petition as untimely will unduly prejudice the petitioner . . . 13 (Emphasis added). 14 15 2. NRS 34.810 states: 16 2. A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different 17 grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or 18 justice finds that the failure of the Defendant to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ. 19 3. Pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, the petitioner has the burden 20 of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate: 21 (a) Good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim again; and 22 (b) Actual prejudice to the petitioner. 23 4. To avoid procedural default under NRS 34.810, Defendant has the burden of 24 pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate both good cause for his failure 25 to present his claim in earlier proceedings and actual prejudice. NRS 34.810(3); Hogan v. Warden, 109 Nev. 952, 959-60, 860 P.2d 710, 715-16 (1993); Phelps v. 26 27 Director, 104 Nev. 656, 659, 764 P.2d 1303, 1305 (1988). 28

- 5. "In order to demonstrate good cause, a petitioner must show that an impediment external to the defense prevented him or her from complying with the state procedural default rules." Hathaway v. State, 119 Nev. 248, 252, 71 P.3d 503, 506 (2003); citing Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 886-87, 34 P.3d 519, 537 (2001); Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994); Passanisi v. Director, 105 Nev. 63, 769 P.2d 72 (1989).
- Such an external impediment could be "that the factual or legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available to counsel, or that 'some interference by officials' made compliance impracticable." <u>Hathaway v. State</u>, 119 Nev. 248, 252, 71 P.3d , 503, 506 (2003); *quoting* <u>Murray v. Carrier</u>, 477 U.S. 478, 488, 106 S.Ct. 2639, 2645 (1986).
- 7. To find good cause there must be a "substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse." Hathaway, 119 Nev. at 252, 71 P.3d at 506; citing Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989).
- 8. In the absence of good cause, a Petitioner may only defeat the procedural bars by showing a "fundamental miscarriage of justice." Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 887, 34 P.3d 519, 537 (2001).
- 9. In order to establish a claim of actual innocence, Defendant must submit new evidence in his habeas proceeding in light of which no reasonable juror would have convicted him. Calderon v. Thompson, 523 U.S. 538, 559 (1998).
- 10. In McKague v. Warden, 112 Nev. 159, 912 P.2d 255 (1996), the Nevada Supreme Court observed that "[t]he Nevada Constitution...does not guarantee a right to counsel in post-conviction proceedings, as we interpret the Nevada Constitution's right to counsel provision as being coextensive with the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution."
- 11. NRS 34.750 provides, in pertinent part:
 - [a] petition may allege that the Defendant is unable to pay the costs of the proceedings or employ counsel. If the court is satisfied that the allegation of indigency is true and the petition is not dismissed summarily, the court may appoint counsel at the

time the court orders the filing of an answer and a return. In 1 making its determination, the court may consider whether: 2 (a) The issues are difficult: 3 (b) The Defendant is unable to comprehend the proceedings; or 4 (c) Counsel is necessary to proceed with discovery. 5 (Emphasis added). 6 12. The Nevada Supreme Court has observed that a petitioner "must show that the 7 requested review is not frivolous before he may have an attorney appointed." <u>Peterson</u> 8 v. Warden, Nevada State Prison, 87 Nev. 134, 483 P.2d 204 (1971) (citing former 9 statute NRS 177.345(2)). 10 13. The relevant portions of NRS 34.800 provide: 11 A petition may be dismissed if delay in the filing of the (1)petition: 12 Prejudices the State of Nevada in its ability to conduct a retrial of the petitioner, unless the petitioner demonstrates that a fundamental miscarriage of justice has occurred in the proceedings resulting in the judgment of conviction or 13 14 sentence... 15 (2) A period exceeding five years between the filing of a judgment of conviction...and the filing of a petition challenging 16 the validity of the judgment of conviction creates a rebuttable 17 presumption of prejudice to the State. 18 // 19 // 20 // 21 // 22 // 23 // 24 11 25 // 26 11 27 // 28 //

1	<u>ORDER</u>
2	THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petition for Writ of Habeas
3	Corpus (Post-Conviction) shall be, and is, dismissed.
4	DATED this day of August, 2012.
5	Shyn to Cale
6	DISTRICT JUDGIS in
7 8	STEVEN B. WOLFSON DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #001565
9	$\mathbf{A} \cap \mathcal{A}$
10	By for
11	DENA RINETTI Chief Deputy District Attorncy Nevada Bar #009897
12	Nevada Bar #009897
13	
14	
15	
16	NOTICE OF SERVICE
17	I, HOWARD CONRAD, hereby certify that the State forwarded a copy of these
18	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER on the 2nd day of
19	AUGUST, 2012, to:
20	ROY MORAGA, BAC#31584
21	LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CENTER 1200 PRISON ROAD
22	LOVELOCK, NV 89419
23	
24	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
25	
26	
27	
28	hjc/SVU

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NEO

ROY D. MORAGA,

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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Order in:

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Case No: 89C092174

Dept No: VI

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on August 13, 2012, the court entered a decision or order in this matter, a true and correct copy of which is attached to this notice.

You may appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision or order of this court. If you wish to appeal, you must file a notice of appeal with the clerk of this court within thirty-three (33) days after the date this notice is mailed to you. This notice was mailed on August 21, 2012.

Petitioner.

Respondent,

STEVEN D. GRIERSON, CLERK OF THE COURT

Heather Ungermann, Deputy Clerk

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on this 21 day of August 2012, I placed a copy of this Notice of Entry of Decision and

The bin(s) located in the Office of the District Court Clerk of:

Clark County District Attorney's Office Attorney General's Office – Appellate Division

☑ The United States mail addressed as follows:

Roy D. Moraga # 31584 1200 Prison Rd. Lovelock, NV 89419

Heather Ungermann, Deputy O

ORIGINAL. ORDR STEVEN B. WOLFSON 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001516 3 JAMES R. SWEETIN **Deputy District Attorney** 4 Nevada Bar #005144 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 9 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 11 Plaintiff. CASE NO: 12 DEPT NO: -VS-13 ROY D. MORAGA, 14 #0938554 Defendant. 15 16

Aug 13 8 58 AH '12

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF

LAW AND ORDER

DATE OF HEARING: July 16, 2012 TIME OF HEARING: 8:30 A.M.

THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable ELISSA F. CADISH, District Judge, on the 16th day of July, 2012, the Petitioner not present, the Respondent being represented by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney, by and through DENA RINETTI, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, and documents on file herein, without argument, now therefore, the Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

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Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and (

C-89-092174-1

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FINDINGS OF FACT

- An Information was filed on January 9, 1990 charging Roy Moraga (hereinafter "Defendant") as follows: Counts 1 and 2: BURGLARY (Felony- NRS 205.060) and Counts 3 and 4: SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony- NRS 200.364, 200.366).
- 2. On March 15, 1990, a jury found Defendant guilty as charged on all counts.
- An Amended Information was filed on June 13, 1990 wherein the State sought punishment as a habitual criminal based on Defendant's three prior felony convictions.
- In addition to a \$20 Administrative Assessment Fee, Defendant was sentenced on June 13, 1990 to Life without the Possibility of Parole. The Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 7, 1990.
- Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on June 27, 1990. The Nevada Supreme Court filed its Order of Remand for Re-sentencing on August 27, 1991. Remittitur issued on September 17, 1991.
- 6. On October 21, 1991, Defendant was re-sentenced as follows: \$25 Administrative Assessment Fee; Count 1: ten (10) years in the Nevada Department of Prisons (NDP); Count 2: ten (10) years in NDP to run consecutive with count 1; Count 3: Life with the Possibility of Parole after five (5) years in NDP to run consecutive to count 2; and Count 4: habitual criminal treatment under NRS 207.010(2) to Life without the Possibility of Parole to run consecutive to count 3.
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- 8. Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal from the Amended Judgment of Conviction on October 30, 1991. The Nevada Supreme Court filed its Order Dismissing the Appeal on October 4, 1995. Remittitur issued on October 24, 1995.
- 9. On February 20, 1996, Defendant filed a Pro Per Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The State filed its Opposition on April 1, 1996. Defendant filed a Supplemental Petition on June 13, 1996. The State filed its Opposition to the Supplement on June

21. Defendant's claim of actual innocence is not good cause to overcome the procedural 1 2 bars. 3 22. Defendant is not entitled to appointment of counsel. 23. The State has pled laches and Defendant has not overcome the statutory presumption 4 5 that the lengthy delay in filing the instant petition has prejudiced the State. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 6 7 NRS 34.726(1) provides: 1. Unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within 1 year after entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an 8 9 appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year after the 10 Supreme Court issues its remittitur. For the purposes of this subsection, good cause for delay exists if the petitioner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court: 11 (a) That the delay is not the fault of the petitioner; and 12 (b) That dismissal of the petition as untimely will unduly prejudice the petitioner . . . 13 (Emphasis added). 14 NRS 34.810 states: 15 16 2. A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different 17 grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or 18 justice finds that the failure of the Defendant to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ. 19 3. Pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, the petitioner has the burden 20 of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate: 21 (a) Good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim again; and 22 (b) Actual prejudice to the petitioner. 23 4. To avoid procedural default under NRS 34.810, Defendant has the burden of 24 pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate both good cause for his failure to present his claim in earlier proceedings and actual prejudice. NRS 34.810(3); 25 26 Hogan v. Warden, 109 Nev. 952, 959-60, 860 P.2d 710, 715-16 (1993); Phelps v. 27 Director, 104 Nev. 656, 659, 764 P.2d 1303, 1305 (1988). 28 //

- 5. "In order to demonstrate good cause, a petitioner must show that an impediment external to the defense prevented him or her from complying with the state procedural default rules." Hathaway v. State, 119 Nev. 248, 252, 71 P.3d 503, 506 (2003); citing Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 886-87, 34 P.3d 519, 537 (2001); Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994); Passanisi v. Director, 105 Nev. 63, 769 P.2d 72 (1989).
- 6. Such an external impediment could be "that the factual or legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available to counsel, or that 'some interference by officials' made compliance impracticable." Hathaway v. State, 119 Nev. 248, 252, 71 P.3d, 503, 506 (2003); quoting Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. 478, 488, 106 S.Ct. 2639, 2645 (1986).
- 7. To find good cause there must be a "substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse." Hathaway, 119 Nev. at 252, 71 P.3d at 506; citing Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989).
- In the absence of good cause, a Petitioner may only defeat the procedural bars by showing a "fundamental miscarriage of justice." <u>Pellegrini v. State</u>, 117 Nev. 860, 887, 34 P.3d 519, 537 (2001).
- 9. In order to establish a claim of actual innocence, Defendant must submit new evidence in his habeas proceeding in light of which no reasonable juror would have convicted him. <u>Calderon v. Thompson</u>, 523 U.S. 538, 559 (1998).
- 10. In McKague v. Warden, 112 Nev. 159, 912 P.2d 255 (1996), the Nevada Supreme Court observed that "[t]he Nevada Constitution...does not guarantee a right to counsel in post-conviction proceedings, as we interpret the Nevada Constitution's right to counsel provision as being coextensive with the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution."
- 11. NRS 34.750 provides, in pertinent part:
 - [a] petition may allege that the Defendant is unable to pay the costs of the proceedings or employ counsel. If the court is satisfied that the allegation of indigency is true and the petition is not dismissed summarily, the court may appoint counsel at the

time the court orders the filing of an answer and a return. In making its determination, the court may consider whether: 2 (a) The issues are difficult; 3 (b) The Defendant is unable to comprehend the proceedings; or 4 (c) Counsel is necessary to proceed with discovery. 5 (Emphasis added). 6 12. The Nevada Supreme Court has observed that a petitioner "must show that the 7 requested review is not frivolous before he may have an attorney appointed." Peterson 8 v. Warden, Nevada State Prison, 87 Nev. 134, 483 P.2d 204 (1971) (citing former 9 statute NRS 177.345(2)). 10 13. The relevant portions of NRS 34.800 provide: 11 A petition may be dismissed if delay in the filing of the (1)petition; 12 Prejudices the State of Nevada in its ability to conduct a 13 retrial of the petitioner, unless the petitioner demonstrates that a fundamental miscarriage of justice has occurred in the proceedings resulting in the judgment of conviction or 14 sentence... 15 (2) A period exceeding five years between the filing of a judgment of conviction, and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of the judgment of conviction creates a rebuttable 16 17 presumption of prejudice to the State. 18 // 19 // 20 // 21 // 22 // 23 // 24 // 25 // 26 // 27 //

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- <u>1</u>	<u>UKDEK</u>
2	THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petition for Writ of Habeas
3	Corpus (Post-Conviction) shall be, and is, dismissed.
4	DATED this 9 day of August, 2012.
5	Then to asket
6	DISTRECT JUDGE 200
7	STEVEN B. WOLFSON
8	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #001565
9	Λ
10	BY 121 K Switch for
11	DENA RINETTI Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #009897
12	Nevada Bar #009897
13	
14	
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16	NOTICE OF SERVICE
17	I, HOWARD CONRAD, hereby certify that the State forwarded a copy of these
18	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER on the 2nd day of
19	AUGUST, 2012, to:
20	ROY MORAGA, BAC#31584
21	LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CENTER 1200 PRISON RQAD
22	LOVELOCK, NV 89419
23	
24	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
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28	hje/SVU
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This caply Commence: THE State Claims that the EJDCR 2 24(a) Should Apply to petitioner's CASE. [INJO Motion once heard and disposed of may be renewed in the Same Cause, Nor may the Same matters therein embraced be reheard, unless by leave of the Court granted upon motion to the Adverse parties. What the State Failed to State under Rule 2.24(b) is A party Secking reconsideration of a ruling of the Court other then any order which may be Addressed by Motion pursuant to NRCP 50(b), 52(b), 59 or 60, must file a Motion for Such relief within lodays After Service of written Notice of the order or judgment unless the time is shortened or enlarged by Order. A Motion For rehearing or reconsideration Must be Served, Noticed, Filed and heard as is any other motion. This court Never issued, or Served Petitioner with Such Order or Notice OF ANY Judgment. Therefore Petitioner's Motion For reconsideration Must be granted pursuant to NRCP 50(b), 52(b), 59 or 60 because Petitioner Filed his request for relief within the 10 days required For Such Motion. Also See Rule 40 CASE Notes: Circumstances warranting rehearing: Rehearing of a prior determation of this court is warranted only when "the court overlooked or Misapprehended a Material Matter or IN Such other circumstances As will promote Substantial justice.

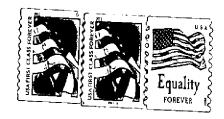
IN re DUNICAVY, 104 NEV. 784, 769 P.2d 127/ (1988). As in Petitioner's case, the claim of Actual INNOCENCE AND Newly Discovered Evidence Along with the Violation of Petitioner's Conformation AND Due process Clauses of the NevadA Constitution (Art 1 & 8) And the U.S. Constitution 5th, 6th & 14th Amendments. Petitioner was Never given the Meaningful Opportunity to be heard, the State, and James R. Sweetin wants this Court to disregard the Constitutional rights of Petitioner by Violating his Due process rights, and Substantive due processe "Such may be broadly defined as the constitutional guarantee that No person Shall be Arbitrarily deprived of his life, liberty or property: the essence of Substantive due process is protection From Arbitrary and unicensonable Action. Babineaux V. Judiciary Commission, La., 341 So. 2d 396, 400. It is Also Stated that the Duc process of Law implies the right of the person Affected thereby to be present before the tribunal which pronounces judgment upon the question of life, liberty, or property, in its most comprehensive Sense; to be heard, by testimony or otherwise, and to have the right of Controverting, by proof, every material Fact which bears on the question of right in the matter involved, If any question of fact or liability be Conclusively presumed Against him, this is Not due process of

An orderly proceeding wherein a person is Served with Notice, Actual or constructive, and protect his rights before a court having power to hear and determine the Case. KAZUBOWSKi V. KAZUBOWSKI, 45 III. 2d 405, 259 N.E. 2d 282, 290. This phrase Means that NO person Shall be deprived of life, liberty, property or Of any right granted him by Statute. That's what this court did in Petitioner's Writ of habeas Corpus - PCR- devied him his due process of Law by Not Allowing Petitioner his right to give Testimony At the hearing on July 16th 2012. It is Further Stated that there is NO BAR ON AN Actual INNOCENCE Claim Ctitioner CAN Show A Miscarriage of justice by Allowing him to have the DNA Testing done pursuant to New PCR/STR Test, That Shall EXONORATE MORAGA. The State wants this court to believe that it did Not overlook or misapprehend any material issue OF FACT Or LAWS thereFore, there is NO reason For the court to reconsider its devial of Petitioner's late Successive petition. Sec: NRAP 40(a)(1). for the record: under Nevada Law provides that Petitioner can pursue DNA Testing under Statue of habeas Corpus proceedures. Pursuant to Mitchell V. State, 149 P. 3d 33 (2006) States: "Even when a petitioner CANNOT Show good CAUSE Sufficient to Overcome the Bar to AN untimely or Successive

Petition, habeas relief may still be granted if the petitioner can demonstrate that a Constitutional Violation has probably resulted in the conviction of one who is Actual innocent. Petitioner MORAGA is in FACT ACTUAL INNOCENT AND the New PCR/STR DNA Test Shall exonorate WHEREFORE Petitioner request this court to grant him relief and re-set a hearing ON petitioner's writ of habeas Corpus (PCR) Dated this 20th day of August 2012. Submitted by Roy D. Morage Roy J. MORASA # 31589 Petitioner IN Pro Se

	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
1	
1	The undersigned hereby Certifies that he is a person
†	of Such age and discretion as to be competent to
+	Serve papers.
-	that on August 20, 2012, I mailed a copy
	of the Foregoing by personally mailing Said Copies To:
+	Steven B. Wolfson,
- }	Clark County District Attorney
	200 Lewis Aver
- 	LAS VEGAS, NV 89155-2212
ļ	
.	Steven D. Grierson,
	Clerk of the Court
	200 Lewis Aven 3rd FL.
	LAS VEGAS, NV 89155-1160
	Roy D. Moraga
	Roy D. MORA94 * 31584
	Lovelock Correctional Center
	1200 Prison Road
,	Lovelock, Nev. 87919
	Petitioner In Pro Se
	AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 237B.030
-	The undersigned hereby Affirm that the Preciong
	Reply to State's opposition to petitioner's motion for
	reconsideration does Not Contain the Social Security
_	Number of ANY person.
	WATED This 20th day or August 2012
	Koy / Moraga
+	Pated this 20th day of August 2012- Roy D. Moraga (6) Roy D. Moraga 31584

Request to File Exhibit 1 ROY D. MORATA X 3/584 Lovelock Correct, and Center 1200 Prison Road Jovelock, Nev. 874/9 Jovelock, Nev. 874/9



CASE NO. CO 1194 Dept. No. 5

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA ROY D. MORAGA, Petitioners

FILED AUG 2 8 2012

ROBERT LEGRAND, Warden | KEQUEST TO FILE Respondent.

EXHIBIT 1

Petitioner, Roy D. MORAJA, in pro se, Submits his exhibit (1) in Suport of the habeas Conques proceedings herein, to be made part of the records that the Clerk of the court failed to File

Dated this 20th day of August 2012.

Submitted by Roy Q. Morago Koy D. MORAGA # 31584 Lovelock Connectional Center 1200 Prison Road Lovelock, Nev. 89419



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE The undersigned hereby Certifies that he is a person of Such age And discretion as to be competent to Serve papers. that on August 20, 2012, he Served a Copy of the foregoing by personally Mailing Said Copies To: Steven B. Wolfson, Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Ave LAS VEGAS, NV 89155-2212 Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court 200 Lewis Ave. 3rd FL. LAS VEGAS, NEV. 87155-1160 Roy D. MORAGA #31584 Lovelock Concectional Center 1200 Prison ROAD Lovelock, Nev. 894/9 Petitioner IN Pro Se

AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239 B. 030 The undersigned does hereby Affirm that the Precding Exhibt (1) does Not Contain the Social Security Number of any person. Dated this 20th day of August 2012. Roy D. MORAN #31584 Petitioner IN Pro Se

EXhibit 1

	MOTH ROY D. MORAGA TO BE CENTER Lovelock Correction Conter Laco prison Road
	Lovelock, Nev 89419 DISTRICT COURT
3	CLARK COUNTY NEVADA
	ROY D. MORAGA. CASE NO. CO 92/19
	Petitioner, Dept. No. 5
3	- V3-
wh.	ROBERT LEGRAND, Warden, Date of hearing:
3]	Respondent (3). Time of hearings
- 1 2	MOTION AND ORDER TO TRANSPORT AND PRODUCE INMATE FOR
	HEARING
	comes Now the Petitioner, Roy D. MORAJA, Pro Per, And
1	PURSUANT to Bebers V. STATE, 118 Nev. 500, 50
	P.3d 1092 (Nev., 2002); United States V. GAGNON,
_	490 U.S. 522, 526-27 (1985); And the
**	CONFRONTATION AND DUE Process Clauses of the
	Nevada Constitution (Act. I, \$8) and the U. S.
1	CONSTITUTION (5th 6th & 14th Amendments), hereby
**	Moves this Honorable Court For AN Order to
	Transport And Produce Petitioner For the July 16th
777.00	2012 hearing on his Petitione for writ of habeas
4	Corpus (Post- Conviction Relief).
	Pleadings on file in this case and Attached Paints
<u> </u>	pleadings on file in this case and Attached Points
FR. O	AND Authorities.
FTHE FTHE	Dated this 3rd day of June 2012.
VED 2012 HE COUR	Respectfully Submitted
3	Roy () Mag
As a second	EYLL+ (1) Politi Til Politi
The aligned	Exhibit (1) Petitioner IN Pro Per
<u> </u>	11 - Andrew Britain Comment of the C

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

ON December 8, 2010, Petitioner's writ of habeas Corpus was filed in Lovelock's Pershing County. At the court's ordered the Case was Ordered back to Clark County, on April 29, 2011 the Clark County's District Court Accepted Jurisdiction of this Case.

For the reasons set forth below, letitioner Asserts his right to be personally Present at the July 16, 2012 hearing on his petition, and hereby moves the court for an Order to Transport and produce petitioner for the hearing.

ARGUMENT

I The Absent of Petitioner At the Hearing would Violate his Rights under the Confrontation And Due Process Clauses of the U.S. Constitution (5th, 6th & 14th Amendments)

The Nevada Supreme Court held that : (1) the presence of the petitioner for habers corpus relief is required, by Statute, at any evidentiary hearing conducted on the merits of the Chims Asserted in the petition, and (a) the failure of the Trial Court to provide for the presence of the petitioners at the evidentiary hearing was not harmless.

IN <u>Gebers V. State</u>, 118 Nev. 500, 50 P.3d 1092 and IN <u>Kirksey V. State</u>, 923 P.2d 1102 (Nev. 1996), they wrote:

(a)

"The right to be present is rooted in the Confrontation Clause, and the Due Process Clause of the Federal Constitution, The Confrontation Aspect Arises when the proceeding involves the presentation of evidence, <u>United States V. Gagnon</u>, (Citations omitted). The Due Process Aspect has been recognized only to the extent that a fair and just hearing would be Thwarted by the defendant's Absence. Id."

DISCUSSION

[1] NRS 34.770(1) Provides that, in Post-Conviction habeas corpus proceedings, the Judge " Shall determine Whether an evidentiary hearing is required. UNder NRS 34.770 (3);[i] I the judge ... determines that AN evidentiary hearing is required, he Shall grant the writ and Shall Set a date for the hearing." Such a writ does not entitle a Petitioner to be discharged From the custody or restraint under which he is held ... [but] requires only the production of the petitioner to determine the legality of his custody or restraint. LENY The writ must be directed to the person who has the petitioner in Custody . . . COMMANding him to have the body of the petitioner produced before the district court .. "[FNS] A Petitioner "brought before the Judge on the return of the writ may deay or controvert any of the Material FACTS OF matters set forth in the return or answer, deny the Sufficiency thereof, or Allege any "504 FACT to Show either that his imprisonment or detention is

UNHAWFULL OF that he is entitled to his discharge. [FN6] Thus, it is clear that the provisions of NRS Chapter 34 require the presence of the petitioner at any evidentiary hearing conducted on the Merits of the Chaims Asserted in a Post-Conviction petition For a writ of habens corpus. Such an evidentiary hearing conducted without first providing the petitioner an opportunity to be present Violates the provisions set Forth in NRS Chapter 34.

FN4. NRS 34.390(2).

ENSINES 31.400; See Also NES 34.440 (upon Service of the writ, the person to whom the writ is directed Shall bring the body of the party in custody According to the command of the writ). Kicksex, 923 field at 11/5. See Also Rule 44 of the Supreme court Rules ("Nothing in these rules Shall be so Construed as to prevent any person from Appearing in his own behalf in any court in this State except the Supreme Court!)

State and Federal Constitutional guarantees of due process of law require at a minimum Notice of intended judicial Action and an Adequate opportunity to be heard before judicial Action can be Taken. See, eg., Boddie v. Connecticut 401 U.S. 37/, 377 (1971) ("Absent a Countervailing State interest of overriding Significance, persons Forced to Settle their Claims of right and duty through the judicial process must be given a meaningful opportunity to be heard.")

<u> Erannis V. Ordean</u>, 234 U.S. 385, 394 (1914) ("the Fundamental requisite of due process of LAW is the opportunity to be heard.); Braniels V. Dixon, 954 P. ad 741, 743 (Nev. 1998), Entering an Order without complying with minimum Standards of Notice and an Opportunity to be heard is beyond the Court's jurisdiction. E.g., Sheriff Nye COUNTY YE DAVIS, 787 P.2d 1214 (Nev. 1990) LANE & District Court, 760 P.2d 1245 (Nev. 1988). Failure to produce petitioner at the hearing to Argue his motion would deay him the opportunity to rebut whatever the State may make, and would deny him the opportunity to offer his own testimony in support of his petition, Petitioner's Absence At the hearing would thus Violate his right under the due process AND Conformation Clause of the NEVADA CONSTITUTION (Art. 188), AND the U.S. Constitution (5th, 6th & 14th Amendments).

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(5.)

WHEREFORE, based upon the foregoing, Petitioner prays this Honorable Court For AN Order to transport and produce him for the July 16, 2012 hearing on his Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction Relief).

Dated this 3rd day of June 2012.

Respectfully Submitted,

Roy D. Moraga

Roy D. Moraga

Petitioner In Pro Per

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that he is a person of Such age and discretion as to be competent to Serve papers.

That on June 4th 2012, he Served on Copy of the Foregoing by personally Mailing Said Copies to ?

Steven B. Wolfson, Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Ave LAS Vegas, Nev. 89155-2212

Steven D. Griceson, Clerk of the Court 200 Lewis Ave. 3rd Flaor LAS Vegas, Nev. 89155-1160

Roy D. MORAGA

(See Attached proposed Order to Transport)

AFIRMATION RURSHANT TO NRS 239 B. 030
The UNdersigned does hereby Affirm that the Preeding Motion and Order to Transport and Produce inmate For hearing does Not Contain the Social Security Number of any person Dated this 4th day of June 2012.

Roy D. MORAGA 31584 Petitioner IN Pro Per

(7)

CASE NO. 89000174

CLARK LOUNTY, NEVADA

Roy D. MORATA. Petitioner.

-V5-

ROBERT LEGRAND, Warden

Daried this 27th day of July 2012.

Roy D. MORAGA* 21584 Lovelock Correctional Center 1200 Prison Road Lovelock, Nevada 87419 Potitioner In Pro Per

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE BY MAIL

I do certify that I mailed a True and Correct Copy of the Foregoing Notice of Morien to the bebook Addressies) on this Birth day of July, 2018, by Placing Same in the U.S. Mill V. a prison law Library Staff, pursuant to NRCF 5 (b):

Steve B. WOLFSON, EST. CLARK County District Afformey 200 Lewis Nov. LAS VESAS NEV. 89155-2212

Steven D. Briersan, Clerk of the Court 200 Lewis Ave. 314 Ft. LAS Vegas, NV. 37155-1160

Roy D. MORAJA 31534 Lovelock Correctional Conter 1200 Prison Road Lovelock, Nev. 88819

Roy D. MONAGA 31584

Lovelock Correctional Center
1200 Prison Florid

Lovelock INEX 89019

Petitioner In Ro Per

AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO MRS 2398.030

The undersigned does hereby Affirm that the Preceding Notice of Motion does Not Contain the Social Security Number of any person.

Dated this 22th day of July 2012.

Roy D. MORAGA 31584 Petitioner IN Pro Per

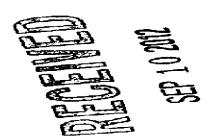
	Dept. No. VI	DISTRICT	COURT INTY, NEVADA	FILED SEP 1.7 2012 CLERK OF COURT
	ROY D. MOR		\	CLERK OF COURT
	Petit.	· •	NOASC Notice of Appeal (crir	ninal)
-	-vs-		1981117	
	11 -	GRAND, WAR	المالية	
	Respo	Ndent.	NOTICE O	FAPPEAL
	NOTICE IS	BIVEN that	Petitioner, Re	y D. MORAGA,
	in Pro se,	hereby Appe	als to the N	evada Supreme
······································	Court the	Findings of	Fact & Conclu	SIONS OF LAW
	and Order	denying /dis	missing Petitic	on For writ
	OF HABEAS C	orpus, Moti	ON FOR MECONS	deration,
-, <u>-</u>	Which was	Filed/ent	ered on the	21st, 27th
	day of Aug	_		
	Dated the	's loth day	of Septembe	r 2012.
			Roy 0. 77	nuga
			Roy J. MORA	
 			ovelock Correc	
 			200 Prison	
			ovelock, Nevac titioner In	la 89419
		Pc	titioner In	Pro Se
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SEP 17 2012	[M]		,	
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	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
	I do certify that I mailed a True and Correct
	Copy of the Foregoing NOTICE OF APPEAL to the
	below Addressles) on this Joth day of September
	2012, by placing same in the U.S. Mail Via
	prison law Library Staffi
	Steven D. Grierson,
	County Clerk
	200 Lewis Ave., 3rd Floor
	LAS VegAS, NV 89155-1160
	-
· .	Steven B. Wolfson
	Clark County District Attorney
	200 Lewis Ave.
·	LAS Vegas, NV 89155-2212
	ROY D. MORAGA 31584
	Lovelock Correctional Center
	1200 Prison Road
	Loveloct, Nevada 89419
	Roy D. III maga
	Roy D. MORA9A 31584
	Lovelock Correctional Center
	1200 Prison Pond
	Lovelock, Nev. 87419
<u> </u>	Petitioner IN Pro Se
1 1	

	AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 2398.030
	The undersigned does hereby Affirm that the
-	preceding NOTICE OF APPEAL Filed in District
	Court CASE NO. 89C092174 does Not CONTAIN
	the Social Security Number of any Person.
	Dated this 10th day of September, 2012.
	Roy D. Moraga
	Roy D. MORASA ** 31584 Petitioner In fro Se
	Petitioner In Pro Se
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Alun A. Bruin

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Case No: 89C092174

Dept No: VI

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

- 1. Appellant(s): Roy D. Moraga
- 2. Judge: Elissa Cadish

Plaintiff(s),

Defendant(s).

3. Appellant(s): Roy D. Moraga

Counsel:

STATE OF NEVADA,

VS.

ROY D. MORAGA,

Roy D. Moraga #31584 1200 Prison Rd. Lovelock, NV 89419

4. Respondent: The State of Nevada

Counsel:

Steven B. Wolfson, District Attorney 200 Lewis Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 671-2700

- 5. Respondent's Attorney Licensed in Nevada: Yes
- 6. Appellant Represented by Appointed Counsel In District Court: Yes

- 7. Appellant Represented by Appointed Counsel On Appeal: N/A
- 8. Appellant Granted Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis: Yes, September 9, 1993 &

January 23, 2006

- 9. Date Commenced in District Court: December 28, 1989
- Brief Description of the Nature of the Action: Criminal
 Type of Judgment or Order Being Appealed: Writ of Habeas Corpus
- Previous Appeal: Yes
 Supreme Court Docket Number(s): 21488, 22901, 29321, 32542, 33099, 42828, 44685,
 49049
- 12. Child Custody or Visitation: N/A

Dated This 18 day of September 2012.

Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court

Heather Ungermann, Deputy Clerk

200 Lewis Ave PO Box 551601

Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601

(702) 671-0512

) ORIGINAL

Electronically Filed 10/05/2012 09:16:53 AM

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CLERKO	F THE COURT

ORDR
STEVEN B. WOLFSON
Clark County District Attorney
Nevada Bar #001565
JAMES R. SWEETIN
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #005144
200 Lewis Avenue
Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212
(702) 671-2500
Attorney for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-vs
ROY MORAGA,

#0938554

Defendant.

Case No. C-89-092174-1

Dept No. VI

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER

DATE OF HEARING: AUGUST 27, 2012 TIME OF HEARING: 8:30 A.M.

THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the 27TH day of August, 2012, the Defendant not being present, IN PROPER PERSON, the Plaintiff being represented by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney, through KRISTA BARRIE, Deputy District Attorney, and the In the absence of the Deft., Court noted there will not be any argument.

// // //

CLERK OF THE COURT

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l	Court stated findings noting the Deft. is seeking reconsideration of the ruling of July
2	16th due to his absence and ORDERED, Dest's Pro Se Motion For Reconsideration
3	DENIED.
4	DENIED. DATED this day of September, 2012.
5	
6	Eletan F. Colech
7	DISTRICT JUDGE*
8	OTTIVEN D. WOLEGON
9	STEVEN B. WOLFSON DISTRICT ATTORNEY
10	Nevada Bar #001565
11	1. 0. 1
12	KRISTA BARRIE
13	Neputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #0010310
14	
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hjc/SVU

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,
Appellant(s),
vs.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C092174 SC No: 61734

RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME 5

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT ROY D. MORAGA # 31584 PROPER PERSON 1200 PRISON RD. LOVELOCK, NV 89419

ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT STEVEN B. WOLFSON, ESQ. DISTRICT ATTORNEY 200 LEWIS AVE. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

C092174 STATE OF NEVADA vs. ROY D. MORAGA

<u>INDEX</u>

VOLUME:	PAGE NUMBER:
1	1 - 220
2	221 - 441
3	442 - 662
4	663 - 882
5	883 - 1101
6	1102 - 1320

89C092174 The State of Nevada vs Roy D Moraga

I N D E X

VOL	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1117 - 1120
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	442 - 442
4	03/05/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	757 - 758
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	702 - 704
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	764 - 766
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	443 - 445
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF DEFENDANT	705 - 706
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	767 - 768
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	1121 - 1122
5	04/30/1998	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	887 - 888
5	09/27/2004	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	1061 - 1062
1	06/13/1990	AMENDED INFORMATION	118 - 121
3	11/13/1991	AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	461 - 463
4	07/31/1992	ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	670 - 680
4	10/29/1996	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	859 - 861
5	06/15/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	910 - 911
5	09/28/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	947 - 948
5	02/18/2004	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1044 - 1045
6	02/10/2005	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1102 - 1103
6	03/02/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1214 - 1216
6	03/05/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1219 - 1220
6	09/18/2012	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1317 - 1318

89C092174 The State of Nevada vs Roy D Moraga

I N D E X

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
7	11/09/2012	CERTIFICATE OF COPY AND TRANSMITTAL OF RECORD	
5	02/25/2002	CERTIFICATE OF INMATE'S INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNT	968 - 968
5	01/17/1997	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	886 - 886
4	08/05/1996	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	830 - 830
1	12/28/1989	CRIMINAL BINDOVER	1 - 11
3	01/27/1992	CRIMINAL SETTING SLIP	469 - 469
1	06/27/1990	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	140 - 141
3	11/13/1991	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	464 - 465
3	02/13/1992	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	471 - 471
4	10/07/1996	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	849 - 850
5	06/13/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	907 - 908
5	09/22/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	944 - 945
6	02/10/2005	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	1104 - 1105
7	11/09/2012	DISTRICT COURT MINUTES	
3	02/20/1992	EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	472 - 472
5	02/09/2004	EX PARTE MOTION FOR EXCESS FEES	1030 - 1036
4	02/20/1996	EX PARTE MOTION FOR FEES FOR EXPERT SERVICES	707 - 711
5	09/27/2004	EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1063 - 1069
3	10/03/1991	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	446 - 447
6	01/10/2006	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	1123 - 1124
6	02/08/2007	FINDING OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW	1201 - 1206
4	09/06/1996	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	833 - 838
6	08/13/2012	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1275 - 1281
1	01/09/1990	INFORMATION	12 - 14
1	03/15/1990	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY	42 - 66
1	07/07/1990	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	146 - 147
1	03/13/1990	JURY LIST	41 - 41

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
1	06/04/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO AMEND INFORMATION	85 - 117
4	02/20/1996	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO COMPEL, PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD	712 - 726
1	02/05/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	31 - 34
5	10/18/2004	MOTION AND ORDER FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND REINSTATE MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	1075 - 1082
6	02/22/2006	MOTION AND ORDER TO TRANSPORT AND PRODUCE INMATE FOR HEARING	1169 - 1173
6	03/05/2007	MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL ON APPEAL	1221 - 1222
5	06/01/1998	MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	905 - 906
4	04/11/1996	MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	791 - 794
3	10/03/1991	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	448 - 448
4	02/20/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	727 - 727
4	03/05/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	759 - 759
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	769 - 769
5	02/25/2002	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	969 - 971
6	01/10/2006	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1125 - 1126
4	08/26/1993	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; MOTION FOR AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION TO INCLUDE JAIL TIME CREDITS AND AFFIDAVIT OF PETITION	683 - 693
6	08/06/2012	MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1257 - 1270
5	12/16/2003	MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	996 - 1006
4	07/21/1992	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	667 - 669
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	770 - 773

<u>VOL</u>	OL DATE PLEADING		NUMBER:	
3	01/02/1992	MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL FOR APPEAL	466 - 468	
5	04/30/1998	MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	889 - 890	
5	02/25/2002	MOTION TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE AND ORDER	972 - 980	
5	08/06/1998	MOTION TO STRIKE	918 - 924	
2	09/26/1991	MOTION TO TRANSFER SENTENCING BACK TO DEPARTMENT VII	439 - 441	
5	10/31/2002	MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	982 - 987	
4	04/09/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	785 - 788	
4	08/02/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	826 - 829	
5	10/19/2004	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1083 - 1088	
6	09/13/2007	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1241 - 1248	
4	10/30/1995	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	698 - 701	
5	04/30/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	949 - 951	
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	952 - 959	
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	960 - 967	
6	05/02/2005	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	1113 - 1116	
3	10/04/1991	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - REMAND	454 - 458	
1	06/27/1990	NOTICE OF APPEAL	142 - 143	
3	10/30/1991	NOTICE OF APPEAL	460 - 460	
4	09/27/1996	NOTICE OF APPEAL	847 - 848	
5	06/13/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	909 - 909	
5	09/22/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	946 - 946	

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER :
5	02/17/2004	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1038 - 1039
6	02/10/2005	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1106 - 1106
6	03/02/2007	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1217 - 1218
6	09/17/2012	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1312 - 1316
6	02/22/2006	NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS	1174 - 1174
6	02/13/2007	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF DECISION AND ORDER	1207 - 1213
6	08/21/2012	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1282 - 1289
4	04/17/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	796 - 799
4	09/20/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	839 - 846
4	10/28/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	851 - 858
5	05/29/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	901 - 904
5	07/07/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	914 - 917
6	04/08/2005	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	1109 - 1112
5	02/26/2002	NOTICE OF HEARING - CRIMINAL	981 - 981
3	10/03/1991	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	449 - 453
4	03/05/1996	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	760 - 763
1	06/29/1990	ORDER	144 - 145
1	08/02/1990	ORDER	148 - 149
4	08/17/1992	ORDER	681 - 682
6	03/30/2005	ORDER	1107 - 1108
3	02/10/1992	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL	470 - 470
6	03/23/2007	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1239 - 1240
5	06/30/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	912 - 913
5	01/07/2004	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1028 - 1029

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	10/05/2012	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1319 - 1320
5	05/28/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	899 - 900
5	08/27/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO STRIKE	942 - 943
3	10/23/1991	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	459 - 459
5	11/21/2002	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF	988 - 988
5	02/11/2004	ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF EXCESS FEES	1037 - 1037
6	01/12/2006	ORDER FOR PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	1162 - 1162
2	09/13/1991	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE	437 - 438
6	04/21/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1186 - 1187
6	05/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1188 - 1189
6	06/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1199 - 1200
4	08/27/1996	ORDER FOR TRANSCRIPTS	832 - 832
6	01/27/2006	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1167 - 1168
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	473 - 474
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	475 - 476
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	477 - 478
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	479 - 480
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	481 - 482
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	483 - 484
2	01/09/1991	ORDER RELEASING EVIDENCE	435 - 435
1	06/13/1990	ORDER TO AMEND INFORMATION	122 - 122

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
1	02/15/1990	ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	39 - 40
4	04/17/1996	ORDER TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD	800 - 801
2	01/09/1991	PETITION FOR RELEASE OF EVIDENCE	436 - 436
4	02/20/1996	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	728 - 748
6	01/10/2006	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1127 - 1161
1	05/16/1990	PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT (UNFILED) CONFIDENTIAL	75 - 84
1	03/15/1990	PROPOSED VERDICT	71 - 74
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	485 - 485
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	486 - 486
3	02/28/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	487 - 487
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	488 - 488
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	489 - 489
4	08/27/1993	RECEIPT OF COPY	694 - 694
5	12/17/2003	RECEIPT OF COPY	1007 - 1007
4	04/09/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY AND CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	789 - 790
4	04/15/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	795 - 795
4	08/05/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	831 - 831
5	01/05/2004	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1023 - 1027
6	08/28/2012	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1290 - 1297
6	05/24/2006	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1190 - 1198
5	01/05/2005	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND MOTION TO DISMISS	1099 - 1101

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER :
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF APRIL 17, 1996	862 - 866
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 12, 1996	867 - 871
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 21, 1996	872 - 875
1	01/24/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF DECEMBER 26, 1989	15 - 30
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF FEBRUARY 15, 1990	490 - 491
1	02/12/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 11, 1990	35 - 38
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 23, 2006	1223 - 1226
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 5, 2004	1046 - 1052
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 15, 1996	876 - 877
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 19, 1996	878 - 882
1	06/13/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 13, 1990 (UNFILED)	123 - 139
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 26, 2006	1227 - 1233
1	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUED)	150 - 220
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUATION)	221 - 264
3	03/27/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990	520 - 657
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 13, 1990	265 - 387
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 15, 1990	388 - 434
5	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 6, 1996	883 - 885
3	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 7, 1990	658 - 662
4	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 9, 1990	663 - 664
5	05/14/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MAY 11, 1998	1057 - 1060
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 13, 2002	1053 - 1056
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 11, 1991	492 - 494
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 14, 1991	495 - 499
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 21, 1991	500 - 511
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 9, 1991	512 - 514
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF SEPTEMBER 23, 1991	515 - 519

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
4	05/26/1992	REQUEST FOR RECORDS	665 - 666
6	08/28/2012	REQUEST TO FILE EXHIBIT 1	1298 - 1311
4	09/29/1993	SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	695 - 697
5	11/27/2002	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTIO TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	989 - 993
6	03/16/2007	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1234 - 1238
5	12/26/2003	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1008 - 1022
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR TRANSPORT	1175 - 1178
4	04/01/1996	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD, PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION) AND MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	774 - 784
5	05/08/1998	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	891 - 898
6	08/09/2012	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1271 - 1274
6	01/19/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1163 - 1166
6	05/16/2012	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1249 - 1256
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1179 - 1185
5	08/17/1998	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE	925 - 941
5	12/15/2004	STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1089 - 1098
4	06/27/1996	STATE'S SUPPLEMENTAL OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	816 - 822

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
5	06/11/2003	STIPULATION AND ORDER	994 - 995
4	05/20/1996	SUBSTATION OF ATTORNEYS	802 - 803
4	07/16/1996	SUPPLEMENT REPLY AND OPPOSITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	823 - 825
5	09/27/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL ACT	1070 - 1074
4	02/20/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF AND POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	749 - 756
5	02/17/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF TO STATES OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1040 - 1043
4	06/13/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	804 - 815
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT I	67 - 67
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT II	68 - 68
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT III	69 - 69
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT VI	70 - 70

RIGINAL 2 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADAAN 3 4 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 5 Plaintiff, 6 vs. CASE NO. DEPT NO. Х 7 ROY D. MORAGA, DOCKET 8 Defendant. 9 10 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACK LEHMAN, DISTRICT JUDGE 12 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1996 13 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE: 14 DEFENDANT'S PRO PER PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 15 DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR FEES 16 FOR EXPERT SERVICE DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION 17 OF SEMEN/BLOOD 18 DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED 19 IN FORMA PAUPERIS 20 **APPEARANCES:** 21 FOR THE STATE: CRAIG HENDRICKS, DDA 22 DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ. FOR THE DEFENSE: 23 24 RECORDER/TRANSCRIBER 25 Sharleen Nicholson 26 27

C092174

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1996 AT 9 A.M.

THE COURT: Next is C92174. State of Nevada v. Roy D. Moraga. Let the record reflect the absence of the defendant who I guess is in Nevada State Prison. Mr. Schieck representing him; Mr. Hendricks for the State.

It's my understanding you're requesting a continuance until the 13th. Is that right, Mr. Hendricks?

MR. HENDRICKS: Since I don't have the file that's probably correct, Your Honor.

MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor, if I could. I was just retained. Mr. Moraga filed all these motions in proper person. What I would like to do is file a supplemental pleading setting forth his contentions in a more concise manner.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SCHIECK: And then the State can respond to that.

THE COURT: How much time do you want?

MR. SCHIECK: If I could have 30 days to do that because I need to get all his files from him.

THE COURT: Okay. Then I'll -- why don't I give you four weeks to do that and then give the State two weeks after that to respond. So we'll have the hearing in -- then if you want to say anything in court in response to what the State files, Mr. Schieck, you can do so.

5	
1	MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: We'll have the hearing in about six weeks.
3	THE CLERK: April 17th, 9 a.m.
4	THE COURT: Okay. That's it.
5	MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, Judge.
6	THE COURT: Alright.
7	
8	(Whereupon, the Court heard unrelated matters
9	and the instant matter was continued to
10	April 17, 1996 at 9 a.m.)
11	
12	
13	* * * *
13	
14	ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.
1	ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.
14 15 16	ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript. Marlen Michaelson
14 15 16 17	Sharlen Nicholson
14 15 16 17 18	Sharlen Micholson
14 15 16 17 18 19	Sharlen Micholson
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Sharlen Micholson
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14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Sharlen Micholson
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Sharlen Micholson
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	SHARLEEN NICHOLSON Special Recorder
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Sharlen Micholson

ORIGINAL

104

1	DISTRICT COURT
2	FILED IN OPEN COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADAJAN 1 7 1997
3	LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERI
4	STATE OF NEVADA,) BY Have Note
5) О О
6	Plaintiff,) CASE NO. C92174
7	vs. DEPT NO. X
8) DOCKET K ROY MORAGA,)
9)
10	Defendant.
11	
12	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
13	The undersigned transcriber/special recorder received the Request
14	for Transcript on January 3, 1997. It contained incorrect information.
15	A new request was received thereafter from the State Public Defender
16	
17	requesting transcription of the following proceedings:
18	3/6/96 3 pages 4/17/96 5 pages
19	7/15/96 2 pages 7/19/96 5 pages 8/12/96 5 pages 8/21/96 4 pages
20	5/12/50 5 pages 6/21/50 pages
21	I do hereby certify that a true and accurate copy of the transcripts
22	requested in the above-entitled case were transmitted to the Supreme
23	Court on January 17, 1997.
24	
25	DATED this 17th day of January, 1997.
26	Marken Shirtel
27	SHARLEEN NICHOLSON Transcriber/Special Recorder
28	Transcribor/opedial ricoordor

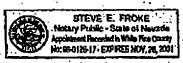
UEU I

OY D. MORAGA 31584 Ely, NEVADA 89301 IN Pro Per District Court Clark County Nevada State of Nevada APR 30 9 45 AH 198 Plaistiff CASE NO: 292174 Dept NO: VIOLEAK Roy O. MORAZA 1 Docket NO: DEFENDANT 4000年18月1日日本 AffidAvit of Ray D. MORATA State of Nevada : 100. County of White Pine 55 ROI O. MORAEA being First duly Sworn under penalty of Perjury, deposes And Avers that! 1. He is the Defendant in the Above - entitled CASE; that he makes this Affidavit in Support of his opposition to defendant's metion to Modify or in the Allernative Correct Illegal Sentence. 2. That on or About June 16, 1970 the Prosecuting Attorney Stated to the Judge that because I had three Felony Conviction I had to get life without the Possibility of Parole. 3. Then the judge gave me life without Parole. 4. Then on or About Oct. 1991 I was remanded back, and the Prosecuting Attorney told the judge that he had to give me life without the Possibility of Parale-5. That their was no hearing of Anykind to enter a habitual Criminal Adjudication the Prosecuting Attorney isked For it and the judge gave it to me. Submitted By; Subscribed And Sworn to Before me Boy D. Joles This 21 St day of Anal 1778

I to Wake

Notary Public

IN AND For the County of White Pine State of Nevada



CES1

Certificate of Mailing

I hereby Certify that on the 23rd day of April 1998, I deposited a copy of the Above and Foregoing in the United States Mail, Ely, Nevada White Pine County Nevada, Addressed AS Follows:

Loretta BOWMAN County Clerk POBOX 551601 Clark County Courthouse 200 S. Third Street LAS Vegas Nevada 89155-1601

Office of The District Attorney 200 S. Third Street P.O. BOX 552212 LAS Vegas, NevAda 89155-2211

Roy D. MORATA

ROY D. MORATA

9.0.BOX 1759

Ely, Nevada 87301

Ely, Nevada 8930 N Pro Per Clark County Nevada. State of Nevada Louth is CASE NO: C9217 Plaint: FF Dept NO: VIII ROY D. MORAGA Docket NO: Defendant. Motion to Modify or in The Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence Comes NOW Roy D. MORAGA, IN Propria PersonA AND Respectfully Moves this Honorable Court For AN Order to Modify or in The Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence. This Motion is MAde And based upon NRS 176. 555 And Supported by the Following Points: And Authorities, And Attached Affidavit. Dated This 23 ed day of April Respectfully Submitted.

889

Points And Authorities

NRS 176.555 Correction of illegal Scutence.

Illegal Sentence May be Corrected at any time.

(Added to NRS by 1767, 1443)

Moreover, it may be AN Abuse of discretion for the Court to enter a habitual Criminal Adjudication when the Convictions used to Support the Adjudication are Nonviolent.

And remote in time.

Sessions V. State; 106 Nev. 186, 789 P.2d 1242 (1990).

NRS 207.010, the operative part of the Statute, "Every Person Convicted in this State of any Crime, of any Felony, who has previously been three limes Convicted....

The way I read it, it Says ... Shall be Punished by imprisonment in the State Prison For life with or Without the Possibility of Parole ... Clark v. State, NRS 207.010(4) (Emphasis Added.)

It appears likely, or at least Strongly Possible, that the trial Court thought that once three Convictions were established, Clark "Shall be Punished, and that the ONLY discretion Allowable was between life with the Possibility of Parole or life without the Possibility of Parole. As Noted Above, however, it was incumbent upon the trial Court to weigh properly whether the habitual Criminality Court Should have been dismissed Pursuant to the discretion Conferred by NRS 207.010(4). based upon what looks very much like a Misunderstanding on the Part of the trial judge, we have decided to Send this Case back for resentencing, Clark v. State, 851 P.2d 426 (Nev 1993)

1 2 3 4 5	OPPS STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff	FILE O MAY 8 2 35 PM '98
6	DISTRICT C CLARK COUNTY	
7		
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
9	Plaintiff,	
10	-vs-	Case No. C92174 Dept. No. VIII
11	ROY D. MORAGA, #0938554	Docket M
12	}	
13 14	Defendant.	
15	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFEND	OANT'S MOTION TO MODIFY
16	OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE COR	RECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE
17	DATE OF HEARIN TIME OF HEARIN	NG: 05/11/98 IG: 9:00 A.M.
18	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STI	EWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through
19	VICKI J. MONROE, Chief Deputy District Att	corney, and files this State's Opposition to
20	Defendant's Motion to Modify or in the Alternation	ve Correct Illegal Sentence.
21	///	
22	<i> </i>	
23		
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25 26		
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28		
		CE19

This opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

DATED this 2th day of May, 1998.

Respectfully submitted,

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

VICKI J. MONROE
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #003776

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On December 5, 1989, between 1:30 a.m. and 5:30 a.m., Defendant entered his victim's (a forty-six year old female) residence and stole a Seiko watch, \$25.00 from the living room, an unknown amount of U.S. currency from the bedroom dresser, and a key to the apartment. The Defendant then left. The victim returned at 7:30 a.m. and discovered the items were missing. She contacted police and submitted a report.

At approximately 12:00 p.m. the same day, the Defendant awakened the victim by knocking on her front door. She answered the door and told the Defendant to leave. Two hours later, the victim was awakened by a noise and found the Defendant standing outside of her bedroom. She screamed for help and the Defendant covered her mouth with his hand and threw her down on the bed. They struggled and the victim was able to free herself. However, the Defendant again restrained her and threw her down the stairs. He then forcibly inserted his penis into her vagina, instructed her to shower, and then forcibly inserted his penis into her vagina again. Thereafter, the Defendant left the residence. On his way out, he bragged about what he had just done to a worker at the apartment complex. The victim immediately called for help. Police found and detained the Defendant at 2:15 p.m. that day. Subsequently, the victim positively identified him as the man who broke into her apartment and raped her. Police arrested

the Defendant and transported him to the Clark County Detention Center. Thereafter, medical evidence revealed the presence of semen in the victim's vagina.

During his interview, on May 9, 1990, at the Clark County Detention Center, the Defendant stated that he had done nothing wrong, the victim lied, and that he saw nothing wrong with forcing women to have sexual relations with him. He added, "I just roll over and do." He also acknowledged that he was a member of the Mexican Mafia gang. At trial, the Defendant pled not guilty to two counts of Burglary and two counts of Sexual Assault and offered a defense of consensual sex. The jury found the Defendant guilty of all counts.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On December 5, 1989, police arrested the Defendant for the crimes of Burglary and Sexual Assault. The Defendant pled not guilty to two counts of Burglary and two counts of Sexual Assault and a trial was held. On March 15, 1990, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and on June 30, 1990, the court adjudicated Defendant a habitual offender and sentenced him to life in prison without the possibility of parole. The Defendant appealed his conviction to the Supreme Court of Nevada and his appeal was denied on August 27, 1991.

The Court also remanded the case to district court for resentencing because the Defendant had received an erroneous sentence. The Supreme Court stated that the Defendant was convicted of four separate offenses but only received a single sentence. The Court reasoned that although the district court had discretion to dismiss a count of habitual criminality, it did not have discretion to impose one sentence for multiple primary offenses. On October 21, 1991, the court resentenced Defendant as follows: Count I - ten years in the Nevada Department of Prisons; Count II - ten years in the Nevada Department of Prisons, sentence to run consecutive to Count I; Count III - life in the Nevada Department of Prisons with the possibility of parole after Defendant has actually served five years, sentence to run consecutive to Count II; Count IV - that on a motion by the State and granted by the Court to amend the Information to allege Defendant be treated as a Habitual Criminal pursuant to NRS 207.010(2), that he be sentenced

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to life in the Nevada Department of Prisons without the possibility of parole, sentence to run consecutive to Count III. The second amended judgment of conviction was filed on September 29, 1993.

The Defendant appealed the second sentencing, specifically contesting the validity of the judgment of conviction used to adjudicate him a habitual criminal. The Supreme Court of Nevada denied Defendant's second appeal on October 4, 1995.

Thereafter, the Defendant submitted a Petition in Support of Writ of Habeas Corpus. On July 19, 1996, the Court denied Defendant's petition. On April 30, 1998, Defendant filed a Motion to Modify or in the Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence in proper person.

<u>ARGUMENT</u>

DEFENDANT MAY NOT MODIFY OR CORRECT HIS SENTENCE AS HE DID NOT RECEIVE AN ILLEGAL SENTENCE.

The Defendant argues that the court may have abused its discretion in adjudicating him a habitual offender if his prior convictions were non-violent and remote in time. First of all, Defendant fails to cite any authority for which this argument relies on. (Defendant's Motion, p. 2). Additionally, Defendant's criminal history reveals that on March 14, 1973, he was convicted of felony Burglary. On August 13, 1976, he was convicted of felony Aggravated Assault. On January 1, 1983, he was convicted of felony Attempt Aggravated Assault. On January 16, 1988, he was convicted again of felony Burglary.

NRS 207.010 provides in pertinent part:

Unless the person is prosecuted pursuant to NRS 207.012 or 207.014, a person convicted in this state of (b) any felony, who has previously been three times convicted, whether in this state or elsewhere, of any crime which under the laws of the situs of the crime or of this state would amount to a felony.....is a habitual criminal and shall be punished for a category A felony by imprisonment in the state prison:

 For life without the possibility of parole;
 For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served; or (3) For a definite term of twenty-five years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served.

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Clearly, The Defendant earned his status as a habitual offender. An examination of his criminal record indicates that he had four prior felony convictions. As such, the Defendant is eligible for habitual criminal status under the statute. Additionally, felony Burglary and Assault can hardly be considered non-violent crimes. In fact, the Defendant's commission of a burglary in the instant case resulted in the repeated rape of a young woman. Hence, the Defendant's argument is seriously without merit.

The Supreme Court of Nevada has held that a motion to modify a sentence is limited in scope to sentences based on mistaken assumptions about a defendant's criminal record which work to the defendant's extreme detriment. Edwards v. State, 112 Nev. 704, 918 P.2d 321 (1996). See also State v. District Court, 100 Nev. 90, 677 P.2d 1044 (1984); The Pre-Sentence Report submitted by the Department of Parole and Probation accurately reflects Defendant's prior criminal record. Thus, the Defendant's sentence was not predicated upon any mistaken assumption regarding his criminal record. In fact, the Defendant does not contest this. Consequently, there exists no legal ground by which the Defendant may modify his sentence.

Moreover, the court is without jurisdiction to modify sentence if a mistake or false assumption did not contribute to the Defendant's sentence. The Supreme Court of Nevada ruled that:

If a sentencing court pronounces sentence within statutory limits, the court will have jurisdiction to modify, suspend, or other wise correct that sentence IF it is based upon materially untrue assumptions or mistakes which work to the extreme detriment of the defendant.

State v. District Court, 100 Nev. 90, 677 P.2d 1044 (1984). As previously illustrated, the Defendant's sentence was not based upon any untrue assumption or mistake regarding his criminal record. Additionally, the Defendant even admits to the events that unfolded regarding entering his victim's home and engaging in sexual intercourse with her. (3 ROA 550). Because Defendant's sentence was not based on erroneous information, the court lacks jurisdiction to modify sentence.

The Supreme Court of Nevada also ruled that issues concerning the validity of a conviction or sentence must be raised in habeas proceedings. <u>State v. Edwards</u>, 112 Nev. 704,

We have observed that defendants are increasingly filing in district court documents entitled "motion to correct illegal sentence" or "motion to modify sentence" to challenge the validity of their convictions and sentences in violation of the exclusive remedy provision detailed in NRS 34.724(2)(b), in an attempt to circumvent the procedural bars governing post-conviction petitions for habeas relief under NRS chapter 34. We have also observed that the district courts are often addressing the merits of issues regarding the validity of convictions or sentences when such issues are presented in motions to modify or correct allegedly illegal sentences without regard for the procedural bars the legislature has established.

Id. Most, importantly, the Court ruled that if a motion to correct an illegal sentence or to modify a sentence raises issues outside of the very narrow scope of the inherent authority recognized in this Opinion, the motion should summarily be denied. Id. In the case at bar, the Defendant previously submitted a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus which was denied on July 19, 1996. He cannot couch his arguments in a Motion to Modify or Correct Illegal Sentence to achieve now what he could not achieve before. Additionally, the Defendant already argued in one of his two appeals that the State failed to produce three valid prior felony convictions by which he could be considered a habitual offender. However, the Defendant lost this argument and both appeals were dismissed. To conclude, because the Defendant may not use the vehicle of a motion to supplement a habeas petition, his motion must therefore be denied. Even assuming arguendo that his motion is properly submitted, the Defendant's case fails on the merits. The court's classification of the Defendant as a habitual offender falls well within the parameters of NRS 207.010, as previously demonstrated. Thus, Defendant's sentence was correctly and justly imposed in accordance with the laws of Nevada.

Furthermore, the State also submits that the Defendant's motion should not be reviewed on the merits based on the Doctrine of the Law of the Case. The Supreme Court of Nevada applied the doctrine in <u>Hall v. State</u>, 91 Nev. 314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975), whereby the defendant claimed on appeal that he entered into an involuntary plea. However, the same claim had previously been denied on a petition for post-conviction relief. The Court held that the first ruling became the law of case and the defendant could not later revive the issue. Additionally,

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in Darnell v. State, 98 Nev. 518, 654 P.2d 1009 (1982), the Court held that the law of the first appeal is the law of the case on all subsequent appeals in which the facts are substantially the same. Also, in Beiarano v. State, 106 Nev. 840, 801 P.2d 1388 (1990), the defendant challenged a death penalty sentence pursuant to a petition for post-conviction relief. The Court noted that the same issue had been raised on direct appeal and in citing Hall, held that the prior ruling represents the law of the case and will not be disturbed. Id. at 841, 801 P.2d at 1389. Most recently, in Dawson v. State, 108 Nev. 112, 825 P.2d 593 (1992), the defendant renewed an argument on appeal that was also previously raised and denied in a petition for post-conviction relief. The Supreme Court would not address the issue again because it previously rejected defendant's argument as meritless.

The foregoing authority controls the instant case. The Defendant contested the validity of his habitual offender status on appeal subsequent to his second sentencing. However, the Supreme Court denied his appeal. Thus, the Court's ruling became the law of the case and the Defendant cannot revive the issue under the guise of a motion to modify or correct illegal sentence. Consequently, his motion is without merit and a denial thereof is warranted.

CONCLUSION

The Defendant's motion to modify or correct illegal sentence lacks legal foundation and is seriously without merit. The Defendant contests the validity of the habitual offender status relied upon during sentencing. However, an examination of the Defendant's criminal record reveals that he satisfies the requisite criteria for habitual criminal status pursuant to NRS 207.012. Thus, the Defendant received an appropriate sentence within the realm of the statute. Additionally, the Defendant has previously exhausted this argument in the form of appeals and a petition for post-conviction relief, which were all denied. The Defendant now submits a

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1	motion in another attempt to contest his sentence. His argument is belied by the record and has
2	already been ruled upon numerous times. As such, the State respectfully requests denial of
3	Defendant's motion.
4	DATED this day of May, 1998.
5	Respectfully submitted,
6	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY
7	Nevada Bar #000477
8	By Thomas M. Carolf
10	₩ ¥ICKI J. MONROE Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003776
11	Treveau But 11003770
12	
13	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
14	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this Day of
15	May, 1998, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:
16	ROY D. MORAGA BAC# 31584 ELY STATE PRISON
17	PO BOX 1989 ELY, NV 89301
18	
19	BY MEUN
20	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
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May 28 9 48 AM '98

ORDR STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff

> DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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8 THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Plaintiff,

10 | -vs-

ROY D. MORAGA, #0938554

12

Defendant.

Dafam damt

Case No. C92174
Dept No. VIII
Docket M

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE TO CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE

DATE OF HEARING: 05/11/98 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the 11th day of May, 1998, the Defendant not being present, and not represented by counsel, the Plaintiff being represented by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through ROBERT J. DASKAS, Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel and good cause appearing therefor,

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1	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Pro Per Motion to Modify or in the
2	Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence, shall be, and it is denied.
3	DATED this <u>20</u> day of May, 1998.
4	
5	July Fole
6	DISTRICT JUDGE
7	
8	STEWART L. BELL
9	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #900477
10	5/0/11
11	BY MAX
12	ROBERT J. DASKAS Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #004963
13	∠Nevada Bar #004963
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B	1 2	NEOJ STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY	FILED
\	3	Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155	May 29 10 01 AM '98
	4 5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff	Oritta Document
	6		TRICT COURT COUNTY, NEVADA
	7		
	8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	}
	9	Plaintiff,) Case No. C92174
	11	ROY D. MORAGA) Dept. No. VIII) Docket M
	12	#0938554	}
	13	Defendant.	}
	14)
	15	NOTICE C	OF ENTRY OF ORDER
	16	TO: ROY D. MORAGA, Defer	ndant in proper person
	17	YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NO	TICE that an Order was entered in the above-entitle
	18	action, a copy of which is attached hereto	
	19	DATED this Jeff day of May	, 1998.
	20		STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY
	21		Nevada Bar #000477
	22		Helman
	23		THOMAS J. MOREO
	24		Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #002415
	25		
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			PME III GANGI

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING I hereby certify that service of the NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER was made day of May, 1998, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, addressed to: ROY D. MORAGA #31584 ELY STATE PRISON PO BOX 1989 ELY, NV 89301 Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

I	1 ORDR	FILED	
2	STEWART L. BELL 2 DISTRICT ATTORNEY	May 28 9 48 AM '98	
3	Nevada Bar #000477 3 200 S. Third Street	<i>₩</i>	
4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 4 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff	Company of the second	
5	5		
6	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
7	7		
8	8 THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
9	9 Plaintiff,		
10	0 -vs- {	Case No. C92174	
11	1 ROY D. MORAGA,	Dept No. VIII Docket M	
12			
13	3 Defendant.		
14	4		
15	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PROOF IN THE ALTERNATIVE TO CORRE	PER MOTION TO MODIFY	
16			
17			
18	8 THIS MATTER having come on for hearing be	fore the above entitled Court on the 11th	
19	9 day of May, 1998, the Defendant not being present, and	not represented by counsel, the Plaintiff	
20	being represented by STEWART L. BELL, District At	torney, through ROBERT J. DASKAS,	
21	Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having heard the	ne arguments of counsel and good cause	
22	2 appearing therefor,		
23	3 //		
24	4 //		
25	.5 //		
26	6 //		
27	7 //		
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	II		

1	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Pro Per Motion to Modify or in the
2	Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence, shall be, and it is denied.
3	DATED this <u>Jo</u> day of May, 1998.
4	
5	DISTRICT JUDGE
6	DISTRICT JODGE
7	
8 9	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #900477
10	
11	BY MAX
12	ROBERT J. DASKAS Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #004963
13	△Nevada Bar #004963
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District CourtFILED Clark County, Nevada Jun 1 11 27 AM '98

ROY D. MORAGA . Letter

DeFENDANT 1 CAS COLOS: C92 174

VS Dept NO: KIII

The State of Nevada ! Bocket NO: M

Plaistiff.

Motion For ENLArgement of Time

NOW Comes Roy D. MORAGA, before this howornhile Court and moves For an Enlargement of time.

IN the aboved extitled case to response to the States Opposition to DeFendant's Motion to Modify or in the Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence.

Derendant, an Layman At LAW request AN enlargement of time of 30 days to Allow time to get Access to the LAW Library, by Placing reguest one week before in Order to receive Access Monday, Tuesday and Wensdays (AM ONly). Wherefore Defendant Prays that the Court

grant this motion.

Defendant, Pursaunt to NRS 208, 165 under PENALTIES OF Purjury, deposes that the Foregoing of this Motion are true and correct to the best of This KNOWledge.

Roy D. Moraga Roy D. MORASA P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Certificate of Mailing

I hereby certify that service of the above And Foregoing was made this 18th day of may 1998, by depositing a copy in the Ely State Prison Mail Addressed To:

Loretta Bowman County Clerk Clark County Courthouse P.O. Box 551601 200 S. third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 87155-1601

Office of the District Attorney 200 S. third Street POBOX 552212 LAS VegAS NEVADA 89155-2211

Roy D. MORAGA

Roy D. MORAGA

31584

P.O. BOX 1989

Ely, Nevada 89301

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DISTRICT COURT FILED

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 18 50 M 19

D. MORATA

Fretta Documento

Petitioner,

CASE NO. <u>C92/24</u>

The State of Nounds

DEPT. NO. VIII

Respondent.

DOCKET NO. M

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DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL

COMES NOW, KOY D. MORAZA . Petitioner/Appellant in the above entitled matter and designates the following as the Record on Appeal.

Pleading Each and Document, Return, every heretofore filed with the Clerk of the Court in Case Number C92/74, Department Number VIII, on Docket Number M.

DATED this 9th day of June, 1998.

Ely State Prison

P.O. BOX 1989

Ely, Nevada 89301

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2	I, Roy D. MORAGA , hereby certify that I am the
8	Petitioner/Appellant in the above entitled matter, and that on the
4	9th day of June, 1998, I served a true and correct copy of
5	the foregoing NOTICE OF APPEAL and DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL
6	by mailing same to:

Nevada State Supreme Court Supreme Court Building Capitol Complex Carson City NV 89710

Clerk, of the District Court Eighth Judicial District Court 200 South Third Street Las Vegas NV 89101

District Attorneys' Office Clark County Courthouse 200 South Third Street Las Vegas NV 89101

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1	DISTRICT COURT FILED
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
3	* * * * * Jun 13 10 56 AM 198
4	ROI D. MORAGA.
5	Petitioner,) CLERK
6	vs. CASE NO. <u>C92174</u>
7	The State of Nevada DEPT. NO. WITT
8	Respondent. DOCKET NO.
9	
10	NOTICE OF APPEAL
11	Notice is hereby given that, Roy D. MORAGA
12	Petitioner in the above entitled action, hereby appeals to the
13	Supreme Court of Nevada from the Order
14	Denied Metion to modify of in the Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence, entered in this action of
15	the 2016 day of May , 1998.
16	DATED this 9th day of June, 1998.
17	
18	Kos D. Moram
19	Petitioner/Appellant
20	Ely State Prison P.O. BOX 1989
21	Ely, Nevada 89301
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FILED Jun 15 | 11 14 AM '98 Anstila Land 3 5 6 **District Court** 7 Clark, County, Nevada 8 9 Case No. <92174 10 Department VIII 11 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 12 Plaintiff, 13 14 15 ROY D. MORAGA, Defendant(s), 16 17 18 CASE APPEAL STATEMENT 19 1. Appellant(s): ROY D. MORAGA 20 2. Judge: LEE A. GATES, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 21 3. All Parties, District Court: 22 Plaintiff, THE STATE OF NEVADA 23 Defendant(s), ROY D. MORAGA 4. All Parties, Appeal: 25 26 Appellant(s), . ROY D. MORAGA Respondent, THE STATE OF NEVADA 27

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ELY, NEVADA

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5. Appellate Counsel: PROPER PERSON, P.O.BOX 1989

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Stewart L. Bell, District Attorney, 200 South Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711, Counsel for Respondent 6. District Court, APPOINTED 7. On Appeal, N/A 8. Forma Pauperis: N/A 9. Date Commenced in District Court: December 29, 1989 DATED this 15 day of June 1998 LORETTA BOWMAN CLARK COUNTY CLERK DEPUTY CLERK 200 South Third Street PO Box 551601 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601 (702) 455-4409

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1 ORDR FILED STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY 2 Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street Jun 30 12 58 PM '30 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 4 Loute Down Attorney for Plaintiff 5 9 3 BK DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 Plaintiff. 10 -VS-Case No. C92174 Dept No. IIIX ROY D. MORAGA, 11 Docket #938554 12 13 Defendant. 14 ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT 15 OF TIME 16 DATE OF HEARING: 06/17/98 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M. 17 THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the 17th 18 19 day of June, 1998, the Defendant not being present, in proper person, the Plaintiff being represented by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through ROBERT DASKAS, Deputy 20 District Attorney, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel and good cause 21 22 appearing therefor, 23 //

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1	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion for Enlargement of Time, shall
2	be, and it is hereby DENIED.
3	DATED this 22 day of June, 1998.
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6	DISTRICT JUQGE
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8 9	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477
10	(,)
11	BY the Mareo for
12	ROBERT DASKAS Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #004963
13	Nevada Bar#004963
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FILED **NEOJ** STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Ju 7 11 16 M '98 Locata Locaman Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 3 4 Attorney for Plaintiff 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 Plaintiff, 10 -VS-Case No. C92174 Dept. No. XIII ROY D. MORAGA 11 Docket #938554 12 13 Defendant. 14 15 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER 16 TO: ROY D. MORAGA, Defendant in proper person 17 YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order was entered in the above-entitled 18 action, a copy of which is attached hereto. DATED this _ 19 _ day of July, 1998. 20 STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY 21 Nevada Bar #000477 22 23 24 Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #002415 25 26 27 28



1	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
2	I hereby certify that service of the NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER was made
3	the day of July, 1998, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, addressed
4	to:
5	ROY D. MORAGA #31584 P.O. BOX 1989
6	ELY, NV 89301
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8	BY BUSY
9	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
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1 ORDR FILED STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 Jun 30 12 58 PM '38 3 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 4 Attorney for Plaintiff 5 Carax DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 9 Plaintiff, 10 -VS-Case No. C92174 Dept No. IIIX11 ROY D. MORAGA, Docket #938554 12 Defendant. 13 14 15 ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME 16 DATE OF HEARING: 06/17/98 17 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M. THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the 17th 18 day of June, 1998, the Defendant not being present, in proper person, the Plaintiff being 19 20 represented by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through ROBERT DASKAS, Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel and good cause 21 22 appearing therefor, 23 11 24 //25 // 26 //27 // 28 //

1	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the De	fendant's Motion for Enlargement of Time, shall
2	be, and it is hereby DENIED.	
3	DATED this day of June, 1998	•
4		v cidbune
5	5	K GIBBONS
6	5	TRICT JUDGE
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8 9	DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
10	.	
11	Hert Mass Go	
12	ROBERT DASKAS Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #004963	
13	Nevada Ba r # 004963	
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District Court

Clark County News DASS AN '98

State of Nevada) Last No: CASE NO: CAS

Dept No: VIII

ROY D. MORAEA ? DOCKETNO:

Defendant. '
Motion to Strike 8-18-98

Comes Now Roy D. MORABA, IN Propria Persona, And Respectfully Moves this Honorable Court For a Motion to Strike.

This Motion is Made and based upon Rule 12(b) and 12(F) and Supported by the Following Facts, Points and Authorities and Attached Affidavit.

Dated this 27th day of July 1998

Respectfully Submitted, Roy D. Morago. Roy D. Morago. P.O.Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

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Supporting Facts

ON or About June 30, 1990 the Court Adjudicates Defendant a habitual Offender by revealing his Criminal history. At trial the State only Submitted (3) Prior Convictions; (1) August 13, 1976 Aggravated Assault(2) January 1, 1983 Attempt Assault And (3) JANUARY 16, 1988 Burglary. ON April 30, 1998 defendant filed a Motion to Modify or in the Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence. IN response the State is NOW raising (4) Prior CONVICTIONS A Burglary ON March 14, 1973 Some 25 years later and the District Court States "ON examination of the record Shows (4) Prior Convictions Which Satifies the Criteria For habitual Criminal Status Pursuant to N.R.S. 202. 012.

Therefore defendants Motion was devied on

May 5, 1998 at 9:00 am.

Rule 12(F) States in Part; the Court May Order Stricken From any Pleading any insufficient defence or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or Scandalous Matter.

The Plaintiff Makes various Assertions of Fact regarding the defendant's Alleged Prior Felony Convictions, The Plaintiff does Not Concede the existence of Such Prior Convictions, Since None of them CAN be Found to exist in any Previous Court of Competent jurisdiction. None of the Facts' relating to the Alleged Prior Felony Convictions are entitled to a Presumption of Correctness, (Supporting Facts Conts)

Supporting Facts Conts

Therefore in the interests of Justice and under Nevada LAW, Prior Convictions For Nonviolent Property Crimes, though reprehensible Will Not Warrant Harsh Sanction Available under habitual Criminality Statute.

N.R.S. 207. 010.(5) Walker v. Deeds, 50

F. 3d 670.

Rule 12(b) How Presented Every defense, IN LAW or fact, to A Claim for relief in any Pleading, Whether a Chim, Counter Claim, Cross-Claim, or Hird-Party Chim; Shall be Asserted in the responsive Pleading thereto if one is required, except that the following defenses May at the option of the Pleader he Made by Motion; (1) lack of Jurisdiction over the Subject Matter Appearing on the Face of the Plending, (2) lack of Jurisdiction over the Person, (3) insufficiency of Process, (4) insufficiency of Service of Process, (5) Failure to State A Claim upon which relief CAN be granted, (6) tailure to join a Party under Rule 19. 1 Motion Making any of these defenses Shall be Made before Meading if A Further Meading 15 Permitted. No defease or objection is waived by being joined with one or More other defenses or Objections in a responsive Pleading or Motion, except defenses Mumbered (2) - (4) are Waived if joined with one or More defenses other then defenses (2)-(4), or by Further Pleading After denial of Such defenses. If a Pleading Sets Forth A Claim For relief to Which the Adverse Party in Not required to Serve A responsive Pleading, he may Assert "cout

At the trial any defense in Law or Fact to that Claim
For relief, If, on a Motion Asserting the defense
Mumbered (5) to dismiss for Failure of the Pleading
to State a Claim upon which relife can be
granted, Matters Outside the Pleading are Presented
to and not excluded by the Court, the
Motion Shall be treated as one for
Summary judgment and disposed of as
Provided in Rule 56, and All Parties Shall
be given reasonable Oppertunity to Present
All Material Made Pertinent to Such a
Motion by Rule 56.

(As Amended; effective September 27, 1771)

Furthermore the defendant's August 13, 1976 Conviction of Aggravted Assault Case No: CR 95949 is an unconstitutional Conviction based upon the Plea Arraignment Set Forth. (Id.) If record of Prior Conviction used for enhancement has not raised Presumption of Constitutional infirmity, defendant is free to Present evidence tending to rebut Presumption of regularity Afforded to the Conviction, (13) If defendant can establish by Preponderance of evidence that Prior Conviction is Constitutionally infirm, that Conviction May Not be used to enhance Sentence. Dressler v. State, Cite as 819 P. 2d 1288 (Nev. 1991). (13)

Therefore defendant's JANUARY 16, 1988 burglary Conviction can not be used to enhance because it is a NON-Violent and a Property Crime and will Not Warrant harsh Santian Under habitual Criminality Statute. N.R.S. 207. 010.(5) and Walker v. Deeds, 50

CONCLUSION

The defendant's Motion to Strike Should be granted in the interests of Justice and that the Motion to Modify or in the Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence Should Also be granted as A Matter of Nevada Law.

on May 8, 1998 the State Filed its Opposition to defendant's Motion to Modify or in the Alternative Correct Illegal Sentence 3 days before the hearing of May 11, 1998. on this Motion and under Rule 12 (b)(4) insufficiency of Service of Process.)

The State devied the defendant time to respond to the States Opposition, defendants Motion for Enlargement of time in Order to respond to States Opposition was also devied.

The defendant Could have rebutted All of the States evidence of the Presumptively unconstitutional Conviction that was inherently Prejudicial.

As Such Defendant respectfully requests that All of the defendant's Motion (3) be Branted.

Dated this 27 th day of July 1998.

Respectfully Submitted

Roy D. Moraga

Roy D. Moraga

Roy D. Moraga

31584

PLOBOX 1987

ElyNevada 87301

ROY D. MCRAGA 31584
P.C.BOX 1989
Ely, Nevada 89301
The Per

District Court

Clark County Nevada

State of Nevada 1

PhintiFF. CASE NO: C92174

Dept NO: VIII

Rey D. MORAGA ? Docket NO:

Defendant.) AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA

State of Nevada :55 County of White Pine :55

Rey D. MORATA being First duly Sworn under Penalty of Perjury, deposes and avers that; I. He is the defendant in the Above-entitled Case.

a. That the Foregoing of this Motion are true and Correct to the best of his Knowledge.

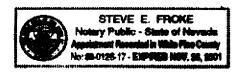
Subscribed and Sworn to before me This 20th day of July 1988

Notary Public

Notary Public

IN AND For the County of White Pine

State of Nevada



Submitted by:
May D. Moraga 7-27-98

Certificate of Mailing

I hereby Certify that Service of the
Above And Foregoing was Made this 22 th day

of July 1998 by depositing a Copy in
the Ely State Prison Mail Addressed to;

Loretta BOWMAN County Clerk P.C. BOX 55/601 200 S. third Street LAS VegAS NV 89155-1601

> By: Roy D. Moraga Roy D. MORABA 31584 Ro. BOX 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

ORIGINAL

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1	RSPN STEWART L. BELL	FILED			
2	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477	Aug 17 11 42 AM 198			
3	200 S. Third Street				
4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711	Grant Lower -			
5	Attorney for Plaintiff	JLERK			
6		ICT COURT UNTY, NEVADA			
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	}			
8	Plaintiff,	{			
9	-vs-	Case No. C92174			
10	ROY D. MORAGA, #938554) Dept. No. VIII Docket M			
11	Defendant.	}			
12					
13	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE				
14	DATE OF HEARING: 08/18/98 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.				
15					
16	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through				
• 17	VICKI J. MONROE, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and files this State's Response to				
18	Defendant's Motion to Strike.				
19	This response is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, th				
20	attached points and authorities in support h	ereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if			
21	deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.				
22	DATED this 1998.				
23	Respectfully submitted,				
24	STEWART L. BELL				
25		ISTRICT ATTORNEY evada Bar #000477			
26	В	v-1/1 M. Noo for			
27	Ь	VICKT JAMONROE /			
28		Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003776			

STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE

STATEMENT OF ISSUES

- 1. Whether The District Court Should Deny The Defendant's Motion To Strike Because The Method By Which The Defendant Is Utilizing To Challenge His Prior Sentence Is Improper.
- 2. Whether The District Court Should Deny The Defendant's Motion To Strike Because the Issues Raised Are Both Barred By The Doctrine Of Law Of The Case And Lack Merit.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Roy Moraga, hereinafter the defendant, was convicted on March 15, 1990, after a jury trial, of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. On June 30, 1990, the District Court adjudicated the defendant as a habitual offender and sentenced him to life in prison without the possibility of parole. After the defendant appealed his conviction to the Nevada Supreme Court, that Court affirmed the defendant's convictions. (See Exhibit 1, Supreme Court Opinion 8/27/91). However, the Supreme Court reversed the District Court's sentence as erroneous and remanded the case back for re-sentencing. (See Exhibit 1).

On October 21, 1991, the defendant was resentenced in Department X of the Eighth Judicial District to ten (10) years for each of the burglary counts, to run consecutive to each other and a consecutive sentence of life imprisonment with the possibility of parole for one of the sexual assault convictions. The District Court also adjudicated the defendant as a habitual offender as to the second conviction for sexual assault and sentenced him to a consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole under NRS 207.010(2). The defendant then appealed the district court's sentence to the Nevada Supreme Court. The defendant challenged the district court's adjudication of him as a habitual offender. The defendant contended that the judgments of conviction used to adjudicate him as a habitual offender were invalid. On October 4, 1995, the Nevada Supreme Court denied the defendant's appeal. The Court found that the defendant's status as a habitual offender was sufficiently proved through evidence that the defendant had been convicted: 1) in 1977 for aggravated assault in Arizona; 2) in 1983 for attempted aggravated assault in Arizona; and 3) in 1988 for third degree burglary in Arizona. (See Exhibit 2, Supreme Court Order 10/4/95).

The defendant then filed a petition for habeas corpus seeking post-conviction relief. As part of that petition, the defendant argued, for the second time, that he was improperly adjudicated and sentenced as a habitual criminal. The District Court, Department X, denied the petition. Specifically, the Court ruled that the defendant was properly adjudicated and sentenced as a habitual offender and that his claim to the contrary was barred by the doctrine of law of the case. (See Exhibit 3, District Court's Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 9/6/96).

On April 30, 1998, now in Department VIII, the defendant filed a motion to modify or in the alternative to correct an illegal sentence. For the third time, the defendant included a challenge to his previous sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole based on the District Court's prior adjudication of him as a habitual offender under NRS 207.010. On May 20, 1998, this Court denied the defendant's motion. On August 6, 1998, the defendant filed the instant motion to strike.

<u>ARGUMENT</u>

THE DISTRICT COURT SHOULD DENY THE DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE BECAUSE THE METHOD BY WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS UTILIZING TO CHALLENGE HIS PRIOR CONVICTION IS IMPROPER

The defendant has filed a motion to strike under the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure. See Nev. R. Civ. Pro. 12(f). The defendant's motion is convoluted. A plain reading of the document fails to reveal exactly what the defendant is attempting to strike. However, the most likely interpretation appears to be that the defendant's motion is yet another attack on the validity of his conviction as a habitual offender.

The defendant's attempt to invoke the rules of civil procedure to invalidate his prior conviction as a habitual offender should be summarily dismissed. The procedural method by which the defendant has attempted to collaterally challenge his conviction is improper. NRS 34.780 states that the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure only apply to petitions for habeas corpus "to the extent that they are not inconsistent with NRS 34.360 to 34.830." In Mazzan v. State, 109 Nev. 1067, 1073, 863 P.2d 1035, 1038 (1993), the Nevada Supreme Court noted that a habeas corpus proceeding is unique as it is both a civil and criminal procedure.

Thus, the provisions of NRS 34.780 expressly limit the extent to which civil rules govern post-conviction habeas proceedings. We cannot turn to the rules of civil procedure for guidance when NRS Chapter 34 has already addressed the matter at issue. Therefore, the cited legislation does not nullify the fundamental proposition that habeas corpus is a special statutory remedy which, being neither civil nor criminal, is unique unto itself.

<u>Id</u>.

A motion to strike is inconsistent with the procedures provided by Chapter 34 and as such is not a proper method by which to challenge a prior denial of a petition for post-conviction relief or, as in the instant case, a denial of a motion to correct an illegal sentence. Moreover, the defendant's motion does not comply with the rules of civil procedure. Rule 12(f) allows a motion to strike: 1) upon motion made by a party before responding to a pleading; 2) upon motion made by a party within twenty days after the service of the pleading upon him; or 3) upon the court's own initiative. None of the above are applicable to the instant scenario. The defendant is not responding to a pleading that has been filed by an opponent. Rather, he is invoking the rules of civil procedure in an attempt to have this Court review its prior order denying his request to reverse his prior adjudication as a habitual offender. A proper method to challenge this Court's prior order is either a motion to reconsider or an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court. Neither of these appropriate options were utilized by the defendant. As such, this Court should summarily deny the defendant's motion.

THE DISTRICT COURT SHOULD DENY THE DEFENDANT'S MOTION BECAUSE THE ISSUES RAISED ARE BOTH BARRED BY THE DOCTRINE OF LAW OF THE CASE AND LACK MERIT

II

The defendant challenges the validity of the district court's prior determination that the defendant was a habitual offender by arguing that a 1976 conviction for aggravated assault was invalid because of a deficient plea agreement and that a 1988 burglary conviction could not be used to enhance his sentence because it was a non-violent offense.

The doctrine of law of the case prevents this Court from further considering the issue of the validity of the defendant's conviction and sentence as a habitual offender under NRS 207.010. It has long been the rule in Nevada that "the law of a first appeal is the law of the

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case on all subsequent appeals in which the facts are substantially the same." Hall v. State, 91 Nev. 314, 315, 535 P.2d 797, 798 (1975) quoting, Walker v. State, 85 Nev. 337, 455 P.2d 34 (1969); See also Bejarno v. State, 106 Nev. 840, 801 P.2d 1388 (1990); Paine v. State, 110 Nev. 609, 877 P.2d 1025 (1994). The Nevada Supreme Court has also previously held that:

When an appellate court states a principle or rule of law necessary to a decision, the principle or rule becomes the law of the case and must be followed throughout its subsequent progress, both in the lower court and upon subsequent appeal. LoBue v. State ex rel. Dep't Hwys., 92 Nev. 529, 532, 554 P.2d 258, 260 (1976). Upon remand, the lower court can take only such actions as conform to the judgment of the appellate tribunal. Id., 554 P.2d at 260. Therefore, in this dispute, the district court's remarks violated the law of the case and constituted reversible error. Id., 554 P.2d at 260.

Wickliffe v. Sunrise Hospital, Inc., 104 Nev. 777, 780, 766 P.2d 1322, 1324 (1989). The reasoning for this doctrine was enunciated by the Fifth Circuit; the doctrine "affords courts the security of consistency within a single case while at the same time avoiding the wastefulness, delay, and overall wheel-spinning that attends piecemeal consideration of matter which might have been previously adjudicated." U.S. v. Connell, 6 F.3d. 27, 30 (5th Cir. 1993).

The defendant has failed to overcome application of this doctrine because the underlying facts on which the Nevada Supreme Court determined that the defendant's conviction was valid (in its decision on October 4, 1995) have not changed. (See Exhibit 2). In that opinion, the Nevada Supreme Court considered the defendant's conviction and sentence on direct appeal. The Court concluded that "the State adequately proved the appellant received the three prior convictions." In addition, the defendant raised the exact same challenge in his initial petition for habeas corpus. The District Court specifically found that the defendant's conviction was valid. (See Exhibit 3). Most recently, the defendant once again raised the argument in his motion to correct an illegal sentence. The defendant's claims were rejected for a third time, albeit now by Department VIII. Clearly, the defendant's claims should be once again summarily dismissed. See Hall v. State, 91 Nev.

314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975)("The doctrine of law of the case cannot be avoided by a more detailed and precisely focused argument subsequently made after reflection upon the previous proceedings.").

Furthermore, the substance of the claims raised by the defendant lack merit. The defendant's claim that a 1976 conviction for aggravated assault in Arizona is invalid is a bare allegation unsupported by any facts. In Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984), the Nevada Supreme Court held that a post-conviction petition that was devoid of any specific facts did not entitle the petitioner to either an evidentiary hearing or any post-conviction relief. In that case, the defendant's allegation that "certain witnesses could establish his innocence ... was not accompanied by the witness' names or descriptions of their intended testimony." Id. at 502, at 225. Likewise, the instant motion does not contain any facts supporting the allegations contained therein. Moreover, a proper challenge to the validity of that conviction would be to file a petition for habeas corpus with the district court in Arizona responsible for convicting the defendant.

The defendant's contention that his 1988 burglary conviction could not be properly utilized as a prior conviction for purposes of the habitual offender statute because it was a non-violent offense similarly is devoid of any merit. NRS 207.010 allows for the imposition of a sentence as a habitual offender based on a procedure whereby the district court finds that a defendant has previously been convicted of three felonies. See NRS 207.010(1)(b). There is no limitation in the statute that the felony must be a violent offense. Moreover, a review of the defendant's record reveals the fact that he has been convicted of numerous felonies that have, by their very nature, been violent offenses. As such, the defendant's motion should be summarily rejected.

These include a 1973 conviction for burglary in California, a 1977 conviction for aggravated assault in Arizona, a 1983 conviction for attempted aggravated assault in Arizona, a 1988 conviction for burglary in Arizona and the instant two convictions, in 1990 in Nevada, for burglary and two convictions for sexual assault out of which came the defendant's sentence as a habitual offender. See Pre-Sentence Report of 5/16/90.

1	<u>CONCLUSION</u>
2	Based on the subsequent points and authorities, the State respectfully requests this
3	Court deny the defendant's motion to strike.
4	DATED this day of August, 1998.
5	Respectfully submitted,
6 7	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477
8	
9	By the Age
10	VICKI J. MONROE Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003776
11	1107ada 154 "003770
12	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
13	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this day of
14	August, 1998, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:
15	ROY D. MORAGA #31584 P.O. BOX 1989
16	ELY, NV 89301
17	1.
18	BY (Study) Secretary for the Pistrict Attorney's Office
19	Sociolary for the pistale rationary is office
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FOR Resentencing OF A PPELLANT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA.

Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

EXHIBIT /

FILED AUG 2 7 1991

Sy C. Charles Court

ORDER OF REMAND

This is an appeal from a judgment of conviction pursuant to a jury verdict of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault in violation of NRS 200.364, 200.366 and 205.060. The district court adjudicated appellant a habitual criminal and sentenced him to a single term of life imprisonment in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole.

Appellant's sole contention on appeal is that the evidence presented at trial was insufficient to support the jury's finding of guilt. Our review of the record on appeal, however, reveals sufficient evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt as determined by a rational trier of fact.

See Wilkins v. State, 96 Nev. 367, 609 P.2d 309 (1980).

In particular, we note that the victim's daughter testified that on December 5, 1989, she discovered that her watch, apartment key, and some other items were missing. She had heard a noise the night before. The same day, appellant gave the daughter's watch to his ex-girlfriend as a present. A key to the apartment was found among appellant's belongings. Although the victim had locked the door to the apartment, later that day the victim saw appellant standing in her bedroom hallway. He then raped her twice. Appellant's fingerprints were found on a can of hairspray in the bathroom. Neither the victim nor her daughter had given appellant permission to enter

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392177 Victi the apr ment. This evidence supports the conclusion that appellant twice entered the apartment, once with intent to commit larceny, once with intent to commit the felony of sexual assault.

In addition, we note that the victim testified that when she woke up and saw appellant in her bedroom hallway, she screamed out the bathroom window for help. Appellant grabbed her mouth and threw her on the bed. Following a struggle, appellant inserted his penis into her vagina against her will. After she showered, he again threw her on the bed and inserted his penis into her vagina against her will. Medical evidence revealed the presence of semen and sperm in her vagina. The victim immediately called for help. Appellant bragged about his deeds to a worker at the apartment complex as he left. This evidence supports the conclusion that appellant twice subjected the victim to sexual penetration against her will.

The jury could reasonably infer from the evidence presented that appellant committed two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. It is for the jury to determine the weight and credibility to give conflicting testimony, and the jury's verdict will not be disturbed on appeal where, as here, substantial evidence supports the verdict. See Bolden v. State, 97 Nev. 71, 624 P.2d 20 (1981).

Finally, we note that appellant's sentence is erroneous. Appellant was convicted of four separate offenses (in addition to which he was adjudicated a habitual criminal), yet he received a single sentence. Although the district court has discretion to dismiss a count of habitual criminality, see NRS 207.010(4), the district court does not have discretion to impose but one sentence for multiple primary offenses. Cf. Barrett v. State, 105 Nev. 361, 775 p.2d 1276 (1989). Our criminal laws anticipate that, for each offense of which a

defendan is convicted, there show be a corresponding sentence. Accordingly, we remand this case to the district court for resentencing of appellant.

It is so ORDERED.

Rose J.

Steffen J.

Young J.

cc: Hon. Michael J. Wendell, District Judge Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General Hon. Rex Bell, District Attorney Morgan D. Harris, Public Defender Loretta Bowman, Clerk

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,

EXHIBITMO1 2

Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

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CLERK OF BUPMENE COURT

ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL

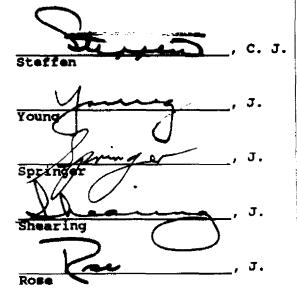
This is an appeal from a judgment of conviction, pursuant to a jury verdict, of two counts each of burglary and sexual assault. At appellant's sentencing hearing, the district court adjudicated him a habitual criminal and, as a result, sentenced him to a term of life in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole. The habitual criminal adjudication was based on three prior felony convictions: (1) a 1977 conviction for aggravated assault in Arizona; (2) a 1983 conviction for attempted aggravated assault in Arizona; and (3) a 1988 conviction for third degree burglary in Arizona.

Appellant points out that two of the prior convictions list the name "Roy Daniels Moraga" and that the other lists the name "Roy Daniel Moraga" and asserts that the state presented convictions that may not apply to him. Appellant, however, failed to object to these prior convictions on the basis of identity. "[A]n unexcused failure to object in the trial court to the State's failure to make an affirmative showing of the validity of the prior convictions relied upon to enhance a penalty under NRS 207.010 preclude[s] the raising of this objection for the first time on appeal." Baymon v. State, 94 Nev. 370, 372, 580 P.2d 943, 944 (1978) (citing Thomas v. State, 93 Nev. 565, 571 P.2d 113 (1977)).

Moreover, we conclude that the state adequately proved that appellant received the three prior convictions. See NRS

207.010; Jackson v. State, 97 Nev. 179, 625 P.2a 1165 (1981). The prior convictions presented by the state do not, on their face, "raise a presumption of constitutional infirmity," and the district court was entitled to use these convictions for sentence enhancement purposes. McAnulty v. State, 108 Nev. 179, 181, 826 P.2d 567, 569 (1992). Accordingly, we

ORDER this appeal dismissed.



cc: Hon. Jack Lehman, District Judge
Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General
Hon. Stewart L. Bell, District Attorney
Cherry, Bailus & Kelesis
Loretta Bowman, Clerk

FILED ORDR 1 STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY SEP 0 12 50 PM '96 Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 4 Attorney for Plaintiff 5 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 8 Plaintiff, Case No.. C92174 9 -VS-Dept. No. Docket ROY MORAGA. 10 #938554 11 Defendant(s). 12 13 FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF 14 LAW AND ORDER 15 DATE OF HEARING: 7/19/96 16 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M. 17 THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable Jack Lehman, District Judge, 18 on the 19th day of July, 1996, the Petitioner not being present, represented by DAVID SCHIECK, ESQ., 19 the Respondent being represented by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, by and through VICKI 20 J. MONROE, Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, 21 transcripts, arguments of counsel, and documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the 22 following findings of fact and conclusions of law: 23 24 FINDINGS OF FACT 25 Defendant was arrested for the December 5, 1989, sexual assault and rape of a woman 26 1. in her home. Defendant plead not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein Defendant was found guilty 27

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of two counts of Burglary and two counts of Sexual Assault. Thereafter on June 30, 1990, Defendant was sentenced to life in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole after being adjudicated a habitual criminal. Defendant's direct appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court was denied on August 27, 1991. However, the Court remanded Defendant's case to the District Court for resentencing. The Supreme Court concluded that the District Court had erroneously imposed one sentence for multiple offenses.

- 2. On October 21, 1991, Defendant was resentenced in Department X of the Eighth Judicial District to ten years for each of the Burglary counts, to run consecutive to each other, and consecutive to a sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for Count III Sexual Assault. Defendant was adjudicated a habitual criminal as to Count IV and sentenced to another consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Defendant then appealed the second sentencing, specifically contesting the validity of the judgments of conviction used to adjudicate him a habitual criminal. The Nevada Supreme Court denied the same on October 4, 1995.
- 3. On December 5, 1989, between the hours of 1:30 a.m. and 5:30 a.m., Defendant entered the victim's residence located at 1000 Dumont, Apartment 227, Las Vegas. Once inside, Defendant took a woman's Seiko watch and approximately \$25 from a coffee table in the living room, an unknown amount of cash from the victim's bedroom dresser, and a key to the apartment which was laying on a table near the front door. Defendant then left the apartment. At approximately 7:30 a.m., the victim returned to find the items missing. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police were contacted and a report of the entry submitted.
- 4. Approximately noon of the same day, the victim (a 46 year-old female) was awakened by Defendant knocking at her front door. After informing Defendant that he had awakened her and asking him to leave, the victim returned to her room. Almost two hours later, the victim was awakened by a noise, only to find Defendant outside her bedroom on the stairs. Defendant grabbed the victim and after a brief struggle, the victim was able to momentarily free herself. However, Defendant regained his hold and pushed the victim down the stairs. Thereafter Defendant raped the victim, instructed her to shower and raped her again. When Defendant exited the room, the victim contacted her daughter and requested her to contact the police.

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5. Around 2:15 p.m., LVMPD detained Defendant at in the 900 block of Sierra Vista and after a positive identification by the victim, he was arrested and transported to the Clark County Detention Center.

II

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

6. Defendant, for the first time in his collateral attack, challenges the length of time he was incarcerated before he was brought before a magistrate. Specifically, after remaining silent on the issue in appealing from two judgments of conviction, Defendant now alleges that he was incarcerated some 210 hours before his initial arraignment, and that no probable cause determination was made. Defendant did not preserve this issue below or raise it in his direct appeal and as such, it has been waived. NRS 34.810(1) provides in part:

The court shall dismiss a petition if the court determines that:

- (b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the petition could have been:
 - (1) Presented to the trial court;
 - (2) Raised in a direct appeal or a prior petition for a writ of habeas corpus or post-conviction relief; or
 - (3) Raised in any other proceeding that the petitioner has taken to secure relief from his conviction and sentence, unless the court finds both cause for the failure to present the grounds and actual prejudice to the petitioner.

NRS 34.810(3) imposes the burden upon the defendant of proving specific facts that demonstrate good cause for his failure to present such a claim in earlier proceedings and of showing actual prejudice to the defendant. Accordingly, the waiver of claims doctrine mandates the dismissal of Defendant's instant claim. Kimmel v. Warden, 101 Nev. 6, 692 P.2d 1282 (1985); Bolden v. State, 99 Nev. 181, 659 P.2d 886 (1983). Defendant's Petition is barren as to why his allegations surrounding probable cause determination were not raised in either of his direct appeals.

7. Defendant took the stand at trial and offered a defense of "consent" to the charges of

Sexual Assault. An excerpt from his offered testimony is as follows:

PROSECUTOR:

Basically, Mr. Moraga, what you are saying to us is you are really confirming everything everybody already testified to. You are just saying that the sex that happened between you and Ms. Hawk was with her consent; is that

right?

DEFENDANT:

That's right. (3 ROA 550).

- 8. Any issues of identification that DNA testing might hope to resolve has been rendered moot by offering the defense of "consent" to the sexual assault. Moreover, Defendant has waived this issue by (1) not preserving it below and (2) not raising the identification in his direct appeal pursuant to NRS 34.810.
- 9. Nor was Defendant's counsel ineffective for not testing DNA evidence at the time of trial. In People v. Kaurish, 802 P.2d 278, 298 (Cal. 1990), a habeas petitioner claimed ineffective representation because his counsel failed to independently test dried stains on impounded clothing. Counsel therein did not know that a time limit existed for testing the material, such that the test results would be reliable: counsel admitted that he did not learn of the time limit until one year after the clothing was impounded. As such, the integrity of any future testing was jeopardized. The California Supreme Court refused to find any prejudice inured to that defendant. The Court noted that more was required than speculation that timely testing would have shown a favorable result: there must have been a reasonable probability that such evidence would be produced. Kaurish, at 298. No such reasonable probability can be gleaned from the record herein.
- 10. In his last appeal from the judgment of conviction entered on remand, Defendant specifically challenged the validity of his habitual criminal status. The Nevada Supreme Court specifically denied his contentions and in a Order Dismissing Appeal, affirmed the District Court's conclusion that Defendant was a habitual criminal and the State had met its burden beyond a reasonable doubt. As such, that Order becomes the law of the case and forecloses Defendant's successive attempt at relief on this issue. Hall v. State, 91 Nev. 314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975).

¹ cert denied, Kaurish v. California, 502 U.S. 837, 112 S.Ct. 121 (1990).

Defendant duplicates his complaints surrounding his adjudication as a habitual criminal. The Supreme Court confirmed that adjudication and, therefore, the Supreme Court's ruling, issued on Defendant's direct appeal, became the law of this case and forecloses Defendant's ability to revive this claim.

11. The United States Supreme Court has clearly established the appropriate test for determining whether a defendant received constitutionally defective counsel. A defendant's burden is two-fold. First, a convicted defendant must show that his counsel's performance was objectively deficient such that counsel was not functioning as the 'counsel' envisioned by Sixth Amendment guarantees. Second, the defendant must show that the deficient performance prejudiced the defendant in a way that effectively deprived him of a fair trial. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984). Defendant is unable to show any prejudice inured by his assertion that his trial counsel should have moved to suppress a key that was found as the result of a warrantless search. Defendant cannot show that the outcome of his trial would have been different with the suppression of the house key.

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) is DENIED.

ORDER

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY	ORDERED that	the Petition for	Post-Conviction	Relief shall
and it is hereby denied				

DATED this day of August, 199

_ day of August, 1996

STEWART L. BELL
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Nevada Bar #000477

VICKI J. MONROE

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003776

FILED **ORDR** STEWART L. BELL Auc 27 1 48 PH '98 Latta Locume DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff 5 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 9 Plaintiff, 10 Case No. C92174 -VS-Dept No. AIII XIII 11 ROY D. MORAGA, Docket #938554 12 Defendant. 13 14 15 ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO STRIKE DATE OF HEARING: 08/18/98 16 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M. 17 18 THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the 18th 19 day of August, 1998, the Defendant not being present, represented in proper person, the Plaintiff 20 being represented by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through LISA LUZAICH, Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel and good cause 21 22 appearing therefor, 23 // 24 // 25 // 26 //27 // 28

	A
1	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion to Strike, shall be, and it is
2	hereby DENIED.
3	DATED this _25_day of August, 1998.
4	
5	Ju a File
6	DISTRICT JUDGE
7	
8	STEWART L. BELL
9	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477
10	H den
11	BY / Wood to 7 LISA LUZAICH
12	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005056
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A SUNTY CLERK

	1	DISTRICT COURT FILED
	2	CLARK COUNTY. NEVADA SEP 22 11 44 MY '98
	3	Sep 22 11 44 Mil
	4	ROY D. MORAGA.
	5	Petitioner,)
	6	vs.) Case No. <u>C92174</u>
	7	State of Nevada. DEPT. NO 10
	8	Respondent.) DOCKET NO
	9	
	10	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL
	11	COMES NOW, Roy D. MORAGA , Petitioner/Appellant
	12	in the above entitled matter and designates the following as the
	13	Record on Appeal.
	14	Each and every Document, Return, Pleading and Paper
	15	heretofore filed with the Clerk of the Court in Case Number
	16	C92174, Department Number VIII, on Docket Number
	17	DATED this 15th day of September, 199.
	18	
	19	Kon D. Moranic
	20	Petitioner/Appellant Ely State Prison
	21	P.O. BOX 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301
	22	
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SEP 2	25	///
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Roy D. MORAGA, hereby certify that I am the Petitioner/Appellant in the above entitled matter, and that on the 15th day of September 1998, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF APPEAL and DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL by mailing same to:

Nevada State Supreme Court Supreme Court Building Capitol Complex Carson City NV 89710

Clerk, of the District Court Eighth Judicial District Court 200 South Third Street Las Vegas NV 89101

District Attorneys' Office Clark County Courthouse 200 South Third Street Las Vegas NV 89101

2

-3-

COUNTY CLERK

28

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Order

the

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FILED

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District Court Clark, County, Nevada

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

Case No. C92174

Department IV (C)

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

13 Plaintiff,

14 vs.

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15 ROY D. MORAGA,

16 Defendant(s),

17

18 19

1. Appellant(s): ROY D. MORAGA

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20

2. Judge: DON P. CHAIREZ

22

3. All Parties, District Court:

23

Plaintiff, THE STATE OF NEVADA

Appellant(s), ROY D. MORAGA

24

Defendant(s), ROY D. MORAGA

25

4. All Parties, Appeal:

26

27

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CE31

1	Respondent, THE STATE OF NEVADA			
2	5. Appellate Counsel: Proper Person, ROY D. MORAGA, P.O. BOX 1989, ELY			
3	STATE PRISON, ELY, NEVADA 89301, Appellant			
4	THE STATE OF NEVADA, Stewart L. Bell, District			
5	Attorney, 200 South Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711, Counsel for			
6	Respondent			
7	6. District Court, APPOINTED			
8	7. On Appeal, N/A			
9	8. Forma Pauperis: N/A			
10	9. Date Commenced in District Court: 12/28/89			
11				
12	DATED this day of September, 1998.			
13	LORETTA BOWMAN CLARK COUNTY CLERK			
14				
15	\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc			
16	ALAN CASTLE			
17	DEPUTY CLERK 200 South Third Street			
18	PO Box 551601 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601			
19	(702) 455-4409			
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ROY D. MORAGA, Appellant, vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent. No. 33099

District Court Case No. C92174

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

I, Janette M. Bloom, the duly appointed and qualified Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true and correct copy of the Judgment in this matter.

JUDGMENT

The court being fully advised in the premises and the law, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows: "ORDER this appeal dismissed."

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 2nd day of March, 1999.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at my Office in Carson City, Nevada, this 30th day of March, 1999.

Janette M. Bloom, Supreme Court Clerk

Bv:

Chief Deputy Clark

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jw

ROY D. MORAGA,

No. 33099

Appellant,

vs.

FILED

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

MAR 02 1797



ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL

This is a proper person appeal from an order of the district court denying appellant's motion to strike. Appellant filed a motion to correct an illegal sentence in the district The state filed an opposition, and the district court denied the motion. Appellant then filed a motion to strike the state's Opposition. The district court denied the motion to strike, and this appeal followed.

Our review of this appeal reveals a jurisdictional defect. The right to appeal is statutory; where no statute or court rule provides for an appeal, no right to appeal exists. Castillo v. State, 106 Nev. 349, 792 P.2d 1133 (1990). statute or court rule provides for an appeal from an order denying a motion to strike. Accordingly, we conclude that we lack jurisdiction to consider this appeal, and we

ORDER this appeal dismissed. I

J. J.

cc: Hon. Lee A. Gates, District Judge

Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General

Hon. Stewart L. Bell, District Attorney

Roy D. Moraga Shirley Parraguirre, Clerk

¹We have considered all proper person documents filed or received in this matter, and we conclude that the relief requested is not warranted.

ROY D. MORAGA, Appellant,	1		No. 33	30 99
vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.			,	
		Dintriot Co	urt Caca	No. C92174
Ph. (uit Caso	NO. 092 174
R	EMITTITU	<u>R</u>		
TO: Honorable Shirley Parraguirre, C	Clark County	· Clerk		
Pursuant to the rules of this court, encident	osed are the	e following:		
Certified copy of Judgmer	nt and copy	of Order.		
Receipt for Remittitur.				
DATE: March 30, 1999	. •			
Janette Bloom, Clerk of Court	•	, ,		
By: School Clerk	_			
Hon. Lee A. Gates, District Judg Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Atte Hon. Stewart L. Bell, District Atte Roy D. Moraga	orney Gene	ral		
RECEIPT	FOR REM	ITTITUR		
Received of Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of REMITTITUR issued in the above-entit	f the Suprer	me Court of the S APR 1 5 19	tate of Ne	evada, the
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•	. 27.55	County Cleri	k	

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jw

ROY MORAGA, Appellant, vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent. Jim 1 35 Fil '99 No. 29321

District Court Case No. C92174

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

I, Janette M. Bloom, the duly appointed and qualified Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true and correct copy of the Judgment in this matter.

JUDGMENT

The court being fully advised in the premises and the law, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows: "ORDER these appeals dismissed,"

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 20th day of April, 1999.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at my Office in Carson City, Nevada, this 18th day of May, 1999.

Janette M. Bloom, Supreme Court Clerk

By:

Chief Deputy Clerk

jw

ROY MORAGA,

Appellant,

Vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

ROY D. MORAGA,

Appellant,

Vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

No. 29321

FILED

APR 20 1999

CLERK DE SUPREME ODURT BY CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

No. 32542

ORDER DISMISSING APPEALS

Docket No. 29321 is an appeal from a district court order denying appellant's post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Docket No. 32542 is a proper person appeal from a district court order denying appellant's motion to modify or correct an illegal sentence. We elect to consolidate these appeals for disposition. NRAP 3(b).

On July 7, 1990, the district court convicted appellant, pursuant to a jury verdict, of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. The court sentenced appellant to life without the possibility of parole. On direct appeal, this court upheld appellant's conviction but remanded to the district court for resentencing on the ground that the district court had failed to sentence appellant for each of the four primary offenses. Moraga v. State, Docket No. 21488 (Order of Remand, August 27, 1991).

After resentencing, the district court entered an amended judgment of conviction. The court sentenced appellant to two consecutive ten-year terms for the burglary offenses and

This court noted: "Although the district court has discretion to dismiss a count of habitual criminality, see NRS 207.010(4), the district court does not have discretion to impose but one sentence for multiple primary offenses."

a consecutive term of life with the possibility of parole for one of the counts of sexual assault. The court also adjudicated appellant as a habitual criminal, sentencing him to a consecutive term of life without the possibility of parole for the second count of sexual assault. This court dismissed appellant's appeal from the amended judgment of conviction.² Moraga v. State, Docket No. 22901 (Order Dismissing Appeal, October 4, 1995).

On February 20, 1996, appellant filed a proper person post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. Appellant subsequently obtained counsel to represent him, and counsel filed supplemental documents in support of appellant's petition. The state opposed appellant's petition, and the district court denied the petition. Appellant's subsequent appeal is docketed in this court as Docket No. 29321.

On April 30, 1998, appellant filed a proper person motion to modify or correct an illegal sentence in the district court. The state opposed appellant's motion. The district court summarily denied the motion. Appellant's subsequent appeal is docketed in this court as Docket No. 32542.

Appellant's Habeas Corpus Petition

Appellant claims that the district court should have held an evidentiary hearing on several claims that he presented in his habeas corpus petition. See Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984) (stating that a defendant pursuing post-conviction relief is entitled to an evidentiary hearing if he or she alleges a claim supported by sufficient factual allegations that, if true, would entitle the defendant to relief). We disagree. We will address each of appellant's claims in turn.

On September 29, 1993, the district court entered a second amended judgment of conviction granting appellant 180 days credit for time served.

First, appellant claims that he was not taken before a magistrate for a timely probable cause determination after his arrest. See NRS 171.178; Powell v. State, 113 Nev. 41, 930 P.2d 1123 (1997). We conclude that the district court properly rejected appellant's claim because appellant failed to allege sufficient facts to support a showing of prejudice or cause for his failure to previously raise this claim. See NRS 34.810(1)(b), (3); see also Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984); Powell, 113 Nev. 41, 930 P.2d 1123; Huebner v. State, 103 Nev. 29, 731 P.2d 1330 (1987).

Next, appellant claims that his counsel was ineffective for falling to object to certified copies of prior convictions that were introduced by the state in seeking appellant's adjudication as a habitual criminal. In his petition, appellant explained that inconsistencies in these documents revealed that the prior convictions did not all pertain to the same individual.

We agree with the state that this claim is effectively precluded by the doctrine of the law of the case. See Hall v. State, 91 Nev. 314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975). On appeal from the amended judgment of conviction, appellant pointed out that two of the prior convictions named "Roy Daniels Moraga" and the third listed "Roy Daniel Moraga," Appellant claimed that all of the prior convictions might not apply to him. This court noted that appellant's counsel had failed to make an appropriate objection, but this court further concluded: "(T)he state adequately proved that appellant received the three prior convictions. The prior convictions presented by the state do not, on their face, 'raise a presumption of constitutional infirmity,' and the district court was entitled to use these convictions for sentence enhancement purposes." State, Docket No. 22901 (Order Oismissing Appeal, October 4, 1995) (citations omitted).

Appellant further claims that his counsel was ineffective for failing to file a motion to suppress the

evidence of the victim's apartment key, which was seized from appellant. Appellant failed to support this claim with sufficient factual allegations that demonstrate that police obtained the key as a result of an illegal search or seizure.

See Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984). Additionally, appellant's counsel in the district court and on appeal has failed to articulate any valid basis for suppression of the evidence. Finally, even assuming that counsel would have been successful in a motion to suppress the key, we do not perceive any prejudice to appellant in light of the persuasive evidence of his guilt. See Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). Accordingly, appellant was not entitled to an evidentiary hearing on this claim nor is he entitled to relief as a matter of law, which he also requests.

Appellant also claims that his counsel did not interview witnesses to prepare for trial. Appellant claims that if counsel had done so, he would have uncovered evidence to show that appellant had been seen "making out" with the victim when they first met and that appellant was incapable of sexual intercourse while intoxicated. Appellant failed, however, to name the witnesses who would have allegedly supported these allegations. Thus, we conclude that appellant failed to support his claim with sufficient supporting factual allegations to warrant an evidentiary hearing. See Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984).

Next, appellant claims that his counsel did not properly prepare him for questioning at the trial. Appellant complains that he "did not understand sex to necessarily include penile penetration and therefore he answered questions inappropriately" and that he "did not understand when questioned whether he would have sex with a woman without her permission and therefore answered the question as to admit the commission of the crime charged erroneously." After reviewing appellant's trial testimony, we conclude that appellant's claims are devoid of merit. Appellant's testimony demonstrated that he understood

the meaning of "sex" and that he admitted to having consensual sexual intercourse with the victim.

Appellant next claims that his counsel failed to request testing of blood and semen samples to ascertain whether appellant had sexual intercourse with the victim. We perceive no prejudice to appellant, even assuming that counsel acted unreasonably in failing to obtain testing of the samples. See Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984).

Finally, appellant claims that the reasonable doubt instruction in this case, which was based on the former version NRS 175.211, was constitutionally deficient. Sec 1967 Nev. Stat., ch. 523, § 194, at 1427-28. Appellant acknowledges that he failed to raise this claim below. Nevertheless, appellant claims that the error is of constitutional magnitude, and he requests this court to consider it. We decline to consider appellant's claim because of his failure to raise it below and the absence of plain constitutional error. See Ramirez v. Hatcher, 136 F.3d 1209 (9th Cir. 1998), cert. denied, 119 S.Ct. 415 (1998); Davis v. State, 107 Nev. 600, 606, 817 P.2d 1169, 1173 (1991).

Appellant's Motion to Correct or Modify an Illegal Sentence

The district court has authority to grant a motion to correct an illegal sentence or a motion to modify a sentence only if the sentencing court misapprehended a material fact about the defendant's criminal record that worked to the defendant's extreme detriment or if the defendant's sentence is facially illegal. See Edwards v. State, 112 Nev. 704, 707-08, 918 P.2d 321, 323-24 (1996). A sentence is facially illegal if the sentence exceeds the statutory maximum or if the sentencing court otherwise lacked jurisdiction to impose the sentence. Id. at 708, 918 P.2d at 324.

In his motion, appellant argued, pursuant to Clark v. State, 109 Nev. 426, 851 P.2d 426 (1993), that he was improperly adjudicated as a habitual criminal. Appellant specifically alleged that the record did not reflect that the district court

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was aware that it had discretion not to adjudicate appellant as a habitual criminal after the state produced proof of appellant's prior convictions.

We conclude that the district court did not err in denying appellant's motion because his claim fell outside the very narrow scope of issues cognizable in a motion to correct an illegal sentence or a motion to modify a sentence. There is nothing in the record to suggest that the sentencing court relied on misinformation about appellant's criminal record or that the court lacked jurisdiction to impose the sentences in the instant case. As noted above, the state produced proper proof of appellant's prior convictions before the court adjudicated appellant as a habitual criminal. Further, appellant's sentences were within statutory limits.

Conclusion

Having reviewed the records on appeal and for the reasons set forth above, we conclude that appellant is not entitled to relief in these matters. Accordingly, we

ORDER these appeals dismissed.3

Maupin, J.

Agosti

Becker

Becker

cc: Hon. Jack Lehman, District Judge Hon. Lee A. Gates, District Judge Attorney General Clark County District Attorney State Public Defender Roy D. Moraga Clark County Clerk

We have considered all proper person documents filed or received in these matters, and we conclude that the relief requested is not warranted. Further, we conclude that briefing and oral argument are unwarranted in appellant's proper person appeal. See Luckett v. Warden, 91 Nev. 681, 682, 541 P.2d 910, 911 (1975), cert. denied, 423 U.S. 1077 (1976).

ROY MORAGA,
Appeliant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

No. 29321

District Court Case No. C92174

REMITTITUR

TO: Honorable Shirley Parraguirre, Clark County Clerk

Pursuant to the rules of this court, enclosed are the following:

Certified copy of Judgment and copy of Order.

Receipt for Remittitur.

DATE: May 18, 1999

Janette Bloom, Clerk of Court

Chief Deputy Clerk

cc: Hon, Jack Lehman, District Judge

Attorney General

Clark County District Attorney

State Public Defender

RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR

Received of Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, the REMITTITUR issued in the above-entitled cause, on MAY 2 7 1999

NORRETA CALDWELL

County Clerk

w

ROY D. MORAGA, Appellant, vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent. Jun 1 1 35 PH 199 No. 32542

District Court Case No. C92174

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

I, Janette M. Bloom, the duly appointed and qualified Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true and correct copy of the Judgment in this matter.

JUDGMENT

The court being fully advised in the premises and the law, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows: "ORDER these appeals dismissed."

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 20th day of April, 1999.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at my Office in Carson City, Nevada, this 18th day of May, 1999.

Janette M. Bloom, Supreme Court Cierk

Ву:

Chief Denuty Cleri

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ROY MORAGA,

Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

ROY D. MORAGA,

Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

No. 29321

FILED

APR 20 1999

CLERK OF SUPREME QUART
BY

CHEF DEPUTY CLERK

No. 32542

ORDER DISMISSING APPEALS

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We agree with the state that this claim is effectively precluded by the doctrine of the law of the case. See Hall v. State, 91 Nev. 314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975). On appeal from the amended judgment of conviction, appellant pointed out that two of the prior convictions named "Roy Daniels Moraga" and the third listed "Roy Daniel Moraga." Appellant claimed that all of the prior convictions might not apply to him. This court noted that appellant's counsel had failed to make an appropriate objection, but this court further concluded: adequately proved that appellant received the three prior convictions. The prior convictions presented by the state do not, on their face, 'raise a presumption of constitutional infirmity,' and the district court was entitled to use these convictions for sentence enhancement purposes." State, Docket No. 22901 (Order Dismissing Appeal, October 4, 1995) (citations omitted).

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Finally, appellant claims that the reasonable doubt instruction in this case, which was based on the former version NRS 175.211, was constitutionally deficient. See 1967 Nev. Stat., ch. 523, \$ 194, at 1427-28. Appellant acknowledges that he failed to raise this claim below. Nevertheless, appellant claims that the error is of constitutional magnitude, and he requests this court to consider it. We decline to consider appellant's claim because of his failure to raise it below and the absence of plain constitutional error. See Ramirez v. Hatcher, 136 F.3d 1209 (9th Cir. 1998), cert. denied, 119 S.Ct. 415 (1998); Davis v. State, 107 Nev. 600, 606, 817 P.2d 1169, 1173 (1991).

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In his motion, appellant argued, pursuant to Clark v. State, 109 Nev. 426, 851 P.2d 426 (1993), that he was improperly adjudicated as a habitual criminal. Appellant specifically alleged that the record did not reflect that the district court

was aware that it had discretion not to adjudicate appellant as a habitual criminal after the state produced proof of appellant's prior convictions.

We conclude that the district court did not err in denying appellant's motion because his claim fell outside the very narrow scope of issues cognizable in a motion to correct an illegal sentence or a motion to modify a sentence. There is nothing in the record to suggest that the sentencing court relied on misinformation about appellant's criminal record or that the court lacked jurisdiction to impose the sentences in the instant case. As noted above, the state produced proper proof of appellant's prior convictions before the court adjudicated appellant as a habitual criminal. Further, appellant's sentences were within statutory limits.

Conclusion

Having reviewed the records on appeal and for the reasons set forth above, we conclude that appellant is not entitled to relief in these matters. Accordingly, we

ORDER these appeals dismissed.3

Maupin .	J.
Agosti)	J.
Berker Becker	J.

cc: Hon. Jack Lehman, District Judge
Hon. Lee A. Gates, District Judge
Attorney General
Clark County District Attorney
State Public Defender
Roy D. Moraga
Clark County Clerk

We have considered all proper person documents filed or received in these matters, and we conclude that the relief requested is not warranted. Further, we conclude that briefing and oral argument are unwarranted in appellant's proper person appeal. See Luckett v. Warden, 91 Nev. 681, 682, 541 P.2d 910, 911 (1975), cert. denied, 423 U.S. 1077 (1976).

ROY D. MORAGA, Appellant, vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.

No. 32542

District Court Case No. C92174

REMITTITUR

TO: Honorable Shirley Parraguirre, Clark County Clerk

Pursuant to the rules of this court, enclosed are the following:

Certified copy of Judgment and copy of Order.

Receipt for Remittitur.

DATE: May 18, 1999

Janette Bloom, Clerk of Court

Chief Deputy Clerk

Hon. Lee A. Gates, District Judge

Attorney General

Clark County District Attorney

Roy D. Moraga

RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR

Received of Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, the REMITTITUR issued in the above-entitled cause, on <u>MAY 2.7 1999</u>

NORRETA CALDWELL

Weputy County Clerk

jw

CC:

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λ	Ç.	1.	NDOP NO. 3/584, SDCC
, (A)	*	2	NDOP NO. 3/584 , SDCC Post Office Box 208 Indian Springs, Nevada 89070 FEB 25 11 To 102 8
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		4	Plaintiff - In Propria Persona CLERK
		5	
		6	DISTRICT COURT
		7	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
		8	1921761
		9	ROY MORAGA Plaintiff CASE NO. 692176
		10) DOCKET
		11	vs.) MOTION FOR LEAVE TO) PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS
		12	Employers Insurance Company)
		13)
		14	
		15	COMES NOW the Plaintiff, Roy MORAGA,
		16	in and through his proper person, pursuant to NRS 12.015, and
		17	respectfully moves this Honorable Court for an Order granting
		18	Motion leave to proceed in forma pauperis in the above-
		19	entitled action without requiring the prepayment of costs or
		2 0	provisions of security for costs and official fees, and costs of
	<i>3</i>	21	prosecuting this action.
(3)	3)	2 2	This Motion is made and based upon the above referenced
O		2 3	Statute, attached Affidavit of Coy Mo Page and the accompanying
ဂ္ဂ		24	Certificate of Inmate's Institutional Account.
COUNTY CLERK	E 8 3	RACES/EN	DATED this 11th day of February . Dana.
S Z	2 5 2007	22	
<u>т</u>	Ħ	27	Toy maraya
×		220	Plantice - In Propria Persona



AFFIDAVIT OF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

STATE OF NEVADA)

SS.

COUNTY OF CLARK)

- I, Roy MORAGA, do hereby swear under penalty of perjury that the assertions of this affidavit are true, that:
 - 1. I am the Plaintiff in the above-entitled action.
- 2. I make this affidavit in support of my motion to proceed in the above-entitled action without being required to prepay fees, costs or give security therefor.
- 3. Because of my poverty, I am unable to pay the costs of said proceedings or to give security to cover such costs or fees.
- 4. I believe that I am entitled to the relief sought in the action filed herein.
- 5. I am unemployed and confined in prison, and have been unemployed since my confinement in the Nevada State Prisons.
- 6. I have not received within the past 12 months (____) months, nor do I anticipate receiving, any money from any of the following sources: business; rent payments; interests or dividends; pensions; annuities or life insurance payments; gifts or inheritance; or from any other source.
- 7. Other than my prison commissary account, which currently has the balance reflected on the attached Certificate of Inmate's Institutional Account, I do not own any other cash, nor do I have any checking or savings accounts.
- 8. I do not own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes, automobiles or other valuable property.

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9. I also have the following persons dependent upon me for support: However because of my poverty I am unable to provide any support. 10. I understand that a false statement in this affidavit will subject me to penalties for perjury. Further, your affiant sayeth naught. Post Office Box 208, SDCC Indian Springs, Nevada 89070 - In Propria Persona EXECUTED this 1/th day of Gebrus at Southern Desert Correctional Center, Andian Springs, Nevada under penalty of perjury pursuant to the provisions of NRS 208.165. Post Office Box 208, SDCC Indian Springs, Nevada 89070 - In Propria Persona

ROY MORAGA 41584 S.D.C.C. RO. B. 1808 Indian Springs, NV 89070 FILED IN Pro Per Clark County, Nevada 1 11 17 AM '02 2 Sheety in the pieces 8 ROY MORAGA 3-11-02 PlAINTIFF. 4 Claim NO: 19900682027) Hearing NO: LHE 2000C-4639-DH Employers INSULANCE) Appeal NO: LEA 2000 | C-0832-6.S COMPANY OF NEVADA Defendant, Motion To Preserve Evidence 7 1Nd Order 8 Comes Now The Plaintiff, Box MORAGA, in and through his 9 Proper Person, respectfully Moves this Honorable Court For AN Order to Preserve EvidANCE in the Above-entitled Action. This Motion is made and based upon the attached Memorandum 12 and the Affidavit, EXHG) of Plaintiff Attached hereto and expressly INCOrporated herein, And upon All Plendings And Papers Accompanying this Motion. **15** Dated this 11th day of February 16 Respectfully Submitted by: 17 Plaintiff-In Propria PersonA 18 19 20 21 **2**2 23 24 25 ECE 26 T 27 28

Notice of Motion

1	
2	To: Employers INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA
3	To: Dr. James MANNING
4	you, and Each of you, will Take Notice that the
5	undersigned will bring the above and Foregoing Motion on for
6	hearing before the Court at the Courtroom of the above-
7	entitled Court on the 11th day of February, Atoclock
8	m, of said day, in Departmentof said Court.
9	Respectfully Submitted by:
10	Plaintiff-In Propria Persona
11	YAINTIFF-IN Propria Persona .
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1700 W. Charleston Boulevard, P.O. Box 26929, Las Vegas, Nevada 89126-0929

January 29, 2002

Roy Moraga #31584 S.d.c.c Po Box 208 Indian Springs, NV 89070

Rc: Injured Worker: Roy Moraga

Claim No.:

19900682027

Injured:

11/09/1989

Dear Mr. Moraga:

The Employers Insurance Company of Nevada is in receipt of your letter of January 22, 2002, regarding your claim and transportation to your appointments.

I aware that due to your current situation you are not able to arrange for transportation. I refer you to you my letter of November 9, 2001, in which I recommended that you contact the prison infirmary to have them schedule your appointment. They will schedule your appointment and they will make the appropriate arrangements for your transportation.

As there are many steps in scheduling your appointments, due to your incarceration. It is easier for the prison to schedule your appointments as well as make the appropriate custody arrangements for your appointments.

The Employers Insurance Company of Nevada will authorize payment for any medical treatment that is required, pending prior approval.

If you have any questions, please contact our customer service center at 1-888-682-6671.

Sincerely.

Curtiss Y. Lewis

Claims Adjuster-704/RM



1700 W. Charleston Boulevard, P.O. Box 26929, Las Vegas, Nevada 89126-0929

November 9, 2001

Roy Moraga #31584 S.D.C.C P.O. Box 208 Indian Springs, NV 89070

Re: Injured Worker:

Roy Moraga

Claim No.: Injured:

19900682027 11/09/1989

Dear Mr. Moraga:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding which benefits you are currently entitled. Be advised that you are only entitled to receive medical benefits, as you are currently incarcerated.

NRS 616C.475 Amount and duration of compensation; limitations.

2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 616B.185 and 616B.186, an injured employee or his dependents are not entitled to accrue or be paid any benefits for a temporary total disability during the time the injured employee is incarcerated. The injured employee or his dependents are entitled to receive such benefits when the injured employee is released from incarceration if he is certified as temporarily totally disabled by a physician or chiropractor.

As it relates to your surgery as recommended by Dr. James Manning. As you are currently incarcerated and due to security reasons I recommend that you contact the Prison Infirmary and have them schedule any medical appointments that you may need, including your surgery. For your convenience, Dr. James Manning office is located at 701 S. Tonopah, Las Vegas and the phone number is 388-1008.

Please provide a copy this letter to the Infirmary Staff, for your file and the scheduling of your appointment.

If you have any questions, please contact our customer service center at 1-888-682-6671.

Sincerely

Curtiss Y. Lewis

Claims Adjuster-701/RM

Western States Contracting Inc

Paper Mail

Affidavit of PlaintiFF State of NevAdA; County of Clark I, Roy MORAGA, do hereby Swear under Penalty of Perjury, that the Assertions of this Affidavit are true: 1. That I am the Plaintiff in the Above-entitled Action. 2. That I make this Affidavit in Support of my Motion to Preserve Evidance and Order Submitted herewith and 8 ON File with this Court 3. That I am without means to afford Counsel (see Metion to Proceed IN Form Pauperis and Affidavit I Support accompanying that Motion.) Roy maraga N.D.O.P. NO: 31584 12 13 S.D.C.C. P. O. Box 208 14 INDIAN Springs, NV 89070 15 Plaintiff-IN Propria Persona 16 Executed this Allh day of Echrury 2002 at the Southern 17 Desert Correctional Center, Indian Springs, Nevada Under Penalty of Perjury, Pursuant to N.R.S. 208. 165 Plaintiff-In Propria Persona 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

SUMMARY

ON or about October 15th 2001 the Appeals Officer reopened my Claim For Medical Treatment on my lift knee what I need this Court to do is grant the Order to Preserve my knee After Surgery in Order to Show there was Medical Malpractice done at the hands of Or. Higgins that took Place in 1990.

This will be my 2ed Surgery and with this evidence I will be entitled to All appropriate benefits Provided by N.R.S. 616

Respectfully Submitted by:

Koy Moraga # 31584

P.O. Bex 208- S.D.C.C.

Fudin Springs, NV 89070

Firste of Service

Certificate of Service I, The undersigned, hereby Certify, Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that on this Uthday of February 2002 I Served the Foregoing Motion to Preserve Evidence by Mailing a true and Correct Copy(s) thereof in a sealed envelope, upon which postage was Fully Prepaid, Addressed to: Employers INSURANCE Company of Nevada 1700 W. Charleston Boulevard P.O. Box 26929 10 LAS VegAS, NV 89126-0929 11 12 13 Dr. James B. MANNING 14 701 S. Tonopah LAS Vegas, Nevada 89106 15 Toy morry 31584 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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1700 W. Charleston Boulevard, P.O. Box 26929, Las Vegas, Nevada 89126-0929

January 29, 2002

Roy Moraga #31584 S.d.c.c Po Box 208 Indian Springs, NV 89070

Rc: Injured Worker: Roy Moraga

Claim No.:

19900682027

Injured:

11/09/1989

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Sincerely,

Curtiss Y. Lewis

Claims Adjuster-704/RM



1700 W. Charleston Boulevard, P.O. Box 26929, Las Vegas, Nevada 89126-0929

November 9, 2001

Roy Moraga #31584 S.D.C.C P.O. Box 208 Indian Springs, NV 89070

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Roy Moraga

Claim No.:

19900682027

Injured:

11/09/1989

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If you have any questions, please contact our customer service center at 1-888-682-6671.

Sincerely,

Curtiss Y. Lewis

Claims Adjuster-701/RM

Western States Contracting Inc

Paper Mail

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STATE OF NEVADA ,)	<i>y</i> .
PLAINTIFF,)	Antony Chile RK
)	OLERÁ
VS)	
ROY D. MORAGA	CASE #: 89-C-092174
DEFENDANT.)	CASE #: 89-C-092174
	DEPT #: VII

NOTICE OF HEARING-CRIMINAL

The MOTION TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE AND ORDER previously set 3/11/2002, has been VACATED.

I hereby certify that on February 26, 2002

I placed a copy of NOTICE OF HEARING - CRIMINAL

IN: (X) STEWART BELL

attorney's folder

located in the Office of the County Clerk

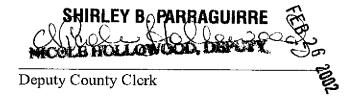
(X) PRO PER

The United States mails addressed as follows:

ROY D. MORAGA #31584

PO BOX 208

INDIAN SPRINGS, NV 89070



RECEIVED

FEB 2 6 2002

COUNTY CLERK

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MOTN ROY DANIELS MORAGA #31584 Southern Desert Correctional Center Post Office Box 208 Indian Springs, Nevada 89070

Oct 31 10 13 AM '02

Defendant pro se

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

vs.

11-13-02

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Case No. C92174

Plaintiff. Dept. No. VIII

Docket

ROY DANIELS MORAGA, Date of Hearing:

> Defendant. Time of Hearing:

MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT

COMES NOW the Defendant, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, pro se, and pursuant to Warden v. Peters, 429 P.2d 549 (Nev.1967); FRCP Rule 60(b)(4); NRCP 60(b)(3); and the Due Process and Double Jeopardy Clauses of the U.S. Constitution (5th and 14th Amendments), hereby moves this Honorable Court to vacate and/or amend the Amended Judgment of Conviction in the above-entitled case.

This motion is made and based upon the papers and pleadings on file in this case and the attached Points and Authorities.

28th day of October, 2002. DATED this

Respectfully submitted,

Roy D. Moraga #31/884 Defendant pro se

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On June 13, 1990, Defendant was convicted, pursuant to a jury verdict, of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. The district court adjudicated Defendant a habitual criminal and sentenced him to a single sentence of life without the possibility of parole. The Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 7, 1990. On direct appeal, the Nevada Supreme Court found that the sentence was erroneous, as Defendant should have received a sentence for each of his four convictions, and his case was remanded to the district court for resentencing. Moraga v. State, Docket No. 21488 (Order of Remand, August 27, 1991).

On October 21, 1991, Defendant was sentenced to two consecutive ten-year terms for the burglary offenses and a consecutive term of life with the possibility of parole for one of the counts of sexual assault. The court also adjudicated Defendant a habitual criminal, sentencing him to a consecutive term of life without the possibility of parole for the second count of sexual assault. For the reasons set forth below, the Amended Judgment of Conviction is void, and Defendant respectfully asks that it be vacated and/or amended.

ARGUMENT

In <u>Warden v. Peters</u>, 429 P.2d 549 (Nev.1967), the Nevada Supreme Court held:

"..courts which make a mistake in rendering a judgment which works to the extreme detriment of the defendant will not allow it to stand uncorrected. In a situation such as this, where, as discussed below, the court has inherent power to reconsider a judgment for good cause shown, we hold that such an issue may be raised by a motion to vacate judgment."

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Id., 429 P.2d at 551. Also, Rule 60(b) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, which was modeled after Rule 60(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, provides in pertinent part:

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On motion and upon such terms as are just, the court may relieve a party or his legal representative from a final judgment, order, or proceeding for the following reasons....(3) the judgment is void....

NRCP Rule 60(b)(3); FRCP Rule 60(b)(4). The Nevada Supreme Court has held that relief from a void judgment should be sought in the trial court under the provisions of NRCP 60(b) rather than by an appeal.

Osman v. Cobb, 360 P.2d 258 (Nev.1961). Although motions pursuant to NRCP 60(b) are generally required to be made within a reasonable time and to be adjudicated according to the district court's discretion, a moving party on a motion brought pursuant to NRCP 60(b)(3) is not required to make the motion within a reasonable time or to show existence of a meritorious defense, and the court has no discretion in adjudicating the motion. Garcia v. Ideal Supply Co., 874 P.2d 752 (Nev.1994).

I. DISTRICT COURT'S IMPOSITION OF CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES UPON RESENTENCING UNCONSTITUTIONALLY INCREASED DEFENDANT'S TERM OF IMPRISONMENT IN VIOLATION OF DUE PROCESS

Generally, a defendant cannot be resentenced to a longer term of imprisonment without violating the Due Process Clause. See North Carolina v. Pierce, 395 U.S. 711, 721 (1969). A trial court may not impose a longer sentence to penalize the defendant for seeking a new trial, nor may a defendant be placed in "apprehension of...a retaliatory motivation on the part of the sentencing judge." Id., at 725. If a longer sentence is imposed at the resentencing, the reasons for the increased sentence must "affirmatively appear" on the



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record, and these reasons "must be based upon objective information concerning identifiable conduct on the part of the defendant occurring after the time of the original sentencing proceeding." Id., at 726. See also Wasman v. United States, 468 U.S. 559, 570-72 (1984)(at second sentencing proceeding, court considered conviction between first and second sentencing in imposing a more severe sentence). In the instant case, Defendant's original sentence was a single sentence of life without the possibility of parole. remand, the district court properly imposed sentences for each of Defendant's four convictions; however, by imposing them to run consecutively, the court improperly increased Defendant's term of for the increased sentence imprisonment, and reasons "affirmatively appear" on the record. As such, and since there was no "identifiable conduct" on the part of Defendant "occurring after the time of the original sentencing proceeding" upon which to base an increase in Defendant's sentence, the subsequent increase violated the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

II. DISTRICT COURT'S IMPOSITION OF CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES UPON RESENTENCING INCREASED THE SEVERITY OF THE TOTAL SENTENCING PACKAGE IN VIOLATION OF DOUBLE JEOPARDY

A court may increase the severity of a sentence when an appellate court finds the first sentence invalid. Nevertheless, the court may not increase the severity of the total sentencing package. See Stewart v. Scully, 925 F.2d 58, 65 (2nd Cir.1991) (double jeopardy barred modification of unlawful sentence of 10 to 20 years to 8 to 24 years because defendant had legitimate expectation of finality in maximum term). If a defendant success-fully appeals part of a multi-count conviction, the court may increase the sentence for

-4-



increase the sentence for the remaining counts but may not exceed the total original sentence or act vindictively. See, e.g., U.S. v. Pimienta-Redondo, 874 F.2d 9, 16 (1st Cir.1989) (en banc) (on remand, trial court may increase sentence on one count after second count vacated because presumption of vindictiveness unwarranted because original sentence was not exceeded); U.S. v. Busic, 639 F.2d 940, 950 (3rd Cir.1981) (on remand, trial court may increase sentence on some longer available knowing that other counts no sentencing, as long as possible maximum total sentence does not exceed original sentencing package); U.S. v. Lopez, 706 F.2d 108, 109 (2nd Cir.1983) (per curiam) (defining "bright line rule" allowing courts to correct illegal sentences if no prejudice to defendant; no double jeopardy violation when defendant's total sentencing package, including number of years, prospects for parole and calculation of "good time" remained unchanged because no prejudice resulted from resentencing). In the case at bar, Defendant had a legitimate expectation of finality in the maximum term of imprisonment originally imposed, and he was prejudiced by the imposition of consecutive sentences that exceeded the total of the original sentence. A presumption of vindictiveness exists due to the increase in the overall length of Defendant's term of imprisonment justification. unjustified increase without As such, the constitutes a violation of the Double Jeopardy Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

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WHEREFORE, based upon the foregoing, Defendant prays this Honorable Court VACATE the Amended Judgment of Conviction and Order that a new Amended Judgment of Conviction be filed wherein the sentences are imposed to run CONCURRENTLY.

DATED this 28th day of October, 2002.

Respectfully submitted,

Roy D. Moraga #31584 Defendant pro se

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, do hereby certify that I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT to the following:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE 200 South Third Street, Suite 701 Post Office Box 552212 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212

DATED this 28th day of October, 2002.

Roy D. Moraga #31584 Defendant pro se

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ORDR CRISTINA HINDS, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 7014 525 S, 6th St.

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 940-1234

Attorney for Defendant

FILED

Nov 21 3 43 PM *02

IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff

VS.

ROY D. MORAGA

Defendant.

CASE NO.: C092174

DEPT. NO: VIII

ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that CRISTINA HINDS, ESQ. counsel for the Defendant, ROY D. MORAGA, is appointed as of November 18th, 2002 by virtue of this court to represent the above defendant as the attorney of record for the Defendant's Post-Conviction relief pursuant to SCR 250 (2)(f).

Dated this 2 (day of November, 2002.

Respectfully Submitted,

Nevada Bar No. 7014 525 S. Sixth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 940-1234

DISTRICT

Page 1 of 1



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CLENK **OPPS** 1 STEWART L. BELL 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #000477 3 DOUGLAS HERNDON Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #004286 4 200 South Third Street 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff 6 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, CASE NO: C92174 11 DEPT NO: VIII -VS-12 ROY D. MORAGA, #0938554 13 Defendant. 14 15 STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTIO TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT 16 DATE OF HEARING: 12/2/02 17 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 a.m. 18 COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through DOUGLAS HERNDON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the 19 attached Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's State's Opposition To 20 Defendant's Motion To Vacate 21 22 And/Or Amend Judgment. 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 P:\WPDOCS\OPP\FOPP\Archive\009\009217401.doc

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Roy Moraga, hereinafter Defendant, was convicted on March 15, 1990, after a jury trial, of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. On June 30, 1990, the District Court adjudicated the Defendant as a habitual offender and sentenced him to life in prison without the possibility of parole. After the Defendant appealed his conviction to the Nevada Supreme Court, that Court affirmed the Defendant's convictions. (*See*, Supreme Court Opinion 8/27/91). However, the Supreme Court reversed the District Court's sentence as erroneous and remanded the case back for re-sentencing.

On October 21, 1991, the Defendant was re-sentenced in Department X of the Eighth Judicial District to ten (10) years for each of the burglary counts, to run consecutive to each other and a consecutive sentence of life imprisonment with the possibility of parole for one of the sexual assault convictions. The District Court also adjudicated the Defendant as a habitual offender as to the second conviction for sexual assault and sentenced him to a consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole under NRS 207.010(2). The Defendant then appealed the District Court's sentence to the Nevada Supreme Court. The Defendant challenged the District Court's adjudication of him as a habitual offender. The Defendant contended that the judgments of conviction used to adjudicate him as a habitual offender were invalid.

On October 4, 1995, the Nevada Supreme Court denied the Defendant's appeal. The Court found that the Defendant's status as a habitual offender was sufficiently proved through evidence that the Defendant had been convicted: 1) in 1977 for aggravated assault in Arizona; 2) in 1983 for attempted aggravated assault in Arizona; and 3) in 1988 for third degree burglary in Arizona. (See, Supreme Court Order 10/4/95).

The Defendant then filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). As part of that petition, the Defendant argued, for the second time, that he was improperly adjudicated and sentenced as a habitual criminal. The District Court, Department X, denied the petition. Specifically, the Court ruled that the Defendant was properly adjudicated and

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sentenced as a habitual offender and that his claim to the contrary was barred by the doctrine of law of the case. (See, District Court's Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 9/6/96).

On April 30, 1998, in Department VIII, the Defendant filed a motion to modify or in the alternative to correct an illegal sentence. For the third time, the Defendant included a challenge to his previous sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole based on the District Court's prior adjudication of him as a habitual offender under NRS 207.010. On May 20, 1998, this Court denied the Defendant's motion.

On October 31, 2002, the Defendant filed the instant Motion to Vacate and/or Amend Judgment.

ARGUMENT

All post-conviction motions except proper motions to modify or to correct illegal sentences must be made through a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to NRS 34.735. Under NRS 176.555, a motion to correct an illegal sentence is limited to the "facial" legality of a sentence. Edwards v. State, 112 Nev. 704, 708, 918 P.2d 321 (1996). A sentence is facially illegal if it is at variance with the controlling sentencing statute or if the court acted without proper jurisdiction. Id. A motion to correct an illegal sentence "cannot...be used as a vehicle for challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction or sentence based on alleged errors occurring at trial or sentencing." Id. In Edwards, the Nevada Supreme Court held that it lacked jurisdiction to entertain an appeal that, although styled as a motion to correct a sentence, in reality sought to challenge not the facial legality of the sentence but the evidence introduced during the sentencing hearing. Id, at 709. The present motion is not a proper motion to correct an illegal sentence because it does not attack a facially illegal sentence per Edwards.

Furthermore, the doctrine of law of the case prevents this Court from further considering the issue of the validity of the Defendant's conviction and sentence as a habitual offender under NRS 207.010. It has long been the rule in Nevada that "the law of a first appeal is the law of the case on all subsequent appeals in which the facts are substantially the same." Hall v. State, 91 Nev. 314, 315, 535 P.2d 797, 798 (1975) quoting, Walker v. State,

85 Nev. 337, 455 P.2d 34 (1969); See also <u>Bejarno v. State</u>, 106 Nev. 840, 801 P.2d 1388 (1990); <u>Paine v. State</u>, 110 Nev. 609, 877 P.2d 1025 (1994).

When an appellate court states a principle or rule of law necessary to a decision, the principle or rule becomes the law of the case and must be followed throughout its subsequent progress, both in the lower court and upon subsequent appeal. <u>LoBue v. State ex rel. Dep't Hwys.</u>, 92 Nev. 529, 532, 554 P.2d 258, 260 (1976). Upon remand, the lower court can take only such actions as conform to the judgment of the appellate tribunal. <u>Id.</u>, 554 P.2d at 260.

The defendant has failed to overcome application of this doctrine because the underlying facts on which the Nevada Supreme Court determined that the Defendant's conviction was valid (in its decision on October 4, 1995) have not changed. In that opinion, the Nevada Supreme Court considered the Defendant's conviction and sentence on direct appeal. The Court concluded that "the State adequately proved the appellant received the three prior convictions." In addition, the Defendant raised the exact same challenge in his initial Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The District Court specifically found that the Defendant's conviction was valid. Most recently, the Defendant once again raised the argument in his motion to correct an illegal sentence. The Defendant's claims were rejected for a third time, albeit now by Department VIII. Clearly, the Defendant's claims should be once again summarily dismissed. *See*, Hall v. State, 91 Nev. 314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975)("The doctrine of law of the case cannot be avoided by a more detailed and precisely focused argument subsequently made after reflection upon the previous proceedings.").

The Defendant's motion should also be barred by the equitable doctrine of laches. In determining whether laches applies, this Court must look at several factors: "(1) whether there was an inexcusable delay in seeking relief; (2) whether an implied waiver has arisen from the defendant's knowing acquiescence in existing conditions; and (3) whether circumstances exist that prejudice the State." Hart v. State, 116 Nev. Adv. Op. 66, pp. 4-5, 1 P.3d 969, 972 (2000). The Defendant in the present case challenges an Amended Judgment of Conviction that was filed on September 29, 1993. The Defendant's delay in raising the

current issue over nine (9) years after the Judgment of Conviction was filed is inexcusable 1 2 and constitutes an implied waiver of the claim. Furthermore, the Defendant's claims are invalid on the merits. NRS 207.010 allows 3 for the imposition of a sentence as a habitual offender based on a procedure whereby the 4 5 district court finds that a defendant has previously been convicted of three felonies. See, NRS 207,010(1)(b). There is no limitation in the statute that the felony must be a violent 6 7 offense. A review of the Defendant's record reveals the fact that he was previously 8 convicted of at least three serious felonies. As such, the Defendant's motion should be 9 summarily rejected. _day of November, 2002. DATED this 10 11 Respectfully submitted, 12 STEWART L. BELL Clark County District Attorney 13 Nevada Bar #000477 14 BY 15 16 District Attorney 17 18 19 CERTIFICATE OF MAILING I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this θ 20 21 November, 2002, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to: 22 ROY DANIELS MORAGA #31584 23 P.O. BOX 208 24 INDIAN SPRINGS, NV 89070 25 BY: G. Reiger Secretary for the District Attorney's Office 26 27 28 MILLER/gmr

1 2	SAO CRISTINA HINDS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7014				
3	Nevada Bar No. 7014 525 S. 6 th St. Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 940-1234 Jun 33 PM '03				
4	Attaches Con D. Contact				
5	IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK				
6	OF THE STATE OF NEVADA FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK				
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,				
8) CASE NO.: C092174 Plaintiff) DEPT. NO.: VIII				
9	vs.				
10	ROY D. MORAGA				
11	Defendant.				
12)				
13)				
14	STIPULATION AND ORDER It is hereby stipulated and agreed to between Leon Simon, Esq. Deputy District Attorney and				
15					
16	Cristina Hinds, Esq. that, Cristina Hinds, Esq. shall have up to and including the 4th day of August, 2003				
17	in which to file the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) in the above-entitled case. The				
18	State shall have until the 18th day of September, 2003 in which to file a response.				
19	It is hereby requested that the oral argument currently on calendar for the 23 rd of July, 2003				
20	should be vacated and reset to a date and time convenient to the Court.				
21	re-A				
22	Dated this theday of June, 2003.				
23	Custine this W. Lyn Simen				
24	Cristina Hinds, Esq. We have Simon, Esq. Leon Simon, Esq.				
25	Attorney for Defendant Deputy District Attorney				
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1	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Cristina Hinds, Esq. shall have
2	up to and including the 4th day of August, 2003 in which to file the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus
3	(Post-Conviction) in the above-entitled case. The State shall have until the 18th day of September, 2003
4	in which to file a response.
5	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the oral argument currently
6	calendared for July 23, 2003 shall be vacated and reset to a time and date convenient to the Court.
7	Dated this <u>lo</u> day of June, 2003.
8	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
10	We describe the second
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13	RECEIPT OF COPY
14	RECEIPT OF COPY of the foregoing STIPULATION AND ORDER is hereby
15	acknowledged thisday of June, 2003.
16	I and Character Town
17	Leon Simon, Esq. Deputy District Attorney
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MOT CRISTINA A. HINDS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7014

525 S. 6th St. Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 940-1234

Attorney for Defendant

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Alsiely & Panogiuma.

DISTRICT COURT **CLARK COUNTY NEVADA**

ORIGINAL

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

ROY DANIELS MORAGA

Defendant.

CASE NO: C92174 Dept. 8

MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT

COMES NOW, Defendant, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, by and through his attorney of record, Cristina Hinds, Esq. and moves this Honorable Court to release all DNA evidence under the custody of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department to an expert so that it can be tested. This Motion is based upon the pleadings, attached declaration, and oral argument at the time of hearing.

DATED this 15 day of Necember

2003.

CRISTINA A. HINDS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7014 525 S. 6th St.

Las Vegas, NV 89101

(702) 940-1234

Attorney for Defendant

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NOTICE OF MOTION

To: The State of Nevada, Plaintiff

You and each of you please take notice that the foregoing	
hearing before this court on the Hay of Dec	, 2003 at the hour of
a.m. p.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be hea	rd.

CRISTINA A. HINDS, ESQ. Attorney for Defendant

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On or about the 9th day of January, 1990, Defendant Roy Daniels Moraga (Mr. Moraga) was charged two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. On June 13, 1990, an amended information was filed charging Mr. Moraga as a habitual criminal.

After entering a plea of not guilty, a jury trial was held from March 12, 1990 until March 14, 1990. Mr. Moraga testified at the trial. He claimed that he had sex with the alleged victim but argued that it was consensual. The jury subsequently convicted him on all four (4) counts, and he was adjudged a habitual criminal.

Thereafter, the court sentenced Mr. Moraga to one term of life without the possibility of parole for the habitual criminal enhancement.

Mr. Moraga appealed the judgment of conviction to the Nevada Supreme Court. He alleged that there was insufficient evidence to convict him of the charges. The Court dismissed the appeal, but remanded the case for re-sentencing. The Court determined that Mr. Moraga was required to be sentenced on all counts.

On remand, he was sentenced by the District Court to two consecutive ten year sentences plus a consecutive life sentence with the possibility of parole, plus a life sentence without the possibility of parole.

Mr. Moraga appealed the new sentence, but said appeal was denied by the Nevada Supreme Court.

Mr. Moraga subsequently filed for relief seeking DNA testing of the evidence in this case. On June 13, 1996, through counsel, Mr. Moraga filed a Supplemental Points and Authorities in Support of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. There, he argued that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to have DNA testing performed on the semen and blood samples to establish that he was not the source of the semen found in the "vaginal vault" of the alleged victim. He also argued that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to properly prepare him to testify, and that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to interview witnesses concerning his lack of sexual ability while intoxicated.

defense of consent at trial, any identification issues which could be resolved through DNA testing were moot. Findings and Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order (9/6/96 FFCL). Further, the Court determined that trial counsel was not ineffective because a time limit existed for DNA testing, and waiting beyond that year compromised the integrity of the testing, citing People v. Karush, 802 P.2d 278, 298 (Cal. 1990). 9/6/96 FFCL, p. 4. The Court also explained that a defendant must show both a reasonable probability that the evidence was favorable, and that it could be produced. Id. Additionally, the Court found that Mr. Moraga waived the issue of DNA testing by not raising it in the District Court or on direct appeal. Id.

The Court denied the Petition and found, in part, that because Mr. Moraga offered the

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

At trial, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Criminalist Linda Errichetto (Ms. Errichetto) testified that she examined articles of clothing believed to contain Mr. Moraga's blood, semen, and saliva. RTP, p. 71-76. She also examined the victim's sexual assault kit. Ms. Errichetto was looking for the presence of seminal material and spermatoza in both the victim's vagina and mouth. <u>Id.</u> at 76-79. She also typed the victim's blood, and examined the victim's saliva to determine if the victim was a secreter. According to Ms. Errichetto, about 80% of the population are secreters, meaning that they secrete their blood type in some of their peripheral body fluids. <u>Id.</u> at 80.

Ms. Errichetto determined that the victim had type O and that she was a secreter. Id. She also concluded that Mr. Moraga had type O blood and he was a secreter. Id. at 81. Ultimately, she stated she could not conclude that anything foreign in the victim's vagina was attributable to a semen donor; however, she could not exclude Mr. Moraga from being a source of the seminal material that was on the swabs. Id. at 82.

It is not known why Ms. Errichetto did not perform DNA testing on samples taken from either the victim or Mr. Moraga. Mr. Moraga desires to have DNA testing performed so that he can be excluded as a suspect. He is not asking to take any new samples from the victim.

Rather, he wants the samples tested that are still in the custody of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

ARGUMENT

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

<u>l.</u>

THE DNA EVIDENCE IS A PUBLIC RECORD AND MUST BE RELEASED FOR INSPECTION BY MR. MORAGA

Mr. Moraga desires to have DNA testing performed on the evidence that is currently in the possession of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. He will pay for the cost of testing himself. He desires this testing because he believes the results will show that he is excluded as a possible suspect in this matter.

Generally, all public records in the possession of the government which are not declared by law to be confidential must be open for inspection. NRS 239.010 provides:

- 1. All public books and public records of a governmental entity, the contents of which are not otherwise declared by law to be confidential, must be open at all times during office hours to inspection by any person, and may be fully copied or an abstract or memorandum may be prepared from those public books and public records. Any such copies, abstracts or memoranda may be used to supply the general public with copies, abstracts or memoranda of the records or may be used in any other way to the advantage of the governmental entity or of the general public. This section does not supersede or in any manner affect the federal laws governing copyrights or enlarge, diminish or affect in any other manner the rights of a person in any written book or record which is copyrighted pursuant to federal law.
- 2. A governmental entity may not reject a book or record which is copyrighted solely because it is copyrighted.
- 3. A person may request a copy of a public record in any medium in which the public record is readily available. An officer, employee or agent of a governmental entity who has custody of a public record shall not refuse to provide a copy of that public record in a readily available medium because he has already prepared or would prefer to provide the copy in a different medium.

NRS 239.011 Application to court for order allowing inspection or copying of public book or record. If a request for inspection or copying of a public book or record open to inspection and copying is denied, the requester may apply to the district court in the county in which the book or record is located for an order permitting him to inspect or copy it. The court shall give this matter priority over other civil matters to which priority is not given by other statutes. If the requester prevails, he is entitled to recover his costs and reasonable attorney's fees in the proceeding from the governmental entity whose officer has custody of the book or record.

The aforementioned statutes related to all public records in general. The following statutes relate specifically to criminal records.

NRS 179A.100 entitled, "Records which may be disseminated without restriction; persons to whom records must be disseminated upon request; permission required for dissemination of information relating to sexual offenses" provides, in pertinent part:

- 1. The following records of criminal history may be disseminated by an agency of criminal justice without any restriction pursuant to this chapter:
- (b) Any which pertain to an incident for which a person is currently within the system of criminal justice, including parole or probation.
- 5. Records of criminal history must be disseminated by an agency of criminal justice upon request, to the following persons or governmental entities:
- (a) The person who is the subject of the record of criminal history for the purposes of NRS 179A.150.
- (b) The person who is the subject of the record of criminal history or his attorney of record when the subject is a party in a judicial, administrative, licensing, disciplinary or other proceeding to which the information is relevant.
- (j) Persons and agencies authorized by statute, ordinance, executive order, court rule, court decision or court order as construed by appropriate state or local officers or agencies.

NRS 179A.070 defines a "record of criminal history" as follows:

1. "Record of criminal history" means information contained in records collected and maintained by agencies of criminal justice, the subject of which is a natural person, consisting of descriptions which identify the subject and notations of arrests, detention, and indictments, informations or other formal criminal charges and dispositions of charges, including dismissals, acquittals, convictions, sentences, correctional supervision and release, occurring in Nevada. The term includes only information contained in memoranda of formal transactions between a person and an agency of criminal justice in this state. The term is intended to be equivalent to the phrase "criminal history record information" as used in federal regulations.

2. "Record of criminal history" does not include:

(a) Investigative or intelligence information, reports of crime or other information concerning specific persons collected in the course of the enforcement of criminal laws.

(b) Information concerning juveniles.

(c) Posters, announcements or lists intended to identify fugitives or wanted persons and aid in their apprehension.

(d) Original records of entry maintained by agencies of criminal justice if the records are chronological and not cross-indexed in any other way.

(e) Records of application for and issuance, suspension, revocation or renewal of occupational licenses, including permits to work in the gaming industry.

(f) Court indices and records of public judicial proceedings, court decisions and opinions, and information disclosed during public judicial proceedings.

(g) Records of traffic violations constituting misdemeanors.

(h) Records of traffic offenses maintained by the department to regulate the issuance, suspension, revocation or renewal of drivers' or other operators' licenses.

(i) Announcements of actions by the state board of pardons commissioners and the state board of parole commissioners.

(j) Records which originated in an agency other than an agency of criminal justice in this state.

NRS 179A.110 entitled, "Further dissemination of information or records" states: No person who receives information relating to sexual offenses or other records of criminal history pursuant to this chapter may disseminate it further without express authority of law or in accordance with a court order. This section does not prohibit the dissemination of material by an employee of the electronic or printed media in his professional capacity for communication to the public.

NRS Chapter 179A was enacted in 1979 in response to the federal government's requirement that states, "provide an acceptable plan concerning the dissemination of criminal history records, or be subject to certain budgetary sanctions." <u>Donrey v. Bradshaw</u>, 106 Nev. 630, 798 P.2d 144, 145 (1990). There, the Nevada Supreme Court reviewed the aforementioned criminal history statutes to determine the meaning of "public record" within NRS Chapter 179. Oddly, the term "public record" is not defined in this section of the NRS Chapter 179.

In <u>Bradshaw</u>, the appellant, a newspaper wanted to obtain a copy of a report prepared by the Reno City Attorney's Office in connection with an investigation of Joe Conforte. Appellants cited NRS 179A.070 and argued that the exclusion of the records listed in NRS 179A.070(2) from the definition of "record of criminal history" demonstrated that the legislature did not intend for those items to be confidential. Further, they argued that the Attorney General's opinion finding that investigative reports were confidential was inconsistent with the public status of the other records listed in NRS 179A.070(2). The Court agreed with this argument and noted that other excluded records were clearly not considered confidential, such as posters of wanted persons and court records of public judicial proceedings.

Furthermore, appellants noted that although Chapter 179A was patterned after the federal regulations concerning criminal history records, the Nevada legislature specifically declined to follow the federal regulations by excluding investigative and intelligence information from the definition of "criminal history records." See NRS 179A.070(2). On the contrary, under federal regulations, while the definition of "criminal history record information" is qualified not to extend to investigative information, there is a separate subpart which specifically excludes various other records from the regulations governing disclosure of criminal history records. See 28 C.F.R. §§ 20.3(b), 20.20(b) and (c), and Appendix -- Commentary on § 20.3(b) (1989).

Unlike the federal regulations, the Nevada statute lists investigative and intelligence information together with other excluded records in the same subsection, NRS 179A.070(2), as not included in the definition of "record of criminal history" contained in NRS 179A.070(1). For this reason, the Court concluded that the Nevada legislature

intended investigative reports to be subject to disclosure like other records if "policy considerations so warrant."

Next, the Court explained under what circumstances criminal investigative reports were disclosable under NRS 239.010. While NRS 239.010 mandates unlimited disclosure of all public records, the Court explained that a common law limitation on the disclosure of such records must exist. As such, the need for open government shall be balanced against the following factors propounded by the Attorney General: (1) the legitimate public policy interest in maintaining confidentiality of criminal investigation records and crime reports including the protection of the elements of an investigation of a crime from premature disclosures; (2) the avoidance of prejudice to the later trial of the defendant from harmful pretrial publicity; (3) the protection of the privacy of persons who are not arrested from the stigma of being singled out as a criminal suspect; (4) and the protection of the identity of informants. 83 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 3 (May 2, 1983).

Applying the balancing test applies to the instant case, none of the public policy considerations described by the Court justify the withholding of the blood and semen. Specifically, there is no pending or anticipated criminal proceeding; there are no confidential sources or investigative techniques to protect; there is no possibility of denying someone a fair trial, and there is absolutely no potential jeopardy to law enforcement personnel. If the DNA evidence demonstrates that Mr. Moraga is not a suspect, the appropriate avenue for obtaining relief will be dealt with at that time.

For these reasons, all DNA evidence in the possession of the is a public record and must be released to an expert for testing at no cost to the State.

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CONCLUSION

"Public record" is not defined in the relevant statutes. According to the Nevada

Supreme Court's balancing test, Mr. Moraga is entitled to examine the DNA being held by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department so that an expert can perform testing.

Respectfully submitted this 5 day of December, 2003.

Chatina Hinds

CRISTINA A. HINDS, ESQ Nevada Bar No. 7014 525 S. 6th St. Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 940-1234 Attorney for Defendant

DECLARATION OF CRISTINA HINDS, ESQ.

- 1. That I was appointed to represent Mr. Moraga for post-conviction relief.
- At this point, he wishes to have the DNA evidence examined to determine if he can be excluded as a possible suspect.
- That phone calls have revealed that the evidence is still in the custody of the Las
 Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.
- 4. That payment has been promised for testing. Mr. Moraga is not seeking to have the testing paid for by the State. Regardless, the issue of payment is for Mr. Moraga to work out with the expert.

I swear under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

EXECUTED this 15 day of December, 2003.

CRISTINA HINDS

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, ,	\$P	1 2 3 4	ROC CRISTINA A. HINDS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7014 525 S. 6 th St. Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 940-1234 Attorney for Defendant DISTRICT COURT FILED FILED FILED CLERK CLERK
		6	CLARK COUNTY NEVADA
		7 8 9 10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,) CASE NO: C92174) Dept. 8 Plaintiff, V.
		11	ROY DANIELS MORAGA)
		12))
		13	Defendant.)
ı		14 15	
		16	RECEIPT OF COPY
		17	I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 17 day of December, 2003, a true and correct
		18	
<u>.</u>		19	copy of the foregoing MOTION TO RELEASE DNA EVIDENCE UNDER THE NEVADA
		20	OPEN RECORDS ACT was received in the District Attorney's Office.
		21	Fille Wain
		22	Employee for the District Attorney's Office
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OPPS,
DAVID ROGER
Clark County District Attorney
Nevada Bar #002781
ERIC G. JORGENSON
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #001802
200 South Third Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211
(702) 455-4711
Attorney for Plaintiff

Defendant.

FILED

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-vs
ROY D. MORAGA,

#938554

| CASE NO: C92174

DEPT NO: 8

STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT

DATE OF HEARING: 12-29-03 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through ERIC G. JORGENSON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's State's Opposition To Defendant's Motion For Release Of DNA Evidence Under Nevada Open Records Act.

This opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF THE CASE PERTINENT TO THIS OPPOSITION

Roy Moraga, hereinafter Defendant, was convicted on March 15, 1990, after a jury trial, of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. On June 30, 1990, the District Court adjudicated the Defendant as a habitual offender and sentenced him to life in prison without the possibility of parole. After the Defendant appealed his conviction to the Nevada Supreme Court, that Court affirmed the Defendant's convictions. (*See*, Supreme Court Opinion 8/27/91). However, the Supreme Court reversed the District Court's sentence as erroneous and remanded the case back for re-sentencing.

On October 21, 1991, the Defendant was re-sentenced in Department X of the Eighth Judicial District to ten (10) years for each of the burglary counts, to run consecutive to each other and a consecutive sentence of life imprisonment with the possibility of parole for one of the sexual assault convictions. The District Court also adjudicated the Defendant as a habitual offender as to the second conviction for sexual assault and sentenced him to a consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole under NRS 207.010(2). The Defendant then appealed the District Court's sentence to the Nevada Supreme Court. The Defendant challenged the District Court's adjudication of him as a habitual offender. The Defendant contended that the judgments of conviction used to adjudicate him as a habitual offender were invalid.

On October 4, 1995, the Nevada Supreme Court denied the Defendant's appeal. The Court found that the Defendant's status as a habitual offender was sufficiently proved through evidence that the Defendant had been convicted: 1) in 1977 for aggravated assault in Arizona; 2) in 1983 for attempted aggravated assault in Arizona; and 3) in 1988 for third degree burglary in Arizona. (See, Supreme Court Order 10/4/95).

The Defendant then filed a Petition for Writ of Habcas Corpus (Post-Conviction). As part of that petition, the Defendant argued, for the second time, that he was improperly adjudicated and sentenced as a habitual criminal. The District Court, Department X, denied the petition. Specifically, the Court ruled that the Defendant was properly adjudicated and

sentenced as a habitual offender and that his claim to the contrary was barred by the doctrine of law of the case. (See, District Court's Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 9/6/96).

On April 30, 1998, in Department VIII, the Defendant filed a motion to modify or in the alternative to correct an illegal sentence. For the third time, the Defendant included a challenge to his previous sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole based on the District Court's prior adjudication of him as a habitual offender under NRS 207.010. On May 20, 1998, this Court denied the Defendant's motion.

On December 15, 2003, the Defendant filed a Motion for Release of DNA Evidence Under Nevada Open Records Act. The State's Opposition follows.

STATEMENT OF FACTS PERTINENT TO THIS OPPOSITION

On December 5, 1989, between the hours of 1:30 a.m. and 5:30 a.m., Defendant entered the residence of Pennie Hawk, located at 1000 Dumont, Apt. #227, Las Vegas, Nevada. As there were no signs of forced entry into the apartment, it is believed that Ms. Hawk's 22 year-old daughter left the front door closed but unlocked. Once inside the residence, the defendant took a woman's Seiko watch and approximately \$25.00 from a coffee table in the living room, an unknown amount of cash from Ms. Hawk's bedroom dresser, and a key to the apartment which was laying on a table near the front door. Defendant then left the apartment.

At approximately 7:30 a.m., Pennie Hawk returned to her apartment to find the aforementioned items missing. Ms. Hawk contacted the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and a report submitted. Interestingly enough, Ms. Hawk's 22 year-old daughter was upstairs, inside the residence, when the burglary occurred.

At approximately noon that same day, Pennie Hawk, (a 46 year old female) was awakened by the Defendant knocking on her front door. After questioning the defendant on how he knew where she lived and informing the defendant that he had awakened her, before asking him to leave, Ms. Hawk bolted the door and went back to sleep in her bedroom. Awhile later, Ms. Hawk was awakened by a noise, only to find the defendant outside her bedroom on the stairs. Defendant grabbed Ms. Hawk and a brief struggle ensued. The

defendant put his hands over Ms. Hawk's mouth and forced her into the bedroom and onto her bed, where he sexually assaulted her by placing his penis into her vagina. After the defendant ejaculated into Ms. Hawk's vagina, he allowed her to get up and go downstairs. Once downstairs, the defendant pushed Ms. Hawk onto the couch and attempted to have sexual relations with her, again. Ms. Hawk was able to free herself and the defendant instructed her to go upstairs and shower, and she complied.

Upon Ms. Hawk exiting the shower, the defendant forced her back onto her bed and inserted his penis into her vagina a second time. After ejaculating, the defendant went into the bathroom and began washing himself and Ms. Hawk went downstairs and contacted her daughter. Ms. Hawk informed her daughter of the attack and asked for police assistance. The defendant then came downstairs and exited the apartment.

On his way out of the complex, the defendant bragged about what he had just done to Michael Harper, a worker at the apartment complex.

Additionally, William Gomez, another maintenance man working on the grounds of the apartment complex testified at trial that he heard calls for help but he wasn't sure where they were coming from.

The defendant was detained at approximately 2:14 p.m., that same day. After being positively identified by the victim, the defendant was arrested and transported to the Clark County Detention Center.

Ms. Hawk was transported to University Medical Center where a rape examination was completed. Medical evidence revealed the presence of semen in the victim's vagina.

A standard serology kit from the defendant was also booked into evidence on December 5, 1989. That kit contained blood, saliva, and hair samples.

Tests on the sexual assault kit showed the presence of semen which came from a type O secretor. Testing of the defendant's serology kit revealed that the defendant was a type O secretor and could not be excluded as a possible source of the semen on the victim's vaginal swab.

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In addition to the aforementioned physical evidence, the defendant's fingerprint was lifted from a hair spray canister in Ms. Hawk's apartment and the Seiko watch taken from Ms. Hawk's apartment was recovered from the defendant's ex-girlfriend, Jean Behl, who related to police that the defendant had giver her the watch as a gift.

In a May 9, 1990 interview at the Clark County Detention Center the defendant stated that he had done nothing wrong and that the victim lied. The defendant further stated that he saw nothing wrong with forcing women to have sex with him and added, "I just roll over and do it."

At trial the defense offered a consensual sex defense. Defendant testified at trial the he agreed with the facts that had been presented to the jury and that the only issue as far as he was concerned, was whether or not the sex he had with the victim was consensual. The defendant was later convicted on all counts.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

I. The Motion For Release of DNA Evidence Under Nevada Open Records Act Should be Dismissed On Its Merits, As the Weight of the Evidence Presented at Trial Proved Roy Moraga's Guilt Beyond a Reasonable Doubt.

The first issue to be determined is whether post-conviction DNA testing would likely affect the verdict in Mr. Moraga's criminal conviction.

A criminal defendant is not entitled to post-conviction DNA testing as a matter of right. As has been previously held, a blanket rule allowing any defendant to obtain post-conviction DNA testing at State expense would be overly broad. Mebane v. State, 902 P.2d 494, 497 (Kan. Ct. App. 1995).

At the discretion of the court, post-conviction DNA testing is appropriate where the biological evidence is determined to actually exist in testable quantities, and where a judicial determination is made that the results of the testing could lead to a more favorable verdict for the defendant. Washpon v. New York State District Attorney, King's County, 625 N.Y.S.2d 874, 876 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1995).

Nevada has not conclusively addressed the public policy questions relating to post-conviction DNA testing. The 2001 Nevada Legislature considered legislation to allow

"genetic marker" testing for defendants sentenced to death, but failed to adopt it, signaling the lack of consensus that exists about this issue in Nevada. AB354, 71st Session (Nev., 2001).

Cases from other jurisdictions where courts have addressed the issue of post-

conviction DNA testing have at least two main similarities. First, each case involved a single perpetrator, which would tend to make DNA testing determinative of the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Second, the State's evidence in each case was weak or the defense was sufficient to support a reasonable doubt. Mebane, 902 P.2d at 497.

Post conviction DNA testing of biological evidence may be appropriate in criminal cases where the state's proof is weak, when the record supports at least a reasonable doubt of guilt and the interests of justice could be served by establishing guilt or innocence once and for all. Sewell v. State, 592 N.E.2d 705, 708 (Ind. Ct. App. 1992). New York courts, in interpreting the New York statute, held that in addition to determining that biological evidence exists, a judicial determination must be made as to whether a reasonable probability exists of a more favorable verdict. Washpon, 625 N.Y.S.2d at 878.

The Mebane Court denied the Defendant's request for post-conviction DNA testing. 902 P.2d at 498. Tyrone Mebane was convicted of rape, burglary, sodomy, and kidnapping. Id. at 494. Several co-defendants pled guilty before trial. The court held that DNA testing should be allowed where "...the State's evidence is weak or the defense was sufficient to support a reasonable doubt." Id. at 496. In denying the request for testing, the Court noted that there were four perpetrators and the evidence against Mebane was "overwhelming" and that conflicts in the facts were resolved against Mebane at trial. Id. at 498.

Here, as in Mebane, *supra*, the evidence presented against Moraga at trial was overwhelming. The victim testified that on the day the crimes occurred Moraga had come to her door and woke her up. After inquiring as to how he knew where she lived, the victim refused to let the defendant into her apartment, telling him that had to get some sleep. The victim closed and locked the apartment door and went back to bed, only to wake up later to find the defendant inside her residence, on the stairs, in front of her bedroom door.

At trial, the maintenance worker at the complex, Michael Harper also testified that he encountered the defendant leaving Ms. Hawk's apartment complex after the attacks. At that time, the defendant was only half dressed and bragged about just having sex with a woman, twice.

Additionally, the key to Pennie Hawk's apartment, which had been stolen along with the Seiko watch, just hours prior to the sexual assaults when Ms. Hawk's daughter was home alone sleeping, was found in the defendant's possession upon his arrest. Likewise, the Seiko watch that was missing from Pennie Hawk's apartment had been given to Jean Behl, the defendant's ex-girfriend, as a gift from the defendant, the same day that Pennie Hawk was raped and the watch went missing.

Defendant Moraga was not a stranger to Pennie Hawk. In fact, Ms. Hawk had first met the defendant just two or three weeks prior, at the Player's Lounge. Ms. Hawk socially had drinks and engaged in conversation, at the bar, with the defendant; however, no mention of a sexual relationship was ever suggested by the defendant.

In this case the defense offered a consent defense. Defendant testified at trial the he agreed with the facts that had been presented to the jury and that the only issue as far as he was concerned, was whether or not the sex he had with the victim was consensual. The defendant's admission to having sexual intercourse with the victim, along with the fact that he could not be excluded as a possible source of the semen on the victim's vaginal swab; and the fact that he had the victim's apartment key in his possession and had given his then girlfriend the Seiko watch taken from the victim's apartment, the evidence presented in this case overwhelmingly supports the conviction of the defendant.

In <u>Sewell</u>, the Defendant, Jeremy Sewell, was convicted of raping two teenaged girls, who identified him at trial. <u>Scwcll</u>, 592 N.E.2d at 706-7. The Scwell court held that DNA testing is appropriate when the state's proofs are weak, when the record supports at least a reasonable doubt of guilt, and there exists a way to establish guilt..." <u>Sewell</u>, 592 N.E.2d at 708.

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Unlike <u>Sewell</u>, in this case Roy Moraga was positively identified by the victim as the person who sexually assaulted her. Additionally, Michael Harper, a witness who was working at the apartment complex the day Ms. Hawk was attacked, saw the defendant after the attack occurred and noticed that the defendant was only half dressed. Moreover, the defendant bragged to Mr. Harper that he had just had sex with a woman, twice. Moreover, forensic lab testing of the semen taken for the victim's vaginal swab could not exclude the defendant as a source. Clearly, Moraga's own admissions to the police and to his friends and acquaintances; along with his admissions to the jury, clearly implicated his involvement as the attacker who raped Patti Hawk and stole from her apartment.

The State's proof in this case was not weak, nor does the record support any reasonable doubt of guilt. Quite simply, DNA testing will not change the outcome for Roy Moraga. He was convicted and sentenced to ten (10) years for each of the burglary counts, to run consecutive to each other and a consecutive sentence of life imprisonment with the possibility of parole for one of the sexual assault convictions. The District Court also adjudicated the Defendant as a habitual offender as to the second conviction for sexual assault and sentenced him to a consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole under NRS 207.010(2). Furthermore, his conviction was upheld on appeal because of the overwhelming evidence presented at trial.

II. Defendant's Motion to Withdraw Exhibits Should be Dismissed, Pursuant to Category 5 of the Department of Justice Recommendations for Classifying Post Conviction DNA Testing Requests.

Although it is the State's position that this Defendant's request should be denied on it's merits based upon the evidence of overwhelming guilt that was presented at trial of this matter, the State is also aware of the fact that guidelines have been put together by the National Institute of Justice which aids a prosecutor in establishing any initial relevancy determinations when considering whether a case is suited for post-conviction DNA testing. In sum, there are five separate categories illustrating circumstances in which conducting post-conviction DNA testing may or may not favorable or helpful to a petitioner's claim of innocence as follows:

Category 1. These are cases in which biological evidence was collected and still exists. There is agreement on the need for DNA testing and that, if the results are exclusionary, the petitioner will be exonerated. These are cases in which the prosecution should be willing to stipulate to the testing and to agree that the testing will be paid for by the State if the inmate is exonerated.

Category 2. These are cases in which biological evidence was collected and still exists. If the evidence is subjected to DNA testing or retesting, favorable results would be helpful to the petitioner's claim of innocence, but reasonable people might disagree as whether the results would amount to a demonstration of innocence, would establish reasonable doubt of guilt, or would merely constitute helpful evidence to exonerate him. This category also includes cases where, for policy and/or economic reasons, there might be disagreement as to whether DNA testing should be permitted at all or, for indigent inmates, at State expense. The decision on whether testing or retesting should be done may have to made by a judicial officer.

Category 3. These are cases in which biological evidence was collected and still exists. If the evidence is subjected to DNA testing, favorable results would not be meaningful.

Category 4. These are cases in which biological evidence was never collected or cannot be found despite all efforts. In such cases, post-conviction relief on the basis of DNA testing in not possible.

Category 5. These are cases in which a request for DNA is frivolous. Considerations include: 1) whether the petitioner confessed or pleaded guilty at trial; 2) whether the petitioner testified to performing the charged act, but raised a defense such as consent, self-defense, duress, or entrapment; 3) whether the petitioner was caught in the act or other strong evidence of identity or involvement exists such as unambiguous fingerprint evidence; and 4) whether an earlier version of DNA testing had been performed but not introduced at trial.

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Postconviction DNA Testing: Recommendations for Handling Requests, NCJ 177626 (September 1999).

It is the State's position that under the Department of Justice's recommendations for handling DNA testing requests, this case is a Category 5 case.

In this case, the biological evidence was collected and still exists, but exclusionary results from DNA testing are not likely to be determinative of innocence. The defendant admitted to having sex with the victim but indicated that it was consensual. Furthermore, the defendant's fingerprints were found on a can of hairspray in the victim's house; and, the items taken from the victim's apartment were either found in the defendant's possession and/or had been given to the defendant's girlfriend at the time, as a gift.

According to the NCJ Recommendations, the request for DNA testing is frivolous in a Category 5 case. <u>Id</u>. at p. 6.

Obviously, in this case, not only was there a general serology testing of blood and/or semen from the victim and the defendant, of which Moraga could not be precluded; the defendant's finger print was discovered on a can of hairspray in Ms. Hawks residence. Additionally, there was a confession by the defendant, to not only another witness in the case; but, law enforcement as well. Likewise, the defendant testified at trial that he engaged in sexual intercourse with Pennie Hawk.

Evidence was also presented at trial indicating that the items taken from the burglary of Ms. Hawk's residence earlier in the day, prior to the sexual assault, was found either in the defendant's possession or linked back to him through his girlfriend at the time, Jean Behl.

Clearly, the State presented strong, competent and credible evidence in this case that established the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. More importantly the defendant did not deny having sex with the victim, he simply denied forcing her to do so.

III. The Motion for Release of DNA Evidence Under the Nevada Open Records Act Should be Dismissed On Its Merits, However, If DNA Testing is Ordered by the Court Under Applicable Legal Authority, All of the Biological Evidence Currently Available For Testing Should be Tested and the Testing Should Be Conducted Locally by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's Crime Lab.

Should this Court determine that post-conviction testing of the evidence in this case should occur, it is the State's position that: (1) all the relevant items of evidence should be made available for examination and testing and (2) the testing should be accomplished through the use of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Forensic Laboratory.

This Court should note that the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Forensic Laboratory is the one who conducted the original serology testing in this case. It is unquestionable that the most logical and prudent course of action would be to have them do any examinations and DNA testing. Moreover, the criminalist who did the initial serology testing and is most familiar with the case, Linda Errichetto, is still employed with the

LVMPD and is now the Director of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Forensic Laboratory. .

The LVMPD lab is a state of the art facility that is currently three fourths of the way through the process of being recognized as a ASCLAD/LAB, a process that takes two years to achieve. The criminalists who staff the LVMPD Forensic Laboratory are highly experienced, proficiency tested criminalists, experienced in the discipline of DNA analysis.

Moreover, the LVMPD Forensic Laboratory is a nationally recognized lab that is often utilized by the private sector to critique various areas of forensic technology. More importantly, the LVMPD Forensic Laboratory is equipped to conduct the requested Short Tandem Repeat (STR) testing of the biological evidence in this matter and it is prepared to give priority to the work in the instant case.

It would appear that a great number of pieces of evidence remain in the custody of the court clerk, excluding the Seiko watch which was released back to Pennie Hawk, though the defendant has not specified exactly what items he would like released for testing or the name of any expert the defense would employ for the testing. As such, the motion filed by the defendant is vague and irresponsible. Moreover, both the State, and this Court, would be derelict in their respective duties to simply agree to release evidence from a criminal case to any defense counsel under the "Nevada Open Records Act", as suggested by the defense in this case. Quite frankly, evidence in a criminal case is not categorized in such a manner, nor can this Court release such evidence for inspection and/or testing under any Nevada statutes governing the Open Records Act.

The State would submit that, in the interests of justice and fairness, if such DNA testing is going to be attempted, it would be more prudent and proper to have any and all relevant evidence released from the court clerk, said evidence all being turned over to the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's forensic lab. At that point, all items of relevant evidence can be examined to see what, if any, evidence exists that might lend itself to possible DNA testing.

For all the reasons stated above, the State would propose that if the Court rules that DNA testing should occur in this case, the following should occur:

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Criminalistics/Forensic Laboratory, located at 6765 W. Charleston Blvd., Las Vegas,

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chain of custody of the evidence.

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representative of the LVMPD Forensic Laboratory.

outcome, to Cristina Hinds, Esq., defense counsel in this case.

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All of the available exhibits, as well as all evidence remaining in the custody of the

North Las Vegas Police Department shall be released to Berch E. Henry, II, Ph.D., the

Nevada 89146. The evidence shall be obtained in a manner that maintains the integrity and

Metropolitan Police Department Forensic Laboratory, shall examine all relevant evidence to

Should it be necessary to consume more than one half of any item of the evidence, the Court,

Upon completion of the testing, remaining evidence will be returned, through the

If necessary, a saliva, and a blood sample shall be obtained from Roy Moraga by a

proper chain of custody utilized by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Forensic

determine what items have evidentiary value for DNA testing and if it will be necessary to

consume more than one half of each item of evidence in order to perform DNA testing.

defense counsel, and the Clark County District Attorney's Office will be notified by a

Laboratory, to the custodian of the Eighth Judicial District Court Evidence Vault.

qualified employee of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and taken to the

LVMPD Criminalistics/Forensic Laboratory, at 6765 W. Charleston Blvd, Las Vegas,

notify the Court and defense counsel when such arrangements have been made with Ely

been finalized so that the defense may a have a representative present if they so chose.

Nevada 89146. The State of Nevada will arrange when the sample(s) will be taken and will

State Prison in Ely, Nevada, the facility where Defendant is currently incarcerated, and have

The State of Nevada, by and through Chief Deputy District Attorney Eric G.

Jorgenson, agrees to release the results of the DNA testing performed by the Las Vegas

Metropolitan Police Department Criminalistics/Forensic Laboratory, regardless of the

That a criminalist specializing in the analysis of DNA, for the Las Vegas

laboratory manager at the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

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CONCLUSION

The State opposes the Motion to Release DNA Evidence Under the Nevada Open Records Act because it is certainly **NOT** the proper authority under which a request for Post Conviction DNA testing should be granted. Moreover, the State opposes the release of any exhibits/evidence reference this case, in the custody of the Clerk of Court, because the results of post-conviction DNA testing will not change the fact of Mr. Moraga's guilt conviction for the crimes of Burglary and Sexual Assault.

While courts in Nevada have not yet addressed the issues relating to post-conviction DNA testing, courts in other jurisdictions have concluded that testing is appropriate where the State's evidence is weak and where the results of such testing are likely to support a verdict more favorable to the Defendant. This case is not such a case. The evidence proving Mr. Moraga's guilt is overwhelming. Identification of the Defendant was made by numerous witnesses as well as the victim, who was acquainted with him. Justice does not require testing when the results of testing will not likely impact the validity of the original verdict and in this case it would be frivolous based on the defendant's consent defense.

However, should this Court find cause to order testing of DNA evidence, the State respectfully requests that all relevant evidence be turned over to the LVMPD for examination and potential testing as outlined above.

DATED this day of December, 2003.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781

BY

ERIC G. JORGENSON Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bat #001802

CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

CRISTINA A. HINDS, ESQ. FAX # 940-1235

Employee of the District Attorney's Offic

EGJ/ss

1	OPP\$
2	DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney
3	Nevada Bar #002781 ERIC G. JORGENSON
4	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #001802
5	200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211
6	(702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff
7	Another for Flammi
8	DISTRICT COURT
	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)
10	Plaintiff, CASE NO: C92174
11	-vs- DEPT NO: 8
12	ROY D. MORAGA,
13	#938554
14	Defendant.
15	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA
16	EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT
17	DATE OF HEARING: 12-29-03 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.
18	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through
19	ERIC G. JORGENSON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached
20	Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's State's Opposition To Defendant's
21	Motion For Release Of DNA Evidence Under Nevada Open Records Act.

ORIGINAL

RPLY
CRISTINA A. HINDS, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 7014
525 S. 6th St.
Las Vegas, NV 89101
(702) 940-1234
Attorney for Defendant

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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

ROY DANIELS MORAGA

Defendant.

CASE NO: C92174 Dept. 8

REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT

COMES NOW, Defendant, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, by and through his attorney of record, Cristina Hinds, Esq. and files this Reply to the State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Release of DNA Under the Nevada Open Records Act.

Dated this 4th day of January, 2004.

Custina Hinds

CRISTINA A. HINDS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7014 525 S. 6th St. Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 940-1234 Attorney for Defendant

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COUNTY CLERK

ARGUMENT POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

OTHER JURISDICTIONS HAVE NO BEARING ON THE QUESTION OF NEVADA STATUTORY INTERPRETATION

The State argues that a "blanket rule" allowing a defendant to obtain post-conviction DNA testing at State expense would be overly broad, citing Mebane v. State, 902 P.2d 494, 497 (Kan. Ct. App. 1995). First, Mr. Moraga is not asking the State to pay for any testing. He has already stated that he will pay for the cost of testing himself. Second, a Kansas court of appeals ruling has absolutely no bearing on the interpretation of a Nevada statute.

The State also argues that there should be a judicial determination that, if testing is allowed, there will be a reasonable probability that a more favorable verdict exists.

Washpon v. New York State District Attorney, King's County, 625 N.Y.S. 2d 874 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1995). It is Mr. Moraga's contention that a more favorable verdict would have existed had the DNA been tested. Mr. Moraga contends that if he had received effective assistance of trial counsel, trial counsel would have requested DNA testing prior to trial, and said testing would have exonerated him. Without the ability to conclusively show that the was not source of DNA, Mr. Moraga argues that he was left with no choice but to proceed to trial unprepared.

The State claims that there was overwhelming evidence that Mr. Moraga was guilty of sexual assault because Mr. Moraga was found in possession of the key to the victim's apartment, he had given his girlfriend a watch allegedly taken from the victim's apartment, and his fingerprints were found on a can of hair spray in the victim's apartment. State's Opposition, pp. 7,9. Assuming these facts are true, they show nothing more than that Mr. Moraga was in possession of a these items. Even the State admits that Mr. Moraga and

and the victim knew each other prior to the incident. Perhaps the victim gave these items to Mr. Moraga. Whatever Mr. Moraga did or did not possess does not demonstrate that he raped the victim. Again, it is important to note that Mr. Moraga felt compelled to testify that he and the victim had consensual sex because, without the DNA evidence to exonerate him, he did not have any other defense to offer at trial.

Attached hereto is a copy of the evidence that is in the possession of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. He is seeking to have the blood, semen, and saliva tested.

CONCLUSION

The State fails to respond to the merits of Mr. Moraga's argument. Specifically, that the evidence in the custody of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is a public record which must be made available for inspection to Mr. Moraga.

Dated this 4th day of January, 2004.

Cristina Hinds, Esq. Attorney for Defendant

Stive Hinas

EXHIBIT 1

Linda T. Errichetto #1471_{DR. NO.}

PAGE

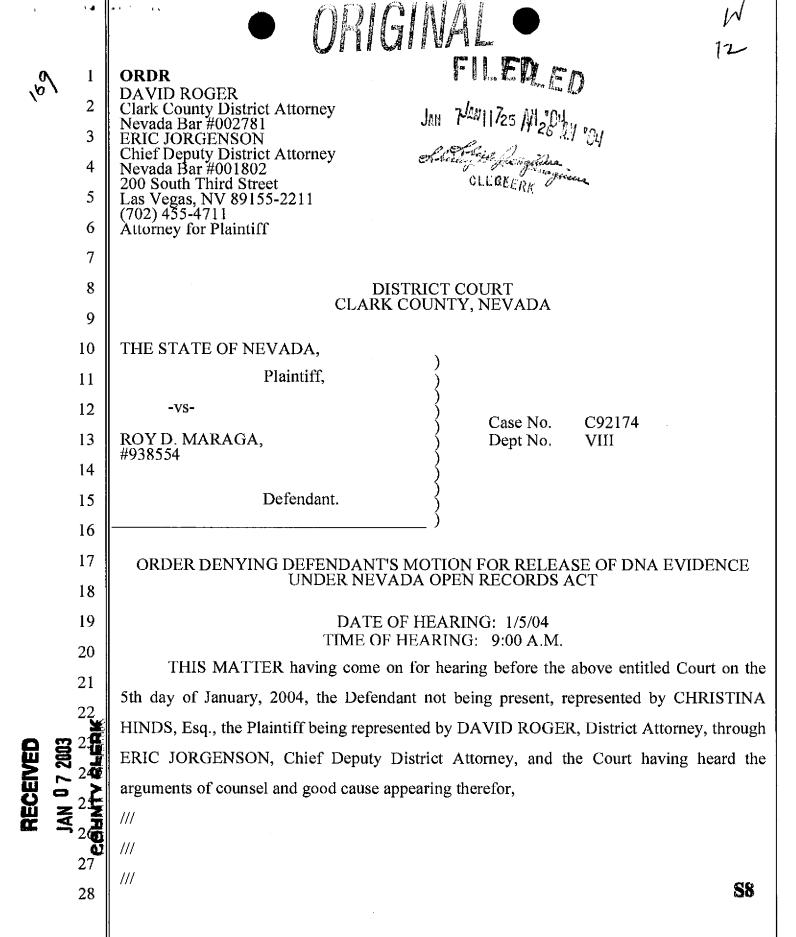
CRIMINALIST

89-117709

EVIDENCE ANALYZED

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1	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion for Release of DNA
2	Evidence Under Nevada Open Records Act, shall be, and it is denied.
3	DATED this day of January, 2004.
4	
5	DISTRICT HUDGE
6	DISTRICT JUDGE
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8	DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781
9	Nevada Bai #002781
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11 -	ERIC TORGENSON
12	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #001802
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Page 1 of 4

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Counsel for Mr. Moraga sccks to have this court grant extraordinary fees in this matter in the sum of \$2.088.68 arising out of representation of the Mr. Moraga from researching his post-conviction claims and drafting his motion. A copy of counsel's bill is attached hereto. Exhibit 1.

NRS 7.125 provides in relevant part:

- 3. An attorney appointed by a district court to represent an indigent petitioner for a writ of habeas corpus or other post-conviction relief, if the petitioner is imprisoned pursuant to a judgment of conviction of a gross misdemeanor or felony, is entitled to be paid a fee not to exceed \$750.
- 4. If the appointing court because of:
- (a) The complexity of a case or the number of its factual or legal issues;
- (b) The severity of the offense;
- (c) The time necessary to provide an adequate defense; or
- (d) Other special circumstances,

deems it appropriate to grant a fee in excess of the applicable maximum, the payment must be made, but only if the court in which the representation was rendered certifies that the amount of the excess payment is both reasonable and necessary and the payment is approved by the presiding judge of the Judicial district in which the attorney was appointed, or if there is no such presiding judge or if he presided over the court in which the representation was rendered, then by the district judge who holds seniority in years of service in office.

In addition to the statutory authority which allows for excess fees, the Nevada Supreme Court has held that it is proper to make payment for reasonable and necessary expenses in excess of statutory limits for court-appointed attorneys; in fact, the Nevada Supreme Court has viewed the approval of reasonable attorney's fees as a matter of abuse of discretion by District Court when explicit reasoning is not cited for the denial of reasonable attorneys fee by Court appointed counsel.

<u>Digesti v.Third Judicial Dist. Court</u>, 109 Nev. 532, 853 P.2d 118 (1993).

In <u>Digesti</u> an attorney was hired to represent an indignant client. <u>Id.</u> The District Court arbitrarily awarded the counsel \$5,000 in fees without first making a determination whether his fees submitted to the Court in the amount of \$11,418 was unreasonable. As a result the District Court explicitly provided reasoning in their determination of the reasonableness of fees. Furthermore, the

Page 2 of 4

Nevada Supreme Court rarely rules only in extraordinary circumstances regarding the District Court's certification of excess fccs. <u>Wood v. State</u>, 113 Nev. 1455, 951 P. 2d. 601 (1997).

In this case, Mr. Moraga had an extensive filings which were necessary to review. Further, there was a good faith argument for raising the requested claims for relief. Given these circumstances, the total billing for this case of \$2,088.68 is accurate, fair, and reasonable. As such, there are no grounds to deny this ex parte order for reasonable excess fees.

CONCLUSION

It is hereby requested that this Honorable Court to allow and approve reasonable excess fees associated with the leading to and preparation of the post-conviction matter.

Respectfully submitted,

CRISTINA HINDS, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 7014

525 S. Sixth St. Las Vegas, NV 89101

(702) 940-1234

DECLARATION OF CRISTINA HINDS

1. That I was appointed to represent the Defendant in this case.

2. That I am requesting \$2,088.68 for fees and costs incurred in this matter.

3. That this truly and accurately reflects the fees and costs incurred in this matter.

4. That I swear under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true.

Executed this \angle day of February, 2004.

Custom thats

Page 4 of 4



Cristina Hinds Esq. 525 S. 6th Street

525 S. 6th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101

Ph:702-940-1234

Fax:702-940-1235

Roy Moraga 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 February 4, 2004

File #:

222-1

Inv #:

597

Attention:

RE:

DATE	DESCRIPTION	HOURS	AMOUNT	LAWYER
Nov-18-02	Court appearance to confirm as counsel.	0.16	12.00	CH
Nov-20-02	Draft introductory letter to client.	0,25	18.75	СН
	Telephone call to David Schreck regarding file.	0.10	7.50	СН
	Draft Order of Appointment.	0.16	12.00	СН
	Telephone call.	0.08	6.00	СН
	Telephone call to Probation office regarding case file.	0.16	12.00	СН
Dec-19-02	Review client letter.	0.16	12.00	СН
	Draft Response.	0.25	18.75	СН
Feb-05-03	Attend hearing for status check on petition.	0.25	18.75	CH
Apr-23-03	Telephone call regarding transcript request.	0.08	6.00	СН
May-01-03	Review Blackstone to determine if transcripts have been filed.	0.32	24.00	СН
Jun-03-03	Draft Stipulation and Order: Make copies (No Charge).	0.16	12.00	СН

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Invoice #:	597 Page 2		Februar	ry 4, 2004
Jun-30-03	Telephone conference with client.	0.16	12.00	СН
Jul-07-03	Order file from court; Telephone call to prison to set up visit, will need to call back tomorrow.	0.25	18.75	СН
Jul-10-03	Draft letter to client; Make copies (No Charge).	0.16	12.00	СН
	Telephone conference with the prison to set appointment for visit 7/17/03.	0.16	12.00	СН
Jui-11-03	Proof read letters to client.	0.16	12.00	СН
Jul-16-03	Review all trial transcripts and begin drafting motion.	3.50	262.50	СН
Jul-17-03	Meeting with client at High Desert State Prison.	1.25	93.75	СН
Jul-29-03	Research DNA testing in post conviction relief.	0.32	24.00	СН
Jul-31-03	Telephone conference with client.	0.16	12.00	СН
	Telephone conference regarding DNA testing.	0.25	18.75	СН
	Review materials sent by client.	0.75	56.25	СН
	Research how to bring Request for DNA testing.	3.25	243.75	СН
	Begin drafting motion.	2.25	168.75	СН
Aug-01-03	Research.	0.32	24.00	СН
Oct-01-03	Telephone conference with client regarding motion.	0.16	16.00	СН
Oct-03-03	Meeting with client at High Desert State Prison.	0.75	75.00	СН
	Finish drafting motion.	2.50	250.00	СН
Oct-14-03	Review client letters and draft response.	0.40	40.00	CH
Oct-20-03	Review client letter.	0.25	25.00	СН

	Postage	4.84
Jul-17-03	Mileage Expense - 51 miles @ .38	19.38
Oct-03-03	Mileage Expense - 51 miles @ .38	19.38
Dec-18-03	Postage Expense	0.83
Dec-19-03	Photocopies - 36 @ .10	3.60
Dec-31-03	Photocopies - 14 @ .10	1.40
	Totals	\$49.43

Total Fee & Disbursements \$2,088.68 **Balance Now Due** \$2,088.68

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ORD CRISTINA HINDS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7014 525 S. 6th St. Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 940-1234

Attorney for Defendant

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IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff

VS.

ROY D. MORAGA

Defendant.

CASE NO.: C092174 DEPT. NO.: VIII

ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF EXCESS FEES

Based upon the Ex Parte Motion for Excess Fees, attached declaration of counsel and itemized bill, it is hereby ordered that CRISTINA HINDS, ESQ. shall be paid the sum of \$2,088.68 for fees and costs arising out of her representation of Defendant Roy Moraga in postconviction relief proceedings.

DATED this / Oof /feling

Page 1 of 1

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ROY D. MORAGA

NAME

31584

Prison Number

Ely State Prison

Place of Confinement

FILED

2004 FEB 17 P 2: 48

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Skiling Standard

THE STATE OF NEVADA Plaintiff,

CASE NO. C 92174 Dept NO. VIII

ROY D. MORAGA # 938554

DeFENDANT

NOTICE OF APPEAL

NOTICE is hereby given that DeFendant, ROY D.MORABA, hereby appeals from an Order denying his MOTION for release of DNA Evidence under Nevada Open Records Act relief dated January 7, 2004, to the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada. This appeal is to all issues of LAW and Fact.

Dated this 26 day of JANUARY 2004.

By Roy D. Moraga Roy D. Moraba*31584 E. S. P. P. O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby Certify that I Am the Defendant And ON this 26 day of JANUARY 2004, I Served a Copy of the Foregoing NOTICE OF APPEAL, by Mailing a Copy thereof to:

SUPREME COURT CLERK SUPREME COURT BUILDING CAPITOL COMPLEX CARSON CITY NV 897/0

DAVID ROBER Clark County District Attorney Attention Appellate Division 200 South Third Street LAS Vegas NV 89155-2211

FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA NEVADA AHORNEY GENERAL CRIMINAL DIVISION CAPITOL COMPLEX CARSON CITYNV 89710

District Court, Clerk-Dept VIII
200 South Third Street
LAS Vegas NV 89155

Cristina A. Hinds, ESQ 525 S. 6 St. LAS VegAS NV 89101 NOY D. MORATA

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Place of Confinement

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DISTRICT COURT FILED CLARK COUNTY NEVADAEB 17 P 2: 47

THE STATE OF NEVADA Plaintiff, CASE NO. C. S. Dept NO. 8

ROY D. MORAGA

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF TO STATES OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTLON FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT COMES NOW, Defendant, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, in prose and Files this reply to the STATE'S Opposition to Defendant's Motion For release of DNA under the Nevada Open Records Act.

DATED this 26 day of JANUARY 2004.

By Roy D. Moraga. Roy D. MORAEA*31584 E. S.P. P. O. BOX 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

JAN 2 9 2004

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT

BY DEPUTY CLERK

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COUNTY CLERK

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STATEMENT OF PICT PERTNENT TO THE STATES OPPOSITION

Defendant was represented by Roger Hillman, PD. At the trial on one of Mr. Hillman's Visit Mr. Moraga, told the Attorney that he Never had inter-Course With Ms. HAWK. But did have Consensual Sex with her the Defendant told Mr. Hillman the only thing I did was ASK Ms. HAWK if he Could Kiss her Nipples Ms. HAWK Said Yes this is why the defendant Testified to Consensual Sex. The defendant did not want to testify in his behalf but Mr. Hillman told me if you don't tell the Court you had Sex with pennie then he would because he took AN Oath to tell the truth, that he would tell the Judge. This is why the defendant offered A defense of Consensual sex. The State Adds the defendant ejaculated into Ms. HANK'S VAgiNA. But NO Place in the record will you find this Statement So where ever the State is getting Its information its False. The defendant has been going Over every transcript for Over 13 years, to date I still CAN't Find This Statement. The State Also Adds their was a Seiko watch was taken From Ms. HAWK'S Apartment. Maybe but I dident take it, if you look At the Police report given to detective Novack by Jodie Howard Ms. HAWK'S daughter She Stated She WAS Missing I Womens Seiko Watch With 5 white Stones, At trial when the Watch was given to Judie for identification She Stated it was her watch. I then told Mr. Hillman that the Watch ONly has 4 white Stones So how CAN it be hers Mr. HILLMAN Said it was OK. On page (6) I Stating in Order to get DNA testing You have At least two main Similarities. First, each Case involved A Single perpetrator, which would tend to MAKE DNA testing determinative of the guilt or innocence of the defendant, well the State believes the Defendant ejaculated into Ms. HAWK So woulden't this Make the defendant A Single perpetrator, And in the interest of justice the DNA test would establish defendant's guilt or innocence once and For All. Sewell v. State, 592 N.E. ad 705, 708 (Ind ct App. 1992). Further, When MS. HAWK took the Stand She was asked "Do you Swear to tell the

Truth and Nothing but the truth go help you Ead. Ms. HAWK, I do. for the record Please State your NAME PENNIE HAWK would you Spell it P-e-N-N-i-e H-A-W-K. At this point I ASKED Mr. Hillman if he got Ms. HANK'S Criminal record he Stated NO because She was Not on Trial. I told Mr. Hillman it was only For Credibility he Said NO-IF Ms. HAWK'S records where let into Court it would have Seen that Ms. HAWK'S true NAME is Charlotte ANN DAVIS. So MS, HAWK or DAVIS Committed Perjury but this is Alright because the State got their Conviction Additionally, the Key to pennie HAWK'S Apartment, Which had been Stolen Along with the Seiko Watch, just hours prior to the Sexual ASSAUlts When Ms. Hawk's daughter was home alone sleeping, was found in the defendants possesion upon his Arrest First of All NO Key WAS Found in the defendant's possesion. Detective Novack testifyed at trial "I took it upon myself to Check Mr. MORAGA'S Property At Clark County Detention Center where I took his Keys, I took them to Ms. HAWK'S daughter where she put the Key into the door And opened it but when She gave me back the Key it was Not the Same Key we Switched the evidence. I told Mr. Hillman, he did Nothing but look at Me. It's in the record. The State Adds. (Fact) The deFendant's Admission to having Sexual intercourse with the victim, Along with the Fact that he could Not be excluded as a possible Source of the Samen on the Victim's Vaginal Swab; (Page 8). Moreover, Forensic lab testing of the Semen taken For the Victim's VAginal Swab Could Not exclude the defendant AS A Source. Number (1) Linda Errichetto, is head of City of LAS Vegas's Forensic laboratory, She testified She tested the blood Not the Semen like the State would like this Court to believe. The test of the blood was done to See the type, it was of a O secretor and the defendant also is of 1 O Secretor this is the Only reason why the defendant Could not be excluded 15 A possible Source of the Semen on the Victimis VAgiNAL SWAD. The State Further Adds. Clearly, MORAGA'S OWN Admissions to the Police And to his Friends And Acquaintances; Along CONT,

With his Admissions to the jury, Clearly implicated his involvement as the Attacker who raped Pennie Hawk and Stole From her Apartment. (Fact) the defendant Never Admitted Anything to the Police or Anyone About rapping Pennie Hawk-The defendant would like to Know Why the Police Never testified to this At trial. (Page 8, 10) Again Mr. Moraga has been reading his case and I can't find any testimony Saying the defendant testified at trial that he engaged in Sexual intercourse with Pennie Hawk. Please have the State Prove this Statement in record. Conclusion

The défendants Motion to Release DNA Evidence under the Nevada Open Records Act Should be Branted because the State Made Numerous of Frivolous Violations Against the defendant turthermore the defendant Prays to this Court to Grant an Evidentiary hearing before Granting the Motion for DNA testing under Nevada Open Records Lct. In Order to CAll All the Witnesses that are Stated in this Supplemental Brief, When the Court Finds All the Facts True then And Only then will the test be done. Also it should be Noted that the defendant has been trying to get these issue into Court but the Attorney's for the defendant devied his request. If the defenda-Nt is Lying About these Statements in this brief the Court Shell Order defendant to pay All Court Fees, Attorney Fees, Filling Fees, Witnesses Fees, and receive time required by LAW For Perjury. Furthermore if defendant Proves Actual innocence for the Charges he has been wrongfully convicted of the State Shell pay All expense For DNA testing. Further the evidence Shell be tested by the States Crime LAB, Linda Errichetto, Also deFendant's Attorney Shell be Appointed: Ms. Cristina A. Hinds, ESQ.

Dated this 26 day of JANUARY 2004.

Submitted by,
Roy D. Moraga
Roy D. Moraga \$ 31584
ESF. P.O. BOX 1989
Ely, Nevada 89301

2014 FEB 18 AM 9: 33

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

- 1. Appellant(s): ROY D. MORAGA
- 2. Judge: LEE A. GATES
- 3. All Parties, District Court:
- | Plaintiff, THE STATE OF NEVADA
- Defendant(s), ROY D. MORAGA
- 4. All Parties, Appeal:

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- Appellant(s), ROY D. MORAGA
- 22 | Respondent, THE STATE OF NEVADA
 - 5. Appellate Counsel:
- 24 | Appellant/Proper Person ROY D. MORAGA #31584 PO BOX 1989 ELY NV 89301

Respondent
David Roger, District Attorney
200 S. 3rd St.
Las Vegas NV 89101
(702) 455-4711

\$8

6. District Court Attorney, Appointed

7. On Appeal, N/A

8. Forma Pauperis, Granted

9. Date Commenced in District Court: 12/28/1989

Dated This 18 day of February 2004

Shirley B/ Parraguirre, Glark County Clerk

EU VS

By:

MANUEL RIVAS, Deputy Clerk

200 South Third Street

PO Box 551004

Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601

(702) 455-4409

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APPEARANCES:
1
 2
       FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
                         LYNN ROBINSON, ESQ.
 3
                         DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
                         200 South Third Street
 4
                         Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
                         (702) 455-4711
 5
 6
       FOR THE DEFENDANT:
 7
                         CRISTINA HINDS, ESQ.
                         525 S. Sixth Street
 8
                         Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
                         (702) 940-1234
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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 2004
1
                   PROCEEDINGS
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3
 4
             THE COURT:
                         State vs. Roy Moraga.
             MS. HINDS: Cristina Hinds on behalf of
5
6
   Mr. Moraga.
             I just did a reply this week. I don't
 7
   know if the State would like to pass it for two days
8
   in order to read the reply.
9
             THE COURT: Do we have to keep passing
10
11
   this thing here?
             MS. ROBINSON: Your Honor, I'm ready to
12
13
   proceed.
             THE COURT: Let's hear it.
14
15
             MS. HINDS: My argument is simple.
   we're asking for is a release of the DNA that's in
16
   the custody of Las Vegas Metropolitan Police
17
18
   Department.
             May I approach, your Honor?
19
             This is the DNA evidence in the State's
2.0
   possession. What I'm asking for under the Nevada
21
   Open Records Act is to allow Mr. Moraga to have the
22
   DNA to be released to an expert to test the DNA to
23
   see if it matches his DNA. What happened during the
24
   trial is for some reason they didn't test the DNA,
2.5
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they just tested the secretors, and of course it
1
  showed he could not be excluded as a possible source
   of the semen, the blood and saliva. So, what we
  would like is to have that tested under the Nevada
   Open Records Act to see if his DNA matches her DNA
5
   that's in the custody of the Las Vegas Metropolitan
7
   Police Department.
             THE COURT: Counsel?
8
                            The main argument is it
 9
             MS. ROBINSON:
   doesn't make sense to do it under this case.
10
11
   admitted that he had consensual sex with her.
             THE COURT: Identity isn't an issue, is
12
   it, Counsel?
13
             MS. HINDS: That's correct. Of course
14
   it's my client's contention that had counsel not
1.5
   been ineffective and had counsel been prepared and
16
17
   requested the DNA at the earlier time, it would have
   exonerated him as a possible suspect, because he was
18
19
   unprepared for trial.
             THE COURT: Wait a minute. He admits that
20
   he had sex with her and it was consensual and she
21
   agreed to have sex with him?
22
23
             MS. HINDS: It's his contention.
             THE COURT: That was the testimony at
24
   trial, right?
25
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MS. HINDS: That was the testimony at
1
2
   trial.
             THE COURT: He wants the DNA test to show
3
   that -- I don't know what he wants.
             MS. HINDS:
                         That's correct. It's his
5
   contention that had the DNA been tested originally,
6
   it would have excluded him as a suspect.
 7
             THE COURT: So, he would have been --
8
             MS. HINDS: He would have been prepared
 9
10
   for trial.
                         He would have been on the
             THE COURT:
11.
  stand to lie about actually having sex?
12
             MS. HINDS:
                          That's correct. Under the
13
   Nevada Open Records Act, that doesn't appear to be
1.4
   relevant in any event. I hate to say that appears
15
   to be stupid, but I think it's frivolous. I don't
16
   think the Court is required to grant this motion.
17
18
   The guy already he admitted he had sex with her, the
   only issue is whether or not it was consensual.
19
   DNA test is not going to prove or have any effect on
20
   the evidence in this case. It's a waste of time,
21
   and it's frivolous.
22
             The Court denies the motion.
23
             MS. HINDS: Thank you, your Honor.
24
              THE COURT: Of course, I know it was your
25
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1
    client who came up with this.
               MS. HINDS: Thank you, your Honor.
 2
               (WHEREUPON, THE PROCEEDINGS WERE
 3
 4
               CONCLUDED.)
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF NEVADA)
3	:SS COUNTY OF CLARK)
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5	
6	I, SONIA L. RILEY, CERTIFIED COURT
7	REPORTER,
8	DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I TOOK DOWN IN STENOTYPE ALL
9	OF THE PROCEEDINGS HAD IN THE BEFORE-ENTITLED MATTER
10	AT THE TIME AND PLACE INDICATED, AND THAT THEREAFTER
11	SAID STENOTYPE NOTES WERE TRANSCRIBED INTO
12	TYPEWRITING AT AND UNDER MY DIRECTION AND
13	SUPERVISION AND THE FOREGOING TRANSCRIPT CONSTITUTES
14	A FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE RECORD TO THE BEST OF MY
15	ABILITY OF THE PROCEEDINGS HAD.
16	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO
17	SUBSCRIBED MY NAME IN MY OFFICE IN THE COUNTY OF
18	CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA.
19	2)
20	
21	1 - 0/-
22	Lana L. I) ley
23	SONIA L. RILEY, CCR 727
2 4	
2 5	

FILED May 4 3 51 PM '04 DISTRICT COURT 1 Skilly B languine 2 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA CLERK * * * * * * * * * * * 3 4 5 THE STATE OF NEVADA, ORIGINAL PLAINTIFF. 6 CASE NO.: C092174 7 VS. 8 ROY DANIELS MORAGA, 9 DEFENDANT. 10 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT 11 12 OF 13 DEFT'S PRO PER MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT 14 15 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE LEE A. GATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 16 DEPARTMENT VIII 17 DATED WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2002 18 19 20 21 FOR THE PLAINTIFF: DONNA ROSENBERG, ESQ. FOR THE DEFENDANT: PRO PER REPORTED BY: SONIA L. RILEY, CCR NO. 727

1	APPEARANCES:
2	FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
3	DONNA ROSENBERG, ESQ. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE 200 S. THIRD STREET
4	200 S. THIRD STREET LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101
5	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 00101
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1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER $f 13$, $f 2002$
2	<u>PROCEEDINGS</u>
3	* * * * * * * * * *
4	THE COURT: State of Nevada vs. Roy
5	Moraga. This is defendant's pro per motion to vacate
6	and/or amend judgment.
7	The defendant is in Nevada Department of
8	Corrections. The defendant got life without parole.
9	Defendant was sentenced to life without parole,
10	habitual criminal. Defendant resentenced, pursuant to
11	Supreme Court request to Count I, ten years; Count II,
12	ten years; Count III, life without parole; Count IV,
13	life without parole, all consecutive.
14	I'm going to appoint what's her name
15	on this case Cristina Hinds; so, let's continue it
16	over until Monday and notify her to be here.
17	THE CLERK: November 18th at 9:00 o'clock,
18	confirmation of counsel.
19	* * * * * * * * *
20	(WHEREUPON, THE PROCEEDINGS WERE
21	CONCLUDED)
22	र्शन और और और और और और और
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF NEVADA)
3	:SS COUNTY OF CLARK)
4	
5	
6	I, SONIA L. RILEY, CERTIFIED COURT
7	REPORTER, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I TOOK DOWN IN
8	STENOTYPE ALL OF THE PROCEEDINGS HAD IN THE
9	BEFORE-ENTITLED MATTER AT THE TIME AND PLACE
10	INDICATED, AND THAT THEREAFTER SAID STENOTYPE NOTES
11	WERE TRANSCRIBED INTO TYPEWRITING AT AND UNDER MY
12	DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND THE FOREGOING TRANSCRIPT
13	CONSTITUTES A FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE RECORD TO THE
14	BEST OF MY ABILITY OF THE PROCEEDINGS HAD.
15	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO
16	SUBSCRIBED MY NAME IN MY OFFICE IN THE COUNTY OF
17	CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA.
18	
19	Sand I Lila
20	forw D. J. Cley
21	/ SONIA L. RILEY, CCR 727
22	
23	
24	
25	

CASE NO. C092174 DEPT. NO. XIII 12 28 PM ORIGINAL 1 2 3 CLERK 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 -000-7 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 8 9 Plaintiff, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT 10 VS. 0 F ROY D. MORAGA, 11 PROCEEDINGS RE DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO MODIFY OR 12 Defendant. CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE 13 14 15 BEFORE THE HON. DON P. CHAIREZ, DISTRICT JUDGE 16 MONDAY, MAY 11, 1998 17 9:00 A.M. 18 19 APPEARANCES: 20 For the State: ROBERT J. DASKAS, ESQ. 21 Deputy District Attorney 22 For the Defendant: (NO APPEARANCE) 23 24 2.5 Reported by: MARILYN WAGGONER, CCR No. 553

1 LAS VEGAS, CLARK COUNTY, NV., MONDAY, MAY 11, 1998 2 9:00 A.M. 3 -000-PROCEEDINGS 4 5 6 THE COURT: Page 3. Case No. C092174, State of 7 Nevada versus Roy Moraga. The record will show the absence of the 8 9 defendant, the absence of his attorney, Mr. Michael 10 Cherry, and the presence of Robert Daskas on behalf of 11 the State of Nevada. 12 This is a pro per motion by the defendant to 13 modify or correct an illegal sentence. 14 Has the State filed an opposition? MR. DASKAS: We have, Judge. It was filed 15 16 May 8th. I can provide the Court with a copy if it 17 doesn't have one. 18 THE COURT: Let me see that, please. 19 All right. The motion to correct the illegal 2.0 sentence will be denied. It lacks legal foundation. The 21 examination of the record shows that he did have four 22 prior felony convictions and was eligible for habitual 23 criminal status pursuant to NRS 207.012. Therefore, the 24 sentence that Judge Foley (phonetic) gave to the

defendant was within the realm of the statute.

25

Previously, the defendant has exhausted this 2 argument in the form of appeals and a petition for post-conviction relief, which were all denied. 3 | defendant is just rehashing arguments that have already been made and decided. So will the State prepare an order in accordance with that? MR. DASKAS: Yes, we will. -000-

1	<u>REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE</u>
2	
3	STATE OF NEVADA)
4	OUNTY OF CLARK)
5	
6	
7	
8	I, MARILYN WAGGONER, Certified Shorthand
9	Reporter, do hereby certify that I took down in Stenotype
10	all of the proceedings had in the before-entitled matter
11	at the time and place indicated and that thereafter said
12	shorthand notes were transcribed into typewriting at and
13	under my direction and supervision and that the foregoing
14	transcript constitutes a full, true and accurate record
15	of the proceedings had.
16	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
17	and affixed my official seal in my office in the County
18	of Clark, State of Nevada, this 9th day of May, 2004.
19	
20	
21	Marlen 11 Japanes
22	MARILYN WAGGONER NV CCR No. 553
23	CA CSR No. 3586.
24	
2 5	

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DISTRICT COURTSEP 27 8 13 AM YM CLARK COUNTY NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA Plaint: FF

JACKIE CRAWFORD, GINA MORRIS, V.HINE, % MOFFITT, LT. JOHNSON. CASE NO_<u>C92174</u>

Dept NO.___<u>U</u>111

Docket NO:___

DEFENDANT(S)]
AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA

I, Roy D. MORAGA, Plaintiff, being First duly Sworn under Penalty of Perjury, deposes and Avers that; 1.) That I am the Plaintiff in the Above-entitled Cause of Action and the Foregoing of this writ are true and Correct to the best of his Knowledge.

Roy D. Moraga* 31584 E.S.P. P.O.Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Executed, this 15thday of August, 2004 At Ely State Prison, Ely, Nevada under Penalty of Perjury, Pursuant to NRS 208/65

RECEIVED

Roy D. Moraga

[]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]

SII

(8,)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned Certifies that he Served a Copy of the Foregoing by Mailing Said Copy to:

Brian Sandoval, Attorney Eveneral 100 N. CARSON Street CARSON City, NEVADA 89701-4714

County Clerk P.O. Box 551601 200 S. Third Street LAS Vegas Nevada 89155-1601

District Attorney's Office 200 South Third Street LAS VegAS, NevAdA 89155

Dated this 15th day of August, 2004

Roy D. Morago 31584 E. S. P. P. O. BOX 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301 Inmate No. 31584 P. O. BOX 1989 Ely Nevada 89301

DISTRICT COURT SEP 27 8 13 AM 'UN CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA
Plaintiff

VS. JACKIE CRAWFORD, GINA MORRIS. V.HINE, % MOFFITT, LT. JOHNSON. CASE NO. <u>C.92</u>/74/ Dept. NO. <u>V///</u>

EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

Defendant(s)

(Da)

(ON)

RECEIVEL SEP 97 700

CLERK

DAte of HEAring _____ Am

COMES NOW, ROY D. MORAGA, Plaintiff, in the Obove entitled CAUSE OF Action, And hereby Submits his Points And Authorities Filed in Support of his Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus For the Court's review and Consideration, and respectfully Shows the Following;

Points And Authorities

IN relationship to Bround 1 of Plaintiff's extraordinary Writ of MANDAMUS, Violations of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution; Procedural Due Process And Violation of Equal Protection of the LAW.

1) That on the 17th day of October, 2003, Plaintiff, Roy 17. Moraga WAS Accused of Stalking So Gina Morris by So V. Hine. But was never Charged.

SII

(2) The Plaintiff respectfully Submits that the Department of Corrections, Inckie Crawford, Violated it's own Nevada Department of Prisons Code of Penal Discipline Section II; Procedures, and (2) Service of Notice, the discovery of the Violations by Failing to bring the Plaintiff before a hearing's Officer Within 10 Calender days of the discovery of the Violations, 10 Calender days of Service of Notice of Charges; See; Violation of Nevada Department of Prisons Code of Penal Discipline, and Administrative Rules and Regulations; Section 2; Procedures. (Emphasis Supplied).

3.) The Plaintiff Further Points out to the Court that NRS 209.041 (Custody) means the level of Security restrictions imposed on AN Offender by a Classification Committee. Added to NRS by 1977, 845). Plaintiff was Never Seen by the Classification Committee For a Transfer MANdates a due Process hearing that was devied, the devial to CALL witnesses in his defance. Plaintiff was put into Segregation, Loss of Statutory good time AND Prejudicial Statement by the hearing body. 4.) Plaintiff respectfully Submits And Argues that he WAS improperly, illegally detained For the MAXIMUN 10 CAlender days From the discovery of the Violations and the 10 Calender days of the Notice of Charges. Mc Einnes V. Stevens, 543 P. 2d 1221. Goldberg V. Kelly, 397 U.S. 254, 90 S.Ct. 1011, 25 L. Ed. 2d 287. Furthermore, Plaintiff States because of these FAlse Charges, the Failer of Jackie Crawford's Code OF PENAL Discipline PlaintiFF has Loss his right to Program, Loss of 180 days of Statutory good time, 180 days

Administrative Segregation, and the Transfer to Maximum Custody by Lt. Johnson As Punishment without any evidence to Support the Finding of guilty as Lt. Johnson Stated ON Plaintiff's write-ups. Furthermore Plaintiff States that Lt. Johnson devied me the right to CAll witnesses (StAFF) to rebutt these False Charges, and that Plaintiff's hearing WAS held About 6:45 pm in order so that Plaintiff Could Not have his witnesses, Lt. Johnson Stated he was Taking these Charges Personality this Statement is Prejudicial by the hearing body, For the reason he took his disciplinary Action on Plaintiff. (Amendment XIV Section I.) AND EQUAL Protection of the LAW. Dorsey V. Solomon, 435 F. Supp, 725, 733. BOYNE V. DICKERSON, 80 Nev. 160, 390 P. 2d 225, 227, Also because of Jackie Crawford AND Lt. Johnson's Failure to Follow their OWN Code of Penal Discipline rules and Regulations Plaintiff has loss his Chance of employment at Southern Desert's Prison industry Making Minimum Wage, the right to free Access to the Legal Library. Further PlaintiFf States that Yo MOFFIH UNLAWFULLY AND MALICOUSLY let AN INMATE TAKE Plaintiff's Personal Property. That on December 29th 2003 he was rolled-up in Order to be Transferred to Ely State Prison. Plaintiff has Completed his Administrative relief thorough the Brievance, Appeals Process only to be devied or Never Answered. On December 29, 2003 myT.V., radio were in good working order until So Moffitt rolled-up my Property. Sometime between December 29, 2003 to JANUARY 12, 2004 when Plaintiff received his T.K., rAdio

Their has been No Sound on his T.V. or radio, All of Plaintiff's grievances have been devied. Moffitt has Violated Plaintiff's right under 5th Amendment, NRS 197. 200. Oppression under Color of Office. (1) AN Officer, or a person fretending to be an Officer, who unlawfully and Malicously, under Pretense or Color of Official Authority: (b) Seizes or levies upon Another's Property; 2 AN Officer or Person Committing oppression Shall be Punished; (1) where Physical Force or the immediate Threat of Physical Force is used, For a Category (D) Felony as Provided in NRS 193. 130 (b) Where No Physical Force or immediate threat of Physical Force is used, For a gross Misdemeanor.

(1911 C. & P \$ 541; RL & 6806; NCL & 10487-NRS A 1967, 462; 1995, 1172) NRS 209-243, NRS 208.085. Plaintiff States that it has been over 7 months that he has been without Sound Subjecting me to Cruel and Unjust hardship by Misuse an Abues of Authority or Power.

DUNFEE V. BASKIN-ROBBINS, INC. 221 MONT. 447, 720 P.2d 1148, 1155.

Further Plaintiff States that YoV. Hime was Threatening ME. When Yo Himes worked unit 4 At Southern Desert he came into my Cell 4-B-34, Kicked my bed, told me I coulden't sleep, when he worked in the I.D. room he Threatened to Put me into Admin. Segregation For Talking to Yo Is. Morris when she worked unit 4. Yo V. Hime Stated he diden't care, No matter what it takes, then on October 17, 2003 Yo V. Hime came up to me at the infirmary, told me I was Stalking Yo Morris.

AND WAS Ordered to go to the yard by Sov. Hine, So I did, ON the Same day Oct 17,2003 Called Sgt. Figaroa, told him I WAS Stalking % IS. Morris, I WAS Charged with STALKING AND PUT INTO Admin. Segregation. ON Oct 22,03 I received my Notice of Charges, their was Nothing About Stalking. % V. Hine inFluenced % B. Morris to File False Charges because the Plaintiff refused Sexual Advances made by % Is Morris in Violation of Federal LAW (Title VIII of 1964 Civil Rights Act) AND Commonly by State Statutes; e.g. Mass E.L. c. 15/B, & 1 (18)., 42 U.S.C.A. & 2000e et seg., e.g. Tomkins v. Public Service Electric & BAS CO., C.A.N. J., 568 F. 2d 1044. Furthermore Plaintiff States that % Is. Morris was having intercourse with inmates, Officer's At Southern Desert FACT When Yo Morris worked unit 4 She told me to get behind her because she could see if anyone was Comming into the unit; She would Also say she was not turther To Morris Asked me if she had A P. H. A.T. Pussy, She Would Show me the out-Line of her Vagina as to requesting me to have Sexual intercourse with her, So V. Hine KNEW % Is. Morris was having intercourse at the Prison, Since I refused her Sexual Advances % V. Hime influenced her to File False Charges on Plaintiff. Therefore under Federal LAW, (Title VIII OF 1964 Civil Rights Act) & B. Morris has Violated Plaistiff's Rights As type of employment discrimin-Ation, includes Sexual Advances, requests For Sexual Favors, other Verbal or Physical Conduct of a Sexual Nature Prohibited by Federal LAW, Commonly by State Statutes;

e.g., MASS. B.L. C. 151 B, \$ 1 (18.) Furthermore Plaint: FF States that because of You Hime illegal Act's Violated NRS 197-010; bribery of executive or Administrative Officer, A Person who gives, Offers or Promises, directive or indirectly, any Compensation, gratuity or reward to any executive or Administrative Officer of the State, with the intent to influence him with respect to any Act, decision, Vote, opinion or other Proceeding, As Such Officer, is guilty of a Category C Felony and Shall be Punished 15 Provided in NRS 193.130. U.S. V. Dordon, 641 F. 2d 1289 (9th Cir 1981) AND NRS 197, OZO SAME AS NRS 197.010, 199.010, 218.590, with intent to inFluence e him with respect to any Act, decision. NRS 197.130 FAlse report by Public Officer. NRS 197, 200 Oppression under color of Office. (d) does my Act Whereby Another Person is injured in his Person, Property or rights. NRS 209, 243(b).

CONCLUSION

Plaintiff States under these Extraordinary Performances of Ministerial Acts or MANDATORY duty where their is A Clear legal right in Plaintiff, a Corresponding duty in defendants and a want of any other Appropriate and Adadequate remedy. Cohen v. Ford, 19 Pa. Cmwlth. 417, 339 A. 2d 175, 177.

///// ///// ///// The remedy of MANDAMUS is a drastic one, to be invoked ONLY in extraordinary Situations. BANKERS LIFE & CAS. CO. VS. Holland, 346 U.S. 379, 382-385, 74 S. Ct. 145, 147-194, 98 L.Ed. 106; EX Parte Fahey, 332 U.S. 258, 259, 67 S. Ct. 1558, 1559, 9/ L.Ed. 2041. The writ has Traditionally been used in Federal Courts Only to Confine an inferior Court to a lawful exercise of its Prescribed jurisdiction or to Compelit to exercise its Authority when it its duty to do So. Will V. United States, 389 U.S. At 95, 88 S. Ct., 273, quoting Roche VS. Evaporated Milk Assn., 319 U.S. 21, 26, 63 S.Ct. 938, 941, 87 L.Ed. 1185.

Prayer For Relief

Accordingly, Plaintiff respectfully request that this Court Issue his extraordinary writ of Mandamus brough before the Court so that he may be discharged from his unconstitutional Confinement and Brant any and All relief the Court deems just and Proper, to include the Prosecution of All the Officer's Named in this writ for the Violations of Plaintiff Rights. Furthermore Plaintiff moves this Court for an Order to Transfer Plaintiff back to Southern Deseit Correction Center Where he Shall receive All of his Property that has been damaged, or taken From him, All Charges be dismissed and takening off Plaintiff records.

///// ////// ////// ////// (2)

ROY D. MORAEA Iumate NO. 315 P.O. BOX 1989 Ely Nevada 89301

FILED

DISTRICT COURT SEP 27 8 13 AM "U4 CIARK COUNTY, NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA PlaintiFF

R. Irvin,

J. Oxborrow,

C.C.W. Chambliss

Defendant(s)

Supplemental Act

COMES NOW, ROY D. MORABA, PlAINTIFF, IN the Obove entitled Cause of Action, and hereby Submits his Points and Authorities Filed in Support of his Supple-MENTAL Act For the Court's review and Consideration, AND respectfully Shows the Following:

Points And Authorities

IN relationship to Plaintiff's extraordinary writ of MANDAMUS, Supplemental Act and Violations of the Fifth AND Forteeth Amendments to the United States Constitution; Procedural Due Process And Violation of equal Protection

ADF the LAW.

1) That on July 8,2004 CASEWORKER Chambliss CAME to my cell door 6-B-29 At Ely State Prison, Asked me if I WANTED to move to 7-B a Single Cell, he said it was up to me AND that I dident have to move, I told him NO but that I would move to unit 7-A because it is Not a lock-down unit he said OK, And on the same day I was told to move to Unit ?- B. By J. Oxborrow And

I told him I dident want to move he said OK. Then ON July 9, 2004 I received a Notice of Charges For refusing to bed move. On July 10, 2004 Planitiff Filed his Informal Brievance Stating that my rights are being Violated because I was told by CASEWORKER Chambliss that I diden't have to move, that is was up to me And Also their is AN Black, White inmate here in unit 6-B that refused to move and they Never got a write-up, me being a Mexican I get a write-up this is discrimination as I stated in my grievance AND Also a Violation of my right to equal Protection of the LAW. Furthermore Plaintiff States that on or About July 14,2004 My grievance was devied and Casework R. Irvin came to my cell door, Said that I was explained the Procedure AND I Know that in Fact that NO one explained Anything to me. She got these Officers to Say that they explained the Procedure to me, And this is a Violation of NRS 197.130, NRS 197.140 False report by Public Officer. Every Public Officer who Shall Knowingly make any False or misleading Statement in ANY OFFICIAL report of Statement, under circumstances Not otherwise Prohibited by LAW, Shall be guilty of a gross Misdemennor.

[1911 CQ P & 84; RL \$ 6349; NCL \$ 10033] NRS 197,140 Public Officer MAKING False Certificate. Every Public Officer who, being Authorized by LAW to MAKE or give certificate or other writing, Shall knowingly make AND deliver As true such a Certificate or writing Containing ANY Statement which he Knows to be False, in a case where

the Punishment thereof is Not expressly Prescribed by LAW (CONTINUATION) (2)

CONTINUATION PAGE 2.

Shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P & 110; RL \$ 6375; NCL \$ 10059]

Plaintiff Also States that C.C.W. R. Irvin infuenced these Officer's in to Stating that they explained the Procedure's to me in Violation of NRS 197.010; bribery of executive or Administrative Officer, A Person Who gives, Offers or fromises, directive or indirectly any Compensation, gratuity or reward to any executive or Administrative Officer of the State, with the intent to influence him with respect to ANY Act, decision, vote, Opinion or other Proceeding, As Such Officer, is guilty of a Category C telony and Shall be Punished as Provided in NRS 193. 130 U.S. V. Eordon, 641 F.2d 1289 (9th Cir. 1981) AND NRS 197.020 NRS 197.010, 199.010, 218. 590, with intent to influence him with respect to any Act, decision. NRS 197, 130 False report by Public Officer. NRS 197.200 Oppression under color of Office. (d) does Any Act whereby Another Person is injured in his Person, Property or rights. NRS 209,243(b).

CONCLUSION

Plaintiff respectfully request that this court issue his Supplemental Act brough before the Court so that he may be discharged from his unconstitutional Confinement and Erant any, all relief the court deems just and Proper, to include the Prosecution of the Officer's Named in this Supplemental Act For the Violations of Plaintiffs Rights. Furthermore Plaintiff moves this Court For an Order to Transfer Plaintiff to Southern Desert Correctional Center.

ROY D. MORAGA INMATE NO. 315 Ely, NEVADA 89301 E.S. P. P.O. BOX 1989

> DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA PlaintIFF

٧S,

R. Irvin,

J. Oxborrow,

C.C.W. Chambliss.

CASE NO. ____ Dept NO. ____ Docket ____

DEFENDANTS) AffidAvit OF ROY D. MORABA

I, ROY D. MORAGA, Plaintiff, being first duly sworn under Penalty of Perjury, deposes and Avers that; 1.) That I am the Plaintiff in the Above-entitled Cause of Action and the Foregoing of this Supplemental Act are true and Correct to the best of his Knowledge.

Roy D. Moraga 31584 E. S. P. P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Executed, this 15th day of August, 2004 At Ely State Prison, Ely, Nevada Under Penalty of Perjury, Pursuant to N'RS 208.165

Roy D. Moraga

//// //// //// ////

(4.)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned Certifies that he Served a copy of the foregoing by Mailing Said Copy to:

Brian Sandoval, Attorney Edeneral 100 N. CARSON Street CARSON City, Nevada 89701-4714

County Clerk P.O. BOX 551601 200 S. Third Street LAS VegAS, NevAdA 89155-1601

District Attorney's Office 200 South Third Street LAS Vegas, Nevada 89155

Dated this 15th day of August, 2004

Roy D. Moraga 31584 E.S.R. P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 87301

ROY DANIELS ARAGA#31584 E. S. P. P.O. BEX 7989 Ely, NevAdA 89301 DeFendant Pro se

FILED

DISTRICT COURT 18 6 47 AM 'UY

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, Changing

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaint: FF, | CASE NO. C92174

11-1-04

Dept No. VIII

ROY DANIELS MORAGA, DOCKET M

Defendant. Date of Hearing:

Time of HEAring:

MOTION AND ORDER FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND REINSTATE MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT

COMES NOW the Defendant, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, Pro Se, AND hereby moves this Honorable Court for AN Order for FAILURE to Prosecute And Reinstate his Motion to VACATE ANd/or Amend Judgment.

This Motion is made and based upon the papers And Pleadings ON File in this case and the Attached Points and Authorities. Dated this ILth day of October, 2004.

Respectfully Submitted,

Roy D. Moraga Roy D. MORAGA* 31584 DeFendant Pro Se

FAUL CALL VIII

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CORNETY CLIT

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

ON October 31, 2002, DeFendant's Motion to VACATE ANd/or Amend Judgment was Filed.

At a status Check hearing on February 5, 2003, the Court set the Following briefing Schedule:

4-9-03 opening brief due;

6-18-03 Answering brief due;

7-9-03 Reply brief due:

The Court set 7-23-03 For Argument: Post Conviction
Relief. See Exhibit "A", the Criminal Court Minutes From
the hearing. For the reasons set forth below, Defendant
Asserts his right to have this Motion reinstated For
Failure to Prosecute and hereby Moves the Court For an
Order to reschedule All the briefings in this Case, and
Further Defendant Moves this Court to reinstate All
the Exhibit's set Forth in his Motion and Order For
Failure to Prosecute and Reinstate Motion to Vacate and/
or Amend Judgment.

Dated this IL the day of October, 2004.

Respectfully Submitted

Roy D. Moraga

ROY D. MORAGA * 31584

Defendant fro se

ROY D. MORAGA#31584 E.S. P. P. O. B 1989 Ely, NevAdA 89301 DeFendant Pro se

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

PlaintiFF, CASE NO. C92174

Dept No. VIII

ROY DANIELS MORAGA | Docket M

DEFENDANT. | AFFIDAVIT OF DEFENDANT

I, ROY DANIELS MOTAGA, being First duly Sworn Under Penalty of Perjury, deposes and Avers that;

- 1. That I am the defendant in the Above entitled case.
- a. That I Am incarcerated at Ely State Prison, Ely Nevada.
- 3. That I AM A laymen of the LAW, CANNOT LitigAte this Action Without Legal Counsel.
- 4. That I make this Affidavit in Support of All the Pleadings, And Motions, And Order's in this CASE.

I understand that a False Statement in this Affidavit Shall Subject me to PENAlties For Perjury.

Further, Your Affiant Sayeth Naught.

Roy D. Moraga 31584 E. S.P. P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Executed this ILth day of October, 2004 At Ely State Prison under Penalty of Perjury Pursuant to the Provisions of NRS 208.165

Roy D. Morago 31584 E. S. P. P. O. Box 1989

Ely Nevada 89301

Defendant Pro se

IN CONClusion, defendant includes by reference thereto, All exhibits, Affidavit and arguments heretofore Furnished this Honorable Court in these Proceedings, as Fully and to the Same extent that they would have were they Sct Forth hereafter, in this Place.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I, Roy Daniels Moraga, do hereby certify that I mailed a true and Correct Copy of the Foregoing Motion and Order For Failure to Prosecute and Reinstate Motion to Vacate and or Amend Judgment to the Following:

District Attorney's Office 200 South Third Street, Suite 701 Post Office Box 552212 LAS Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212

> by: Roy D. Moraga Roy D. MORAGA* 31584 Defendant <u>fro se</u>

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

On October 31, 2002, Defendant's MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT was filed.

At a status check hearing on February 5, 2003, the Court set the following briefing schedule:

4-9-03 Opening brief due;

6-18-03 Answering brief due;

7-9-03 Reply brief due.

The Court set 7-23-03 for ARGUMENT: POST-CONVICTION RELIEF. See EXHIBIT "A", the CRIMINAL COURT MINUTES from the 2-5-03 hearing.

For the reasons set forth below, Defendant asserts his right to be personally present at the July 23, 2003 hearing on his motion, and hereby moves the Court for an Order to transport and produce Defendant for the hearing.

ARGUMENT

I. THE ABSENCE OF DEFENDANT AT THE HEARING WOULD VIOLATE HIS RIGHTS UNDER THE CONFRONTATION AND DUE PROCESS CLAUSES OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION (5TH, 6TH & 14TH AMENDMENTS)

The Nevada Supreme Court has long recognized the right of an accused to be present during the presentation of evidence in his case, and that his absence violates his rights under the Confrontation and Due Process Clauses of the U.S. Constitution. In <u>Kirksey</u> v. State, 923 P.2d 1102 (Nev.1996), they wrote:

"The right to be present is rooted in the Confrontation Clause and the Due Process Clause of the Federal Constitution. The confrontation aspect arises when the proceeding involves the presentation of evidence. <u>United States v. Gagnon</u>, (citations omitted). The due process aspect has been recognized only to the extent that a fair and just hearing would be thwarted by the defendant's absence. *Id.*"

Exhibit "A"

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MOTN ROY DANIELS MORAGA #31584 Southern Desert Correctional Center Post Office Box 208 Indian Springs, Nevada 89070 Defendant pro se

FILED

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Case No. C92174

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

Dept. No. VIII

vs.

Docket

11-13-02

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ROY DANIELS MORAGA,

Date of Hearing:

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Time of Hearing:

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MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT

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COMES NOW the Defendant, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, pro se, and pursuant to Warden v. Peters, 429 P.2d 549 (Nev.1967); FRCP Rule

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60(b)(4); NRCP 60(b)(3); and the Due Process and Double Jeopardy

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Clauses of the U.S. Constitution (5th and 14th Amendments), hereby

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moves this Honorable Court to vacate and/or amend the Amended

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This motion is made and based upon the papers and pleadings on

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file in this case and the attached Points and Authorities. DATED this 28th day of October, 2002.

Judgment of Conviction in the above-entitled case.

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Respectfully submitted,

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Roy Ø. Moraga #31/384

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Defendant pro se

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Exhibit "B"

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ORDR
    ROY DANIELS MORAGA #31584
    Southern Desert Correctional Center
    Post Office Box 208
    Indian Springs, Nevada 89070
    Defendant pro se
                              DISTRICT COURT
 5
                           CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
 6
 7
    THE STATE OF NEVADA,
                                                  C92174
                                        Case No.
 8
                                        Dept. No. VIII
                   Plaintiff,
 9
                                        Docket
         vs.
10
    ROY DANIELS MORAGA,
11
                   Defendant.
                                        ORDER TO TRANSPORT
12
13
    To:
         ROBERT HILDRETH, Warden
         Southern Desert Correctional Center
14
         U.S. Highway 95 & Cold Creek Road
         Post Office Box 208
15
         Indian Springs, Nevada 89070
16
         IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that application
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    has been duly made by the Defendant, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, NDOC No.
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19
    31584, in proper person, showing the necessity that said Defendant,
    presently incarcerated at the Southern Desert Correctional Center,
20
    Indian Springs, Nevada, be brought before the Court for hearing on
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    his MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT in the above-entitled
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    action. Now therefore;
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    ///
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    ///
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    ///
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    ///
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             Exhibit "o"
    ///
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VlAINTIFF'S ROY DANIELS MORAGA #31584 E. S. P. P.O. BOX Copy Stamp, File, send Ely NevAdA 89301 DeFendant Pro Se BACK

> DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA

V5.

ROY DANIELS MORAGA, DOCKET

Plaintiff, CASE NO. C92174

Dept No. VIII

DEFENDANT. | DATE OF HEAVING:

Time of HEAVING:

MOTION AND ORDER FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND REINSTATE MOTION TO VACATE AND SOR AMEND JUDGMENT

COMES NOW the DeFendant, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, Pro Se, AND hereby moves this Honorable Court For AN Order For FAILURE to Prosecute AND Reinstate his Motion to VACATE AND/OF AMEND Judgment.

This Motion is made and based upon the papers And Pleadings ON File in this case and the Attached Points and Authorities. Dated this 11th day of October, 2004.

Respectfully Submitted,

Roy D. Moraga Roy D. MORAGA* 31584 DeFendant Pro Se

16,1

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

FILED

2004 GCT 19 PM 3: 13

ROY D. MORAGA, Appellant, vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent. Supreme Court No. 42828

District Court Case No.,

C092312ERK

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

I, Janette M. Bloom, the duly appointed and qualified Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true and correct copy of the Judgment in this matter.

JUDGMENT

The court being fully advised in the premises and the law, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed, as follows: "ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED."

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 15th day of September, 2004.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at my Office in Carson City, Nevada, this 12th day of October, 2004.

Janette M. Bloom, Supreme Court Clerk

Bv:

Chief Deputy Clerk

JUDGMENT ENTERED

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RESTRACTO

OCT 1 to 2004

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

No. 42828

FILED

SEP 15 2004

ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE



This is a proper person appeal from an order of the district court denying appellant Roy D. Moraga's motion for release of DNA evidence under the Nevada Open Records Act. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Lee A. Gates, Judge.

On July 7, 1990, the district court convicted Moraga, pursuant to a jury verdict, of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. The district court sentenced Moraga to serve a term of life without the possibility of parole in the Nevada State Prison. This court affirmed the conviction but issued an order of remand to resentence Moraga. The remittitur issued on September 17, 1991. An amended judgment of conviction was entered on November 13, 1991, whereby Moraga was sentenced to two consecutive ten-year terms in the Nevada State Prison for the burglary offenses and a consecutive life term with the possibility of parole after five years for one of the sexual assault counts.

¹Moraga v. State, Docket No. 21488 (Order of Remand, August 27, 1991). We remanded Moraga's appeal because he was convicted of four separate offenses, yet received only one sentence.

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

04-16912

The district court also adjudicated Moraga as a habitual criminal, sentencing him to a consecutive term of life without the possibility of parole for the second sexual assault count. This court dismissed Moraga's appeal from the amended judgment of conviction.² The remittitur issued on October 24, 1995.

On February 20, 1996, Moraga filed a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. He asserted, among other claims, that his counsel was ineffective for failing to have the blood and semen samples tested to exclude him as a possible source of the semen collected from the victim. On September 6, 1996, the district court denied Moraga's petition. Moraga's subsequent appeal was docketed in this court in Docket No. 29321. On April 30, 1998, Moraga filed a motion to correct an illegal sentence. The district court denied the motion. Moraga's appeal was docketed in this court as Docket No. 32542. This court dismissed both appeals.³

On December 16, 2003, Moraga filed a motion for release of DNA evidence under the Nevada Open Records Act⁴ in the district court. ⁵

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

²Moraga v. State, Docket No. 22901 (Order Dismissing Appeal, October 4, 1995).

³Moraga v. State, Docket Nos., 29321, 32542 (Order Dismissing Appeals, April 20, 1999).

⁴NRS 239.010.

⁵Moraga labeled his petition a motion for release of DNA evidence under the Nevada Open Records Act. However, because he challenged his conviction and sentence, we construe Moraga's motion as a post-conviction continued on next page . . .

The State opposed the motion. On January 5, 2004, the district court conducted a hearing to listen to arguments of counsel regarding Moraga's motion. During that hearing, the judge noted that Moraga's defense at trial was that the sexual contact between him and the victim was consensual, and thus identity was not at issue. On January 7, 2004, the district court denied Moraga's motion.⁶ This appeal followed.

Moraga filed his motion more than eight years after this court issued the remittitur from his direct appeal of his amended judgment of conviction. Thus, Moraga's motion was untimely filed. Moreover, Moraga's motion was successive because he had previously filed a habeas corpus petition. Moraga's motion was procedurally barred absent a demonstration of good cause and prejudice.

Moraga offers no explanation for the delay in filing his motion or why he did not assert his claim in his previous habeas corpus petition.

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

 $[\]dots$ continued

petition for a writ of habeas corpus. See NRS 34.724(2)(b) (stating that a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus "[c]omprehends and takes the place of all other common-law, statutory or other remedies which have been available for challenging the validity of the conviction or sentence, and must be used exclusively in place of them").

⁶We note that Moraga's motion falls outside the purview of NRS 239.010.

⁷See NRS 34.726(1).

⁸See NRS 34.810(1)(b)(2); NRS 34.810(2).

⁹See NRS 34.726(1); NRS 34.810(3).

Based upon our review of the record on appeal, we conclude Moraga has not demonstrated good cause to excuse his procedural defaults.

Having reviewed the record on appeal, and for the reasons set forth above, we conclude that Moraga is not entitled to relief and that briefing and oral argument are unwarranted. 10 Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.¹¹

J. Agosti J.

cc: Hon. Lee A. Gates, District Judge Roy D. Moraga Attorney General Brian Sandoval/Carson City

Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger Clark County Clerk

Gibbons

¹⁰See Luckett v. Warden, 91 Nev. 681, 682, 541 P.2d 910, 911 (1975).

¹¹We have reviewed all documents that Moraga has submitted in proper person to the clerk of this court in this matter, and we conclude that no relief based upon those submissions is warranted.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA, Appellant, VS. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.

Supreme Court No. 42828

District Court Case No. C092174

REMITTITUR

TO: Shirley Parraguirre, Clark County Clerk

Pursuant to the rules of this court, enclosed are the following:

Certified copy of Judgment and Opinion/Order. Receipt for Remittitur.

DATE: October 12, 2004

Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of Court

cc: Hon, Lee A. Gates, District Judge Attorney General Brian Sandoval/Carson City Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger Roy D. Moraga

RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR

Received of Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, the

REMITTITUR issued in the above-entitled cause, on

County Clerk

for the for the DEC 15 11 57 RM '04

CLERK

STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

As a preliminary matter, Respondents expressly deny each and every factual allegation contained in Moraga's filings save and except those expressly found to exist by a Nevada court of competent jurisdiction.

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PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Based upon Moraga's request for Mandamus, it appears that Moraga was accused of stalking a corrections officer while he was incarcerated at the Southern Desert Correctional Center. Moraga claims that he was charged with stalking the officer and that as a result of the findings of the disciplinary panel, he was transferred to Ely State Prison. Moraga now challenges the prison disciplinary proceedings in the instant petition for Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus.

II.

LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. THE INSTANT PETITION IS NOT PROPERLY BEFORE THE COURT

Moraga has filed a petition for Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus. However, such extraordinary relief is not allowed in this instance. NRS 34.160 states that the writ of mandamus may be issued to "compel the performance of an act which the law especially enjoins as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station. . ." With regards to this statute, the Nevada Supreme Court has held that mandamus will not issue unless a clear legal right to the relief sought is shown. State ex rel. Conklin v. Buckingham, 58 Nev. 450, 83 P.2d 462, 463 (1938). In Gill v. State ex rel. Booher, 75 Nev. 448, 451, 345 P.2d 421, 422 (1959), the Court held, "Mandamus is a remedy which may be invoked to cause an administrative officer to perform a ministerial act when the duty to perform such act is clear."

Moraga's petition does not identify what act the law specifically enjoins as a duty in this matter, nor has he shown that he has a clear legal right to the relief he seeks. Accordingly, the instant petition is not properly before this Court. Moraga's own arguments show that his petition is improper, as he argues that his confinement at Ely State Prison is illegal. To support his argument, Moraga alleges guards at SDCC were retaliating against him because he would not participate in sexual acts with a female guard. Moraga claims his transfer to Ely State Prison is a result of the retribution exhibited by the guards at SDCC. Clearly, Moraga's petition is not proper under NRS 34.160 and the Court should deny the instant petition.

B. HABEAS CORPUS IS THE ONLY REMEDY AVAILABLE TO CHALLENGE A CONVICTION OR SENTENCE.

NRS 34.724(2)(b) provides that a petition for a writ of habeas corpus "comprehends and takes the place of all other common law, statutory or other remedies which have been available for challenging the validity of the conviction or sentence, and must be used exclusively in place of them." Additionally, NRS 34.735 sets out the specific form that is to be used by petitioners seeking habeas relief, directing that a petition substantially follow the form as specified by the legislature. Furthermore, NRS 34.370(4) requires the petitioner to attach "... affidavits, records, or other evidence supporting the allegations in the petition unless the petition cites the cause for failure to attach these materials..." Moraga has not attached any documentation to support his allegations, nor does he attempt to explain why the documentation is not attached.

Just as Moraga's petition fails to meet the statutory requirements for mandamus, it also fails to meet the statutory requirements for a proper habeas petition. Accordingly, the instant petition should be denied.

Moraga's Claims Do Not Warrant Relief

Even if Moraga had properly followed the statutory requirements in the instant matter, his claims would not entitle him to relief. Moraga contends that Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment rights were violated. Moraga bases his claim upon his unsupported allegation that he was accused of stalking a correctional officer at Southern Desert Correction Center (SDCC), but was never charged. He then claims that he was placed into disciplinary segregation and lost statutory good time credits. Moraga also claims that he was transferred into maximum custody at Ely State Prison. Moraga further contends that his TV and radio were damaged between the time he was transferred from SDCC and the time his belongings arrived in Ely. Not only are Moraga's claims bare, conclusory, and completely unsupported by the record, he cannot challenge his transfer from one prison to another through a writ of habeas corpus.

Post-conviction petitions for writs of habeas corpus are limited in scope and are only available to the petitioner who:

- 1. Requests relief from a judgment of conviction or sentence in a criminal case; or
- 2. Challenges the computation of time that he has served pursuant to a judgment of conviction.

NRS 34.720. Such petitions may challenge the validity of current confinement, but not the conditions thereof. <u>Bowen v. Warden</u>, 100 Nev. 489, 490 (1984)(citing <u>Director</u>, <u>Dep't Prisons v. Arndt</u>, 98 Nev. 84 (1982); <u>Rogers v. Warden</u>, 84 Nev. 539 (1962); <u>Rainsberger v. Leypoldt</u>, 77 Nev. 399 (1961)). Thus, the Nevada Supreme Court has held that a claim of brutal treatment at the hands of prison officials was not cognizable on a habeas petition, because the claim spoke to the conditions and not the validity of confinement. <u>Rogers</u> at 540. Specific to punitive disciplinary segregation, the imposition of a qualitatively more restrictive type of confinement within the prison only speaks to the conditions of confinement and likewise may not be raised by a habeas corpus petition. <u>Bowen</u> at 490.

Moraga's petition must be dismissed because he cannot challenge his placement in disciplinary segregation by a habeas corpus petition. <u>Bowen</u> is directly on point. There is no indication that Moraga has been sanctioned in any way, shape, or form. Moraga has made only bare and conclusory statements, yet has failed to file any documentation whatsoever to support his claims. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that such claims do not warrant relief. <u>Hargrove v. State</u>, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984). Other than making the bare assertion that his computation of time has been effected, Moraga has failed to show how his any of his claims warrant relief or that any of his constitutional rights have actually been violated. As such, his allegations speak only to the conditions of his confinement and not the validity of his confinement; therefore, his petition exceeds the scope of the habeas statute and the petition must be dismissed.

B. RESPONDENTS DID NOT VIOLATE THE CODE OF PENAL DISCIPLINE

Moraga further argues that his Due Process rights have been violated due to various violations of the Code of Penal Discipline (hereinafter, the Code). Moraga lists the portions of the code which he feels were violated by prison officials. Moraga ignores the preliminary information provided in the Code dealing specifically with the rights associated thereto. On page 3 of the Code, Section D: Clarification of Procedures, specifically informs:

It is not intended that the establishment of this Code create any right or interest in life, liberty, or property, or establish the basis for any cause of action against the State . . . officers or employees. The Code does not create any liberty interest on behalf of inmates nor is any liberty interest in favor of any inmate to be assumed from any part of the Code.

The Code specifically states that a liberty interest is not created by the creation of the Code. In the paragraph following the above, the drafters of the Code inform Nevada inmates:

Reliance on any published standard, the use of mandatory language, if such exists, or the creation of procedures related to the conduct of the disciplinary process, including but not limited to timeframes . . . is solely for the purpose of providing guidance for employees and should not be considered representative of the manner in which the NDOP has chose to exercise its discretion in such matters. The Failure of any employee of the NDOP to follow

any procedure should not result in any mandatory outcome, e.g., dismissal of charges, but should be one of many factors to be considered in exercising jurisdiction as to the outcome of any violation.

In situations similar to the instant case, the United States Supreme Court has held that Due Process is not implicated when a statute does not create a liberty interest in existing freedom or a presumption of release, or a presumption of continued enjoyment of a presently-existing right. In Meachum v. Fano, 427 U.S. 215 (1976) the Supreme Court, in rejecting the argument that Wolff v. McDonnell, supra, controlled, held that Due Process is *not* implicated when a prisoner is transferred from one prison facility to another which maintains conditions arguably substantially less favorable than the first. While the transfer represented a change in conditions having a substantial adverse impact on the prisoner, even a "substantial deprivation", Due Process was not implicated because the Massachusetts statute did not create any right or liberty interest, expectation of right or liberty interest, or any presumption of the continuation of existing conditions, or a presumption of future happenings. Creating no right or presumption, the statute did not implicate Due Process:

Here, Massachusetts law conferred no right on the prisoner to remain in the prison to which he was initially assigned, defensible only upon proof of specific acts of misconduct. Insofar as we are advised, transfers between Massachusetts prisons are not conditioned upon the occurrence of specified events. On the contrary, transfer in a wide variety of circumstances is vested in prison officials...

Meachum, 427 U.S. 226-27. Because the authority to transfer was discretionary, Due Process was not implicated. See, Board of Regents v. Roth, 408 U.S. 564 (1972).

In <u>Sandin v. Connor</u>, 515 U.S. 472 (1995) an inmate was sentenced pursuant to a disciplinary hearing to disciplinary segregation for misconduct while in prison. The Ninth Circuit reversed the district court's summary judgment for the prison officials, and found that an inmate has a liberty interest in remaining free from disciplinary segregation citing <u>Wolff</u>,

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supra. The Supreme Court reversed and found that no such Due Process right existed either because of the change in conditions or because of the regulation permitting the discipline system. Apparently believing that the emphasis on finding liberty interests in mandatory statutory language had created unnecessary litigation, and believing that "liberty interest" litigation had gotten out of control, "the Court [having] encouraged prisoners to comb regulations in search of mandatory language on which to base entitlements to various stateconferred privileges," Sandin, 515 U.S. at 481, the Court reigned in the test for liberty interest litigation. The court rejected the assertion that any action taken for a punitive reason encroaches on a liberty interest. The Court found that disciplinary punishment in a prison setting effectuates prison management and prisoner rehabilitative goals, and that it falls within the expected perimeters of the sentence imposed by a court of law. The Court held that sentencing the Petitioner to disciplinary segregation did not present an atypical, significant deprivation in which a state might create a liberty interest. The segregation did not constitute a major change in conditions.

Moraga makes a number of accusations, arguing that NDOC violated its own policies However, he does not provide any supporting and Moraga's constitutional rights. documentation whatsoever to bolster his claims. Accordingly, his claims are nothing more than bare and conclusory arguments that do not warrant relief. See Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984).

C. SUPPLEMENTAL ACT

Moraga has also filed a "supplemental act." The State interprets this to be a supplement to Moraga's invalid petition for mandamus. In the supplement, Moraga contends that he was transferred to a cell at Ely State Prison that he did not want to be transferred to. As with the rest of Moraga's petition, the claim in the "supplemental act" is without merit and should be denied.

The very face of Moraga's claim shows that it is suspect. He asks this court to believe that he was allowed to choose the type of cell he wanted to be placed in (lockdown versus non-lockdown). It seems highly dubious that a maximum security prison facility would allow an inmate to choose whether he would be placed in a lockdown cell or in a cell with more freedom. Additionally, Moraga claims that he is being singled out because he is a Mexican and that inmates of other ethnicities are not being treated the same way he is. Moraga again fails to support his claims. Moraga's claims amount to nothing more than a fishing expedition and witch hunt at the expense of NDOC employees that he has had problems with. As Moraga has failed to meet his burdens under the controlling law, the instant petition should be denied.

III

Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101

CONCLUSION

Not only is Moraga's petition improperly before the court, but as the foregoing arguments show, he was provided with the minimum procedural safeguards as required by the Constitution. Not only were Moraga's various constitutional rights not violated, they were not even implicated by the disciplinary process in the instant case. Moraga has failed to meet his burdens under the various statutes and case law, accordingly, the instant petition should be denied.

DATED this 15 day of December, 2004.

> **BRIAN SANDOVAL** Attorney General

Debuty Attorney General

Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I do hereby certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General and that on the day of December, 2004, I served a true and accurate copy of the foregoing **State's Response to Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus** by mailing via United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to:

Roy Daniels Moraga #31584 Ely State Prison P. O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Anic Matthews
An Employee of the

Office of the Attorney General

ROY D. MORA # 31584 E.S.R. BO. Bo Ely Nevada 87301

Plaint, FF IN Pro Per

Addition to blinging .

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEWY DA 2 07 PM '05

ROY DANIELS MORAGA

PLAINTIFF

CASE NO. C92194 Dept NO. VIII

JACKIE Crawford, et al. S.D.C.C. AND STAFF, NDOC

DeFendants

Reply To STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

OF MANDAMUS AND MOTION TO DISMISS

Comes NOW The Plaintiff, Roy Daniels MORAGA, Pro Les. And hereby Moves this Honorable Court to Grant his Motion to dismiss And Reply to State's Response to Extraordinary writ of MANDAMUS.

THIS Motion is based upon the Points and Authorities Pleadings And Papers Filed in this CASE.

Dated this __ day of December 2004.

Kespectfully Submitted, Roy D. Moraga Roy D. MORAGA = 31584 PlaintiFF fro Per

AN 03 2005

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

ON or About August 26, 2004 Shirley B. Tarraguirre, County Clerk Sent my Motion For Extraordinary writ OF MANdAMUS to Chirstina Hinds, ESQ Stating rule 3.70 Ms. Parraguirre Also Filed my Motion under CASE NO. C92174. This CASE NO. Should have Never been Put on this Complaint As You shall see From the Exhibit's Attached herein. Second this Mandamus is A Criminal Complaint Against Jackie Crawford, Staff At Southern Desert and N. D. O.C. Under NRS 197. 130, NRS 197. 200 (D) AND NRS 197-140 AND the State, or it's Attorney(s) Should Know that a Criminal Complaint CAN Not be Filed ON a writ of habeas Corpus Purthermore the Deputy Attorney Beneral, D. Brey Whicker States MORAGA has not Properly identified the Respondents FACT: When MORAGA Filed his writ MORAGA Put Respondents NAMES, AND NOT STATE OF NEVADA AND FACT MORAGA dident ATTACK these MATERIALS OF ANY documentation because MORAGA was going to use them on his Motion For discovery As to MORAGA'S Supplemental brief the Attorney States MORAGA did not want to be Transferred to a Cell At ElyState Prison and that he did not want to be Transferred to-FACT: this Supplemental brief has to do with the Case -Worker R. Irvin MAKING FAlse reports under NRS 189.130 a Criminal Complaint and MORAGA CAN Support these Claims Futher MORAGA STATES he my Not KNOW how to Litigate this Complaint but No one is going to CAIl me a Lier As Bod is my Witness.

CONCLUSION

Not only CAN MORAGA Prove that his Constitutional rights were violated, they did not meet the Minimum Procedural Safeguards as required by the Constitution Furthermore if this Court Should deay this Criminal Complaint then it Should be dismissed because I ROY D. MORAGA Failed to Properly file it as one of a Criminal Complaint and Not because of the Merits, or Failed to Altach Materials and any documentation.

Dated this ___ day of December, 2004
Roy D. Morago

Certificate of Service

The undersigned Certifies that he Served a Copy of the Foregoing by Mailing Said Copy To:

D. Ereg Whicker
Deputy Attorney Eneral
Criminal Justice Division
555 E. Washington Ave* 3900
LAS Vegas, Nevada 89101

Submitted by:

Roy D. Moraga

Roy D. Moraga

Roy D. Moraga

ESP. P. O. Box 1989

Ely, Nevada 89301

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,
Appellant(s),
vs.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C092174 SC No: 61734

RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME

4

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT ROY D. MORAGA # 31584 PROPER PERSON 1200 PRISON RD. LOVELOCK, NV 89419

ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT STEVEN B. WOLFSON, ESQ. DISTRICT ATTORNEY 200 LEWIS AVE. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

C092174 STATE OF NEVADA vs. ROY D. MORAGA

<u>INDEX</u>

VOLUME:	PAGE NUMBER:
1	1 - 220
2	221 - 441
3	442 - 662
4	663 - 882
5	883 - 1101
6	1102 - 1320

VOL	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1117 - 1120
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	442 - 442
4	03/05/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	757 - 758
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	702 - 704
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	764 - 766
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	443 - 445
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF DEFENDANT	705 - 706
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	767 - 768
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	1121 - 1122
5	04/30/1998	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	887 - 888
5	09/27/2004	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	1061 - 1062
1	06/13/1990	AMENDED INFORMATION	118 - 121
3	11/13/1991	AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	461 - 463
4	07/31/1992	ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	670 - 680
4	10/29/1996	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	859 - 861
5	06/15/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	910 - 911
5	09/28/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	947 - 948
5	02/18/2004	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1044 - 1045
6	02/10/2005	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1102 - 1103
6	03/02/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1214 - 1216
6	03/05/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1219 - 1220
6	09/18/2012	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1317 - 1318

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
7	11/09/2012	CERTIFICATE OF COPY AND TRANSMITTAL OF RECORD	
5	02/25/2002	CERTIFICATE OF INMATE'S INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNT	968 - 968
5	01/17/1997	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	886 - 886
4	08/05/1996	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	830 - 830
1	12/28/1989	CRIMINAL BINDOVER	1 - 11
3	01/27/1992	CRIMINAL SETTING SLIP	469 - 469
1	06/27/1990	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	140 - 141
3	11/13/1991	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	464 - 465
3	02/13/1992	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	471 - 471
4	10/07/1996	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	849 - 850
5	06/13/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	907 - 908
5	09/22/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	944 - 945
6	02/10/2005	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	1104 - 1105
7	11/09/2012	DISTRICT COURT MINUTES	
3	02/20/1992	EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	472 - 472
5	02/09/2004	EX PARTE MOTION FOR EXCESS FEES	1030 - 1036
4	02/20/1996	EX PARTE MOTION FOR FEES FOR EXPERT SERVICES	707 - 711
5	09/27/2004	EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1063 - 1069
3	10/03/1991	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	446 - 447
6	01/10/2006	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	1123 - 1124
6	02/08/2007	FINDING OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW	1201 - 1206
4	09/06/1996	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	833 - 838
6	08/13/2012	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1275 - 1281
1	01/09/1990	INFORMATION	12 - 14
1	03/15/1990	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY	42 - 66
1	07/07/1990	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	146 - 147
1	03/13/1990	JURY LIST	41 - 41

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
1	06/04/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO AMEND INFORMATION	85 - 117
4	02/20/1996	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO COMPEL, PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD	712 - 726
1	02/05/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	31 - 34
5	10/18/2004	MOTION AND ORDER FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND REINSTATE MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	1075 - 1082
6	02/22/2006	MOTION AND ORDER TO TRANSPORT AND PRODUCE INMATE FOR HEARING	1169 - 1173
6	03/05/2007	MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL ON APPEAL	1221 - 1222
5	06/01/1998	MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	905 - 906
4	04/11/1996	MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	791 - 794
3	10/03/1991	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	448 - 448
4	02/20/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	727 - 727
4	03/05/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	759 - 759
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	769 - 769
5	02/25/2002	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	969 - 971
6	01/10/2006	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1125 - 1126
4	08/26/1993	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; MOTION FOR AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION TO INCLUDE JAIL TIME CREDITS AND AFFIDAVIT OF PETITION	683 - 693
6	08/06/2012	MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1257 - 1270
5	12/16/2003	MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	996 - 1006
4	07/21/1992	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	667 - 669
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	770 - 773

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
3	01/02/1992	MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL FOR APPEAL	466 - 468
5	04/30/1998	MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	889 - 890
5	02/25/2002	MOTION TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE AND ORDER	972 - 980
5	08/06/1998	MOTION TO STRIKE	918 - 924
2	09/26/1991	MOTION TO TRANSFER SENTENCING BACK TO DEPARTMENT VII	439 - 441
5	10/31/2002	MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	982 - 987
4	04/09/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	785 - 788
4	08/02/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	826 - 829
5	10/19/2004	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1083 - 1088
6	09/13/2007	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1241 - 1248
4	10/30/1995	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	698 - 701
5	04/30/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	949 - 951
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	952 - 959
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	960 - 967
6	05/02/2005	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	1113 - 1116
3	10/04/1991	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - REMAND	454 - 458
1	06/27/1990	NOTICE OF APPEAL	142 - 143
3	10/30/1991	NOTICE OF APPEAL	460 - 460
4	09/27/1996	NOTICE OF APPEAL	847 - 848
5	06/13/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	909 - 909
5	09/22/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	946 - 946

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
5	02/17/2004	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1038 - 1039
6	02/10/2005	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1106 - 1106
6	03/02/2007	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1217 - 1218
6	09/17/2012	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1312 - 1316
6	02/22/2006	NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS	1174 - 1174
6	02/13/2007	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF DECISION AND ORDER	1207 - 1213
6	08/21/2012	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1282 - 1289
4	04/17/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	796 - 799
4	09/20/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	839 - 846
4	10/28/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	851 - 858
5	05/29/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	901 - 904
5	07/07/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	914 - 917
6	04/08/2005	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	1109 - 1112
5	02/26/2002	NOTICE OF HEARING - CRIMINAL	981 - 981
3	10/03/1991	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	449 - 453
4	03/05/1996	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	760 - 763
1	06/29/1990	ORDER	144 - 145
1	08/02/1990	ORDER	148 - 149
4	08/17/1992	ORDER	681 - 682
6	03/30/2005	ORDER	1107 - 1108
3	02/10/1992	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL	470 - 470
6	03/23/2007	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1239 - 1240
5	06/30/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	912 - 913
5	01/07/2004	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1028 - 1029

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	10/05/2012	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1319 - 1320
5	05/28/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	899 - 900
5	08/27/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO STRIKE	942 - 943
3	10/23/1991	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	459 - 459
5	11/21/2002	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF	988 - 988
5	02/11/2004	ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF EXCESS FEES	1037 - 1037
6	01/12/2006	ORDER FOR PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	1162 - 1162
2	09/13/1991	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE	437 - 438
6	04/21/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1186 - 1187
6	05/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1188 - 1189
6	06/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1199 - 1200
4	08/27/1996	ORDER FOR TRANSCRIPTS	832 - 832
6	01/27/2006	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1167 - 1168
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	473 - 474
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	475 - 476
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	477 - 478
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	479 - 480
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	481 - 482
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	483 - 484
2	01/09/1991	ORDER RELEASING EVIDENCE	435 - 435
1	06/13/1990	ORDER TO AMEND INFORMATION	122 - 122

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
1	02/15/1990	ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	39 - 40
4	04/17/1996	ORDER TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD	800 - 801
2	01/09/1991	PETITION FOR RELEASE OF EVIDENCE	436 - 436
4	02/20/1996	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	728 - 748
6	01/10/2006	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1127 - 1161
1	05/16/1990	PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT (UNFILED) CONFIDENTIAL	75 - 84
1	03/15/1990	PROPOSED VERDICT	71 - 74
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	485 - 485
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	486 - 486
3	02/28/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	487 - 487
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	488 - 488
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	489 - 489
4	08/27/1993	RECEIPT OF COPY	694 - 694
5	12/17/2003	RECEIPT OF COPY	1007 - 1007
4	04/09/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY AND CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	789 - 790
4	04/15/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	795 - 795
4	08/05/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	831 - 831
5	01/05/2004	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1023 - 1027
6	08/28/2012	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1290 - 1297
6	05/24/2006	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1190 - 1198
5	01/05/2005	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND MOTION TO DISMISS	1099 - 1101

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER :
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF APRIL 17, 1996	862 - 866
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 12, 1996	867 - 871
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 21, 1996	872 - 875
1	01/24/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF DECEMBER 26, 1989	15 - 30
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF FEBRUARY 15, 1990	490 - 491
1	02/12/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 11, 1990	35 - 38
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 23, 2006	1223 - 1226
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 5, 2004	1046 - 1052
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 15, 1996	876 - 877
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 19, 1996	878 - 882
1	06/13/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 13, 1990 (UNFILED)	123 - 139
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 26, 2006	1227 - 1233
1	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUED)	150 - 220
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUATION)	221 - 264
3	03/27/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990	520 - 657
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 13, 1990	265 - 387
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 15, 1990	388 - 434
5	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 6, 1996	883 - 885
3	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 7, 1990	658 - 662
4	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 9, 1990	663 - 664
5	05/14/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MAY 11, 1998	1057 - 1060
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 13, 2002	1053 - 1056
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 11, 1991	492 - 494
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 14, 1991	495 - 499
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 21, 1991	500 - 511
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 9, 1991	512 - 514
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF SEPTEMBER 23, 1991	515 - 519

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
4	05/26/1992	REQUEST FOR RECORDS	665 - 666
6	08/28/2012	REQUEST TO FILE EXHIBIT 1	1298 - 1311
4	09/29/1993	SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	695 - 697
5	11/27/2002	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTIO TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	989 - 993
6	03/16/2007	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1234 - 1238
5	12/26/2003	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1008 - 1022
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR TRANSPORT	1175 - 1178
4	04/01/1996	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD, PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION) AND MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	774 - 784
5	05/08/1998	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	891 - 898
6	08/09/2012	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1271 - 1274
6	01/19/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1163 - 1166
6	05/16/2012	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1249 - 1256
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1179 - 1185
5	08/17/1998	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE	925 - 941
5	12/15/2004	STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1089 - 1098
4	06/27/1996	STATE'S SUPPLEMENTAL OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	816 - 822

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
5	06/11/2003	STIPULATION AND ORDER	994 - 995
4	05/20/1996	SUBSTATION OF ATTORNEYS	802 - 803
4	07/16/1996	SUPPLEMENT REPLY AND OPPOSITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	823 - 825
5	09/27/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL ACT	1070 - 1074
4	02/20/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF AND POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	749 - 756
5	02/17/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF TO STATES OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1040 - 1043
4	06/13/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	804 - 815
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT I	67 - 67
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT II	68 - 68
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT III	69 - 69
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT VI	70 - 70

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1	CASE NO. C092174 DEPARTMENT 8 FILED
2	
3	APR-14 8 12 AH 192
4	Lasta Luman
5	in the eighth judicial district court of the state of
6	NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK
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9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)
10	Plaintiff,
11	versus) TRANSCRIPT OF) REPORTER
12	ROY D. MORAGA,
13	Defendant.)
14	
15	
16	HELD BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL J. WENDELL, DISTRICT JUDGE
17	Hearing held this 9th of March, 1990 at 9:00 a.m.
18	
19	
20	APPEARANCES:
21	Plaintiff: DEBORAH J. LIPPIS, ESQ.
22	Defendant: ROGER R. HILLMAN, ESQ.
23	
24	
25	Reported by: Jennifer Marie Sperduti, CSR #293

В

PROCEEDINGS

BY THE COURT: The State of Nevada against Roy Moraga.

He is present with counsel, Mr. Roger
Hillman, and Miss Debbie Lippis representing the
district attorney's office.

This matter is going to trial it looks like on Monday, Counsel.

BY MS. LIPPIS: Yes, your Honor.
State's prepared.

BY MR. HILLMAN: Yes.

BY THE COURT: Monday at 10:00 in this department for trial.

BY MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, sir.

ATTEST: True and accurate transcript.

Jennifu Mais Saidut

COURT REPORTER

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1	DISTRICT COURT					Malina Wagang Lings
2		CLARK COUNT			May 26	11 11 AM '92
3		********			Loretta	CLERK
4	ROY D. MORAGA)			(LERK
5	PETITIONER)	CASE	No.	C-92174	
6	v.)	DEPT	No.	VIII	
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA)				
8	RESPONDENTS)				
9	4)				
[:						

FILED

REQUEST FOR RECORDS

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that, Now comes, ROY D. MORAGA, IN PRO PER, AND RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THIS HONORABLE COURT for an ORDER to get all records and transcripts, pleadings, papers a nd tangible personal property, including any and all discover ys of evidence, and copies of Exhibits in possession of respo ndent, THE STATE OF NEVADA AND RODGER HILLMAN, to be sent at State expense, to Petitioner at his place of confinement in Ely State Prison.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

- PETITIONER, ROY D. MORAGA, has file stamped copies of notice of motion for withdrawal of attorney of record and tra nsfer of records, Dated OCTOBER 3, 1991, at 9:57 am.
- Motion for leave to proceed in forma paupers Dated OCT. 2. 3, 1991, at 9:56 am.
- The petitioner cannot proceed with appeals without said records, and the respondents should have records which petiti oner seems unable to obtain.

(1)

CONCLUSION PETITIONER, Prays this Honorable grant an order requiri ng the respondents to send the records requested as soon as possible. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I hereby certify that I, ROY D. MORAGA, am the Petition er in the above entitled action, and that on the 15th day of May. 1992, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing Motion for records by mailing same to; ROMGER R. HILLMAN Respectfully Submitted Deputy Public Defender Public Defenders Office 309 S. Third Str. P.O.Box 1989 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Ely Nevada, 89301

ROY D. MORAGA P.O.BOX 1989 ELY, NEVADA 89301

ROY D. MORAGA

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PETITIONER

THE STATE OF NEVADA RESPONDANTS

FILED

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR CLARK COUNTY

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Dated this 7th Day of December

CE18

Motion for Returning

Seized Property Case No C 92174

Now Comes, Roy D. Moraga, Before this Honorable Court and hereby moves this Court to direct that certain property of which he is owner, a schedule of which is attacted hereto, and which on Dec. 5,1989 at the Las Vegas, County Jail, in Clark County, was taken from him during booking, and unlawfully seized by Metro officers, whose true names are unknown to Petitioner, and that property be returned him.

The Petitioner further states that the property was seized against his will.

> D. Moraga P.O.Box 1989

ELY, NEVADA 89301

The undersigned declares under the penalty of perjury f 3 | that he is the Petitioner in the aboved named action, that he has 4 read the above pleadings and that the information contained therein is true and correct. 7 Dated this 7th day of December 1992, Ely, Nevada 89301 3 5

PROPERTY TAKEN

- 1. Pair of Boots
- 2. 1. U.N.L.V. Sweatshirt
- 3. l. T-shirt
- 4. l. Levis Jacket
- 5. l. Levis Pants
- 6. l. Pair of socks
- 7. l. Boxer shorts

ED Jul 31 3 48 PM '92 CASE NO. C92174 DOCKET NO. K

REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #001799 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff THE STATE OF NEVADA

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10

Plaintiff, 11

DEPT. NO.

-vs-

ROY D. MORAGA, 13

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Defendant, 15

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ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO

MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY

Hearing Date: 8-3-92 Hearing Time: 9:00 A.M.

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COMES NOW the State of Nevada through REX BELL, Clark County District Attorney, by and through Deputy District Attorney, VICKI J. MONROE, and opposes the defendant's motion for returning seized

property. 24

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CE03 :

This answer is based upon the entire record of these proceedings, the points and authorities attached hereto, and argument of counsel.

DATED this day of July, 1992.

REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #001799

Y: () LUCL

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #00003776

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On December 5, 1989, between the hours of 1:30 a.m. and 5:30 a.m., the defendant entered the victim's residence located at 1000 Dumont, Apt. 227. As there were no signs of forced entry into the apartment, it is believed that the victim's 22 year old daughter left the front door closed but unlocked. Once inside, the defendant took a woman's Seiko watch and approximately \$25 from a coffee table in the living room, an unknown amount of cash from the victim's bedroom dresser, and a key to the apartment which was laying on a table by the front door. The defendant then left the apartment. At approximately 7:30 a.m., the victim returned home and discovered the items missing. Police were contacted and a crime report was submitted. Significantly, the victim's 22 year old daughter was upstairs asleep during the time of the incident.

On December 5, 1989, at approximately noon, the victim (a 46 year old female) was awakened by the defendant knocking at her front door; after informing the defendant that he had awakened her

and to leave, the victim returned to her bed. Approximately 1 3/4 1 hours later, the victim was awakened by a noise in her home; upon investigating, she discovered the defendant on the stairs outside 3 of her bedroom. The defendant grabbed the victim, placing his hand over her mouth and forced her into her bedroom and onto her bed. 5 A struggle ensued and the victim was able to free herself and 6 attempted to flee; however, the defendant pushed her down on the 7 stairs. The defendant grabbed the victim from behind, twisting her arm behind her back, forced her back into her bedroom, threw her 9 onto the bed, and sexually assaulted her by inserting his penis 10 into her vagina. After the defendant ejaculated into the victim's 11 vagina, he allowed her to get up. The victim went downstairs to the kitchen, followed by the defendant; while downstairs, the 13 defendant pushed the victim onto the couch and attempted to have 14 sexual relations with her. The victim was able to free herself. 15 The defendant then instructed the victim to shower and she 16 complied. Upon the victim exiting the shower, the defendant forced 17 her back onto the bed and inserted his penis into her vagina a 18 second time. After ejaculating, the defendant allowed the victim 19 to get up. When the defendant went into the bedroom and began 20 "washing himself", the victim went downstairs and telephonically 21 contacted her daughter, informing her of the attack and asking for 22 police assistance. The defendant came downstairs and left the 23 apartment.

At approximately 2:14 p.m., police detained the defendant in the 900 Block of Sierra Vista; after being positively identified by the victim, he was arrested and transported to the Clark County Detention Center. The victim was transported to the University

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1 | Medical Center and a rape examination completed.

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Defendant plead not guilty and his case proceeded to trial on March 12, 1990, through March 15, 1990. The jury found Defendant guilty of two counts of Burglary and two counts of Sexual Assault.

On June 13, 1990, the Defendant was sentenced to life in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole after being adjudicated a habitual criminal.

Defendant's appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court was denied on August 27, 1991; however, the court remanded the Defendant's case to District Court for resentencing. The Supreme Court found that the District Court had erroneously imposed one sentence for multiple offenses (Exhibit I - attached hereto and incorporated herein).

On October 21, 1991, this Court resentenced Defendant to ten (10) years Nevada State Prison for Count I - Burglary, to run consecutive to Count II - Burglary to run consecutive to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole to Count III - Sexual Assault to run consecutive to life imprisonment without possibility of parole for which Defendant was also adjudicated an habitual criminal.

On January 29, 1992, this Court appointed Mark Bailus to handle any further proceedings.

ARGUMENT

When Defendant was arrested shortly after he sexually assaulted the victim, the police impounded into evidence the clothes he was wearing at the time of the arrest. This property included one pair of cowboy boots, one pair of white socks, one pair blue levi jeans, one gray jacket, one pair white boxer shorts,

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one white "UNLV Rebels" sweater, one white pullover shirt, and one brown elastic knee brace. (Exhibit II, attached hereto and incorporated herein). Several of these clothing items were examined by Linda Errichetto of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Crime Lab. The information recovered was used at trial.

The clothing that is the basis of Defendant's motion was and remains evidence in this case. The State anticipates that Defendant's attorney will file Petitions for Post-Conviction Due to the fact that the clothing is evidence and Defendant's case is still ongoing, the clothing must not be returned to the Defendant.

CONCLUSION

The State respectfully requests that Defendant's motion to return his property be denied.

DATED this 3/ day of July, 1992.

REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada, Bar #001799

VICKI J.

MONROE Deputy District Attorney

Nevada Bar #00003776

I hereby certify that on the \geq day of July, 1992, I 2 deposited a copy of the above and foregoing in the United States 3 Mail, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, addressed as follows: ROY D. MORAGA 5 Ely State Prison P. O. Box 1989 6 Ely, Nevada 89301 7 8 9 Attorney's Office 10 11 12 13 14 RECEIPT OF COPY 15 RECEIPT OF A COPY of the above and foregoing ANSWER IN 16 OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY is hereby acknowledged this 315th day of July, 1992. 18 MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. 19 MARK B. BAILUS 20 21 600 S. Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 |kjh

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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FOR Resen noing OF A PPELLANT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,

No. 21488

Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

FILED AUG 2.7 1991

ORDER OF REMAND

This is an appeal from a judgment of conviction pursuant to a jury verdict of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault in violation of NRS 200.364, 200.366 and 205.060. The district court adjudicated appellant a habitual criminal and sentenced him to a single term of life imprisonment in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole.

Appellant's sole contention on appeal is that the evidence presented at trial was insufficient to support the jury's finding of guilt. Our review of the record on appeal, however, reveals sufficient evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt as determined by a rational trier of fact. See Wilkins v. State, 96 Nev. 367, 609 P.2d 309 (1980).

In particular, we note that the victim's daughter testified that on December 5, 1989, she discovered that her watch, apartment key, and some other items were missing. She had heard a noise the night before. The same day, appellant gave the daughter's watch to his ex-girlfriend as a present. A key to the apartment was found among appellant's belongings. Although the victim had locked the door to the apartment, later that day the victim saw appellant standing in her bedroom hallway. He then raped her twice. Appellant's fingerprints were found on a can of hairspray in the bathroom. Neither the victim nor her daughter had given appellant permission to enter

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the apartment. This evidence supports the conclusion that appellant twice entered the apartment, once with intent to commit larceny, once with intent to commit the felony of sexual assault.

In addition, we note that the victim testified that when she woke up and saw appellant in her bedroom hallway, she screamed out the bathroom window for help. Appellant grabbed her mouth and threw her on the bed. Following a struggle, appellant inserted his penis into her vagina against her will. After she showered, he again threw her on the bed and inserted his penis into her vagina against her will. Medical evidence revealed the presence of semen and sperm in her vagina. The victim immediately called for help. Appellant bragged about his deeds to a worker at the apartment complex as he left. This evidence supports the conclusion that appellant twice subjected the victim to sexual penetration against her will.

The jury could reasonably infer from the evidence presented that appellant committed two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. It is for the jury to determine the weight and credibility to give conflicting testimony, and the jury's verdict will not be disturbed on appeal where, as here, substantial evidence supports the verdict. See Bolden v. State, 97 Nev. 71, 624 P.2d 20 (1981).

Finally, we note that appellant's sentence is erroneous. Appellant was convicted of four separate offenses (in addition to which he was adjudicated a habitual criminal), yet he received a single sentence. Although the district court has discretion to dismiss a count of habitual criminality, see NRS 207.010(4), the district court does not have discretion to impose but one sentence for multiple primary offenses. Cf. Barrett v. State, 105 Nev. 361, 775 P.2d 1276 (1989). Our criminal laws anticipate that, for each offense of which a

defendant is convicted, to a should be a corresponding sentence. Accordingly, we remand this case to the district court for resentencing of appellant.

It is so ORDERED.

Mowbray , C.J.

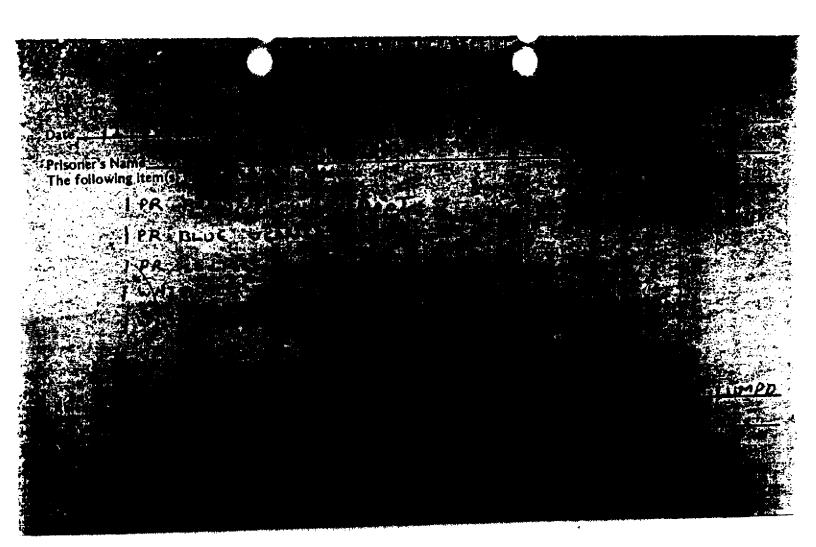
Springer , J.

Rose , J.

Steffen , J.

cc: Hon. Michael J. Wendell, District Judge Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General Hon. Rex Bell, District Attorney Morgan D. Harris, Public Defender Loretta Bowman, Clerk

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"Exhibit I"

	PAGE 1 OF	<u>. </u>									SECTO	R/BEAT		M-4	
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REX BELL 1 DISTRICT ATTORNEY Aug 17 10 16 AM '92 Nevada Bar #001799 2 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 3 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff 4 THE STATE OF NEVADA 5 6 DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, CASE NO. C92174X 11 vs. DEPT. NO. 12 ROY D. MORAGA, DOCKET NO. K 13 ID#938554 14 Defendant. ORDER 15 16 DATE OF HEARING: TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 a.m. 17 THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above 18 entitled Court on the 3rd day of August, 1992, the Defendant not 19 being present, represented by MARK BAILUS, ESQ., the Plaintiff 20 being represented by REX BELL, District Attorney, through VICKI J. 21 MONROE, Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having heard the 22 arguments of counsel and good cause appearing therefore, 1111 24 震25 / / / / ආ₂₆||/ / / / **CE03** 28 / / / / Bi

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1	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion for Return of
2	Seized Property shall be, and it is, hereby denied without
3	prejudice. DATED this day of August, 1992.
4	DATED this day of August, 1992.
5	
6	JACK DEHMAN de
7	DISTRICT JUDGE
8	REX BELL
9	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #001799
10	Nevada Bar #003776
11	111112 7 10/10 0000
12	VICKI J. MONROE
13	Deputy District Attorney
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MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 002284

Las Vegas, NV

(702)

CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS 600 South Eighth Street

385-3788

FILED

Aug 26 3 48 PM 3

Attorney for Defendant, ROY MORAGA

89101

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ROY MORAGA,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C 92174 DEPARTMENT NO. X

DATE/HEARING: TIME/HEARING:

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS: MOTION FOR AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION TO INCLUDE JAIL TIME CREDITS AND AFFIDAVIT OF PETITION

COMES NOW, Defendant, ROY MORAGA, through his attorney of record, MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., of the law offices of CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS, and as a courtesy to Defendant and pursuant to E.D.C.R. 3.70, said counsel files the following documents for an on behalf of Defendant, ROY MORAGA:

- 1. Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis;
- 2. Affidavit in Support of Request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis;

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- Motion for Amended Judgment of Conviction to Include 3. Jail Time Credit; and
- Affidavit of Petitioner

DATED this 26 day of August, 1993.

CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS

BAILUS, ESQ. State Bar No. 002284 600 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

NOTICE OF MOTION

STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff; and

REX BELL, ESQ., its attorney of record:

YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS and MOTION FOR AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION TO INCLUDE JAIL TIME CREDITS on for hearing on the S day of entitled Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

DATED this 2φ day of August, 1993.

CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS

State Bar No. 002284

600 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada

1	DISTRICT COURT
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
3	
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5	ROY MORAGA #31584 ,)
6	Petitioner) Case No. <u>C 92174</u>
7	vs.) Dept NO. X
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,
9	Respondent.)
10	,
11	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS
12	
13	Date of Hearing:
14	Time of Hearing:
15	COMES NOW the Petitioner, in propria persona, pursuant to
16	NRS 12.015, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for an
17	Order granting Petitioner leave to proceed in the above-entitled
18	action in forma pauperis, without requiring Petitioner to pay or
19	provide security for the payment of costs of prosecuting this
20	action.
21	This motion is made and based upon the attached affidavit
2 2	and certificate.
23	DATED this day of <u>August</u> , 199 <u>3</u> .
24	Respectfully submitted,
25	
2 6	Acy D. Work Petitioner-In Propria Persona
27	
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DISTRICT COURT 1 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 2 3 4 ROY MORAGA #31584 5 PETITIONER, 6 7 VS. Case No. <u>C 92174</u> Dept No. X THE STATE OF NEVADA, 8 RESPONDENT. 9 10 AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF 11 REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS 12 Date of Hearing: _____ 13 Time of Hearing: 14 I, ROY MORAGA #31584, first being duly sworn, depose and 15 say that I am the Petitioner in the above-entitled case; that in 16 support of my motion to proceed without being required to prepay 17 fees, costs or give security therefor; I state that because of my 18 poverty I am unable to pay the costs of said proceeding or to give 19 security therefor that I an entitled to relief. 20 I do XXX do not request an attorney to be appointed 21 for me. 22 **2**3 I further swear that the responses which I have made to questions and instructions below are true. 24 25 1. Are you presently employed: Yes ____ No XXX If the answer is yes, state the amount of your salary 26 27 of wages per month, and give the name and address of your

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employer:

1	
2	b. If the answer is no, state the date of last employment
3	and the amount of salary and wages per month which you received.
4	
5	
6	2. Have you received within the past twelve months any
7	money from any of the following sources?
8	a. Business, profession or form of self-employment?
9	YesNo <u>xxx</u>
10	b. Rent payments, interest or dividends?
11	Yes No XXX
12	c. Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments?
13	Yes No <u>XXX</u>
14	d. Gifts or inheritances?
15	Yes No XXX
16	e. Any other sources?
17	Yes No <u>XXX</u>
18	If the answer to any of the above is "YES" describe each
19	source of money and state the amount received from each during the
20	past twelve months:
21	
22	
23	3. Do you own cash or equivalent prison currency, or do
24	you have money in a checking or savings account?
2 5	Yes No XXX
26	If the answer is "YES" state the total value of the items
27	owned:
28	

1	4. Do you own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes,
2	automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary house-
3	hold furnishings and clothing)? Yes No XXX_
4	If your answer is "YES" describe the property and state its
5	approximate value:
6	
7	5. List the persons who are dependent upon you
8	for support, state your relationship to those persons, and
9	indicate how much you contribute toward their support:
10	
11	
12	UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY, pursuant to NRS 208.165, the
13	above affidavit is true and correct to the best of affiant's
14	personal knowledge and belief.
15	DATED this <u>/</u> day of August, 1993.
16	
17	HOY D'WOLOGA ELY STATE PRISON
18	P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301
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1	DISTRICT COURT
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
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5	ROY MORAGA #31584 ,)
6	Petitioner,
7	vs.) Case No. <u>C 92174</u>
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA) Dept No. X
9	Respondent.)
10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
11	MOTION FOR AMENDED JUDGMENT OF
12	CONVICTION TO INCLUDE JAIL TIME CREDITS
13	Date of Hearing:
14	Time of Hearing:
15	COMES NOW the Petitioner, ROY MORAGA #31584 , in propria
16	persona, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for an Order
17	granting Petitioner credits for all time served in presentence
18	custody (a combined total of roughly 193 days) in the above
19	case, and for an Amended Judgment of Conviction reflecting said
20	credits.
21	This motion is based on the accompanying Points and
22	Authorities, attached Affidavit of Petitioner and all records and
23	files of the above-entitled case on file with this Court.
24	DATED this \underline{C} day of August 1993.
25	
26	Noy D. Moraga. Pet/tioner-In Propria Persona
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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Traditionally, in this State, any defendant convicted of a crime and sentenced to a term of imprisonment is entitled credit against such term and sentencing. Slack vs. State, 90 Nev. 373, 528 P.2d 703 (1974).

The common law rule, although discretionary in nature, has been held applicable regardless of the sentence imposed be it maximum, minimum, or whatever. Anglin vs, State, 90 Nev. 287, 525 P.2d 34 (1979). And to all classes of defendants. Moreso, to the indigent defendant who is unable to post bail, in which case the awarding of presentence credits become mandatory.

Along the same lines, the legislature has implemented credit to those convicted of crime. In this regard, NRS 176.055, sets forth the following:

> (W)henever a sentence of imprisonment in the ...state prison is imposed, the court may order that credit be allowed against the duration of the sentence, including any minimum term thereof prescribed by law, for the amount of time which the defendant has actually spent in confinement before conviction, unless his confinement was pursuant to a judgment of conviction for another offense.

NEV. REV. STAT. 176.055 (1989).

Furthermore, NRS 176.105 commands that all credits awarded be reflected in the Judgment of Conviction:

> (I)f a defendant is found guilty and is...(b) Sentenced as provided by law, the judgment of conviction must set forth ... the exact amount of credit granted for time spent in confinement before conviction, if any.

Here, the Petitioner spent 193 days in custody prior to sentencing, from 12/5/89 . 1989 , to 6/16/90 . 1990 .

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However, neither the common law or statutory rule of awarding presentence credits is being applied to the Petitioner's case.

In essence, Petitioner, an indigent person, is being denied equal
protection of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the
United States Constitution ant Article 4, section 21 of the Nevada
Constitution.

Furthermore, since the Nevada Department of Prisons uses a method of calculation whereby they back date the sentencing date by the total amount of jail time credit an inmate receives, denying Petitioner credit directly affects the amount of time the Petitioner must remain in custody.

THEREFORE, for those reasons cited above, Petitioner respectfully requests this Court award him all jail time credit to which he may be entitled. Furthermore, Petitioner requests this Court issue an Amended Judgment of Conviction reflecting any credit awarded.

DATED this 6 day of August . 1993.

Respectfully submitted

Petitioner-In Prop ELY STATE PRISON P.O.BOX 1989

Ely, Nevada 89301

///// ////// //////

- 3 **-**

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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Case No. <u>C 92174</u>
Dept No. X

AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER

Date of Hearing: _____

Time of Hearing:

STATE OF NEVADA) ss.

WHITE PINE COUNTY)

ROY MORAGA #31584

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA

Petitioner,

Respondent.

- I, ROY MORAGA #31584 , do hereby swear under penalty of perjury that the assertion of this affidavit are true, of my personal knowledge and belief.
- 1. I am the petitioner in the above-entitled action and I am a lay person untrained in law;
- 2. I make this affidavit in support of my Motion for Amended Judgment of Conviction to include Jail Time Credits.
- 3. I have not received any credit whatsoever for the time I spent in presentence custody in connection with the above-entitled action.
- 4. I was sentenced in the above-entitled action on or about $\frac{6/16/90}{}$, $\frac{1990}{}$, and prior to sentencing I served $\frac{193}{}$ days in custody, from $\frac{12}{5/89}$, $\frac{1989}{}$, to $\frac{6}{16/90}$, $\frac{1990}{}$.

1	5. That I believe I should be credited with a total of
2	193 days pursuant to NRS 176.055 for the time spent in custody
3	prior to sentencing.
4	6. If I an not given the credits sought, I will be incar-
5	cerated and deprived of my freedom and liberty for a period longer
6	than allowed by law, and the sentence imposed by this Court,
7	unless this Court takes corrective action to provide full credit
8	for all time spent in custody prior to the imposition of sentence
9	in the above-entitled action.
10	Further your affiant sayeth nought.
11	EXECUTED this 6 day of August , 1993.
12	
13	Respectfully submitted
14	Roy D. 21/0 way 3/584
15	ROY MORAGA #31584
16	UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY, pursuant to NRS 208.165, the
17	above affidavit is true and correct to the best of affiant's
18	personal knowledge and belief.
19	DATED this $\underline{\varphi}$ day of August , 1993.
20	
21	Roy D. Maragi 3/584 Petitioner-In Propria Persona
22	ROY MORAGA # 31584
23	1111
24	////
25	////
26	
27	

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MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 002284
CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS
600 South Eighth Street
Las Vegas, NV 89101
(702) 385-3788

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Aug 27 10 55 AH *93

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Attorney for Defendant, ROY MORAGA

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

* * * * * *

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

Vs.

ROY MORAGA,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C 92174 DEPARTMENT NO. X

DATE/HEARING: TIME/HEARING: 9/8/93 9:00 a.m.

RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY of the MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; MOTION FOR AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION TO INCLUDE JAIL TIME CREDITS AND AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER is hereby acknowledged this day of August, 1993.

REX BELL, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

a Ametin

Deputy District Attorney 200 South Third Street Seventh Floor

Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

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1 REX BELL
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
2 Nevada Bar #001799
200 S. Third Street
3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
(702) 455-4711
4 Attorney for Plaintiff

THE STATE OF NEVADA

FILED

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY. NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	CASE NO.	C92174
Plaintiff,	(DEPT. NO.	x
-vs-	{	DOCKET NO.	K
ROY D. MORAGA, #0938554)))		
Defendant.)		

SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)

WHEREAS, on the 11th day of January, 1990, the defendant ROY D. MORAGA, entered a plea of not guilty to the crime of COUNTS I and II - BURGLARY, COUNTS III and IV - SEXUAL ASSAULT, committed between December 4, 1989, through December 5, 1989, in violation of NRS 205.060, 200.364, 200.366, and the matter having been tried before a jury, and the defendant being represented by counsel and having been found guilty of the crime of COUNTS I and II - BURGLARY, COUNTS III and IV - SEXUAL ASSAULT; and

WHEREAS, thereafter, on the 13th day of June, 1990, the defendant being present in Court with his counsel ROY GARCIA, ESQ., and DEBORAH J. LIPPIS, Deputy District Attorney also being present;



I the above entitled Court did adjudge defendant guilty thereof by 2 reason of said trial and verdict and, in addition to the \$25.00 3 administrative assessment fee, sentenced defendant to Life without 4 the possibility of parole.

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THEREAFTER on the 27th day of August, 1991, the Supreme Court ordered that the case be sent back to District Court for resentencing. That on October 21, 1991, the defendant was sentenced to a \$25.00 administrative assessment fee and Count I ten (10) years in the Nevada Department of Prisons. Count II - ten (10) years in the Nevada Department of Prisons, sentence to run consecutive to Count I. Count III - Life in the Nevada Department of Prisons with the possibility of parole, defendant not being eligible for parole until he has actually served five (5) years, sentence to run consecutive to Count II. Count IV - That on June 13, 1991, on a motion by the State, and granted by the Court to amend the Information to allege the defendant be treated as a Habitual Criminal, pursuant to NRS 207.010(2) and that he be sentenced to Life in the Nevada Department of Prisons Without the possibility of parole, sentenced to run consecutive to Count III. Credit for time served to be determined by Department of Parole and Probation.

THEREAFTER on the 15th day of September, 1993, the defendant 23 not being present in court, represented by his attorney, the Court ordered the defendant given 180 days credit for time served.

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THEREFORE, the Clerk of the above entitled Court is hereby directed to enter this Judgment of Conviction as part of the record in the above entitled matter.

DATED this ______ day of September, 1993, in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada

DA#89092174X/mmw/SAU 26 LVMPD DR#89-117715 BURG. & SA - F (TK2)

C921*74 X K

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

FILED

Oct 30 4 44 Fil 195

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

Land Land

I, Janette M. Bloom, the duly appointed and qualified Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true and correct copy of the Judgment in the matter of ROY D. MORAGA vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Case No. 22901.

JUDGMENT

The Court being fully advised in the premises and the law, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed, to the effect: "ORDER this appeal dismissed."

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 4th day of October , 19 95

JANETTE M. BLOOM
Clerk of Supreme Court of the State of Nevada

By Chief Deputy Clerk

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(Re+ 9-92)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,

13.4893

No. 22901

Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

FILED

OCT 04 1995

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT

BY

CHEF DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL

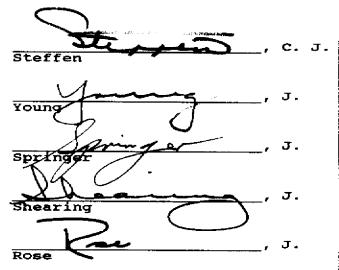
This is an appeal from a judgment of conviction, pursuant to a jury verdict, of two counts each of burglary and sexual assault. At appellant's sentencing hearing, the district court adjudicated him a habitual criminal and, as a result, sentenced him to a term of life in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole. The habitual criminal adjudication was based on three prior felony convictions: (1) a 1977 conviction for aggravated assault in Arizona; (2) a 1983 conviction for attempted aggravated assault in Arizona; and (3) a 1988 conviction for third degree burglary in Arizona.

Appellant points out that two of the prior convictions list the name "Roy Daniels Moraga" and that the other lists the name "Roy Daniel Moraga" and asserts that the state presented convictions that may not apply to him. Appellant, however, failed to object to these prior convictions on the basis of identity. "[A]n unexcused failure to object in the trial court to the State's failure to make an affirmative showing of the validity of the prior convictions relied upon to enhance a penalty under NRS 207.010 preclude[s] the raising of this objection for the first time on appeal." Baymon v. State, 94 Nev. 370, 372, 580 P.2d 943, 944 (1978) (citing Thomas v. State, 93 Nev. 565, 571 P.2d 113 (1977)).

Moreover, we conclude that the state adequately proved that appellant received the three prior convictions. <u>See</u> NRS

207.010; Jackson v. State, 97 Nev. 179, 625 P.2d 1165 (1981). The prior convictions presented by the state do not, on their face, "raise a presumption of constitutional infirmity," and the district court was entitled to use these convictions for sentence enhancement purposes. McAnulty v. State, 108 Nev. 179, 181, 826 P.2d 567, 569 (1992). Accordingly, we

ORDER this appeal dismissed.



cc: Hon. Jack Lehman, District Judge Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General Hon. Stewart L. Bell, District Attorney Cherry, Bailus & Kelesis Loretta Bowman, Clerk

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REMITTITUR

DATE:	October 24, 1995	
TO:	Honorable Loretta Bowman, Clerk	
RE:	ROY D. MORAGA vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA	
NO	22901 DIST. CT. NO. C92174	
Pursuant	t to NRAP Rule 41, enclosed is (are) the following:	
Х	Certified copy of Judgment and copy of Order.	
*******	Certified copy of Judgment and copy of Opinion.	
	Certified copy of Judgment and Opinion.	
<u>X</u>	Receipt for Remittitur. (County Clerk please sign below attached copy for your records.)	and return. Retain the
********	Record on Appeal. Volumes	
	Exhibits	

	Deposition(s) of	
	Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements.	
	Other	***************************************
Che Hoi	on. Jack Lehman, District Judge nerry & Bailus on. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General on. Stewart Bell, District Attorney	
Issued by	Chief Deputy Supreme Court Clerk	
	RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR	
Recei	eived of Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the	ne State of Nevada, the
REMITTI	TITUR issued in the above-entitled cause, on (date)	CT 3 0 1995
	LORETTA R	(PD)**sare
	County	Clerk

FEB 20 12 07 PM 95 1 Case No. C92174 Dept. No. 3 5 IN THE EIGHTH 6 JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 7 8 ROY DANIELS MORAGA 10 Petitioner, - VS -11 AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED THE STATE OF NEVADA 12 IN FORMA PAUPERIS 13 3-6-96 9:00 AM 14 Respondent. 15 ROY DANIELS MORAGA , hereby declare and state 16 Ithat I am the Petitioner in the above entitled case; that in support ∥of my Motion to proceed without being required to prepay fees, costs 19 or give security therefor; I state that because of my poverty I am 20 Lynable to pay the costs of said proceeding or to give security therefor; that I am entitled to relief. I do XXX do not request an attorney be appointed to represent me. 24 I further swear that the responses which I have made to questions and instructions below are true.

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_1 _

Are you presently employed: Yes NoXXX

a. If the answer is Yes, state the amount of your salary

28 or wages per month, and give the name and address of your employer:

1	NOT APPLICABLE
2	
3	b. If the answer is No, state the date of last employment
4	and the amount of salary and wages per month which you received:
5	
6	2. Have you received within the past twelve months any
7	money from any of the following sources?
8	a. Business, profession or form of self-employment?
9	Yes No XXX
10	b. Rent payments, interest or dividends?
11	Yes No XXX
12	c. Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments?
13	Yes No XXX
14	d. Gifts or inheritances?
15	Yes No XXX
16	e. Any other sources?
17	Yes No XXX
18	If the answer to any of the above is "Yes" describe each
19	source of money and state the amount received from each during the
20	past twelve months: NOT APPLICABLE
21	
22	
23	3. Do you own cash or equivalent prison currency, or do
24	you have money in a checking or savings account?
25	YesNo xxx
26	If the answer is "Yes", state the total value of the
27	items owned: NOT APPLICABLE
28	

1	4. Do you own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes,
2	automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary house-
3	hold furnishings and clothing)? Yes No XXX
4	If your answer is "Yes", describe the property and state
5	its approximate value: NOT APPLICABLE
6	
7	5. List the persons who are dependent upon you for
8	support, state your relationship to those persons, and indicate
9	how much you contribute towards their support:
10	NONE
11	
12	UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY, pursuant to N.R.S. §208.165,
13	the above affidavit is true and correct to the best of affiants
14	personal knowledge.
15	DATED this /// day of February , 19 96 .
16	-
17	X Noy De Coeny
18	Sign your name
19	
20	ROY DANIELS MORAGA # 31584
21	Print your name DOP#
22	
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COUNTY CLERK

1 2	Roy D. Moraga-31584 P.O.Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301	FEB 20 12 07 PM 196
3	Plaintiff, In Pro Se	CLERK
4		DISTRICT COURT
5		CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
6	The State of Nevada) Case No. <u>C92174</u>
7	Plaintiff) Dept.No.
8	vs) AFFIDAVIT OF DEFENDANT
9	Roy D. Moraga)
10	Defendant)

I, ROY D. MORAGA, do hereby Swear and depose under penalty of Perjury that the assertions of this Afficient are true and correct to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief.

FILED

- 1) That I am an inmate incarrented within the Nevada Department of Prisons and have been housed at the Bly State Prison Since September 13th, 1990
- 2) That Affiant is over the age of (18) eighteen years of age and of sound mind competent to testify to the matters as stated herein.
- 3) That on or about December 5th, 1989 affiant is incarcerated for two counts of Sexual Assualt and two counts of burglary, that I am innocent of, and can show this by way of D.N.A. testing. affiant to this Honorable Court to Grant Defendant this Motion and Notice of Motion to Compel Production of seman and blood of the Samples of Pennie Hawk, Plaintiff, and Roy D. Moraga, Defendant.

This affidavit is made, pursuant to N.R.S.208.165, without Notary Public.

EI

1	Case No.C92174
2	Dept. No. 10
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6	IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
7	IN AND FOR WHITE PINE COUNTY
8	
9	IN THE MATTER OF
10	ROY DANIELS MORAGA . NDOP = 31584 FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE
11	NAME ON MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED
12	IN FORMA PAUPERIS
13	
14	I hereby certify that the Plaintiff herein has the sum
15	of \$on account to his credit at the Institution
- 1	where he is confined. I further certify that Plaintiff likewise
17	has the following securities to his credit according to the
18	records of said Institution:
19	
20	
21	$\sim r \sim r$
22	DATED: 1996 1996
23	
24	By:
25	Inmate Services Accountant Authroized Officer of Institution
26	With 01501 Officer of High region
27	
8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

COUNTY OFFERE

1 Mark B. Bailus, Esq. FEB 20 12 07 PH *96 600 S. 8th Street P.O.Box 43087 Las Vegas, Nevada 89116 3 Attorney for Petitioner Roy D. Moraga 4 5 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 Roy D. Moraga Case No. C-92174 Petitioner 8 Dept.No. 9 VS State of Nevada 10 11 Respondent 12 13

EX PARTE MOTION FOR FEES FOR EXPERT SERVICES

Date of Hearing Time of Hearing _____

COMES NOW, Petitioner Roy D. Moraga, by and through his Court appointed counsel of record, Mark B. Bailus, Esq., and hereby moves this Honorable Court for an ORDER authorizing the expenditure of fees for the purposes of compensating an expert witness needed for Petitioner's defense, pursaut to N.R.S. 7.135. The purpose of compensating and subpoenaing said witness is to ascertain if petitioner voluntarily and knowingly entered a Plea of not Guilty.

This application for granting of fees in the amount of Five Hundred (\$500,00) dollars by the court which are proper and necessary for the perparation of an affirmative defense in the above entitled action.

It is further requested that all records of the subject matter of this Motion be Sealed by the Court in order to protect



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1	Petitioner's rights to a Fair Trial, should a New Trial be Ordered
2	This pleading is made and based upon N.R.S. 7,135, all the
3	papers and pleadings on file, and the affidavit attached hereto,
4	and is made in good faith and not to delay justice.
5	Dated this day of , 199 .
6	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED
7	Mark B. Bailus, Esq.
8	600 S. 8th Street P.O.Box 43087
9	Las Vegas, Nevada 89116
10	Attorney for Petitioner
11	NOTICE OF MOTION
12	TO: The Honorable Court in teh above entitled cause of
13	Action. The State of Nevada, Respondent, and it attorney, you and
14	each of you, will please take aotice that the under-signed will
15	bring the foregoing Ex Parte Motion for fees for Expert Services
16	for hearing before the above entitled Court on theday of
17	,199 , at the hour ofam/pm; Departmentor
18	as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.
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20	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED
21	Mark B. Bailus, Esq.
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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF EX PARTE APPLICATION UNDER N.R.S. 7.135

Ι

FACTS

Defendant has applied for an appropriation of expense funds to employ, Dr. Thorn Jefferson Butler.

The state has a constitutional duty to provide indegent defendants with expert and other services reasonably necessary in presenting meaningful defense. AKE v. Oklahoma, 470U.S.68 (1985). Mason v. Arizona, 504 F.2d. 1245,1351 (9th Cir. 1974). The Nevada Legislature has fecognized it's duty to provide such Services by enacting N.R.S.7.135 which provides in relevant part as follows... The attorney appointed to represent a defendant... may employ, subject to the prior approval of... the district court in an exparte application, such investigative, expert or other services as may be necessary for an adequate defense. The defendant is unaware of any Nevada cases construing N.R.S. 7.135.

HOWEVER, N.R.S. 7.135 is similar to the criminal Justice Act provision Authorizing appropriations for experts in Federal Cases, 18 U.S.C.8 300 A(e). Federal Cases construing said statute have established the principles which govern indigent applications for expert and other services. A discussion of those principles follows.

The decision whether to appropriate funds to the defense for expert services is not an adversarial matter. Indeed, A defendant's application for funds to employ an expert is ex parte, SEE N.R.S. 7.135.

To qualify for funds, a defendant must make a showing that the employment of the expert is necessary for an adequate defense, N.R.

 $\|$ S. 7.135. This standard of "necessity" is not by any means, a strict one, the standard is one of "reasonable necessity". United States v. Durant, 545 F.2d. 823,827 (2nd Cir. 1971).Moreover, the goal is not Simply to provide an indigent defendant with a minimally adequate defense, rather, the gola is, insofar as possible, to overcome the defendant's indigency and provide him with the same quality of expert services that a financially Solvent defendant could afford, See, United States v. Theriault, 440 F.2d 713,716, (5th Cir. 1971), (Wisdom J.concurring), thus, it is reversable error to deny an indigent defendant's request for funds to retain an expert if a reasonable attorney representing a financially solvent defendant might hire the expert. Durant, supra, Commonsensically, the extent to which a reasonable attorney would involve experts in the defense of a case would depend upon the seriousness of the charge. Obviously, in a case such as the instant case, a reasonable attorney would seek experts to a greater degree then in a routine felony case.

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An expert employed by the defense with court-appointed funds is not a neutral adviser to the court. Rather, he is a member of the defense team, and as such, his role is to assist the defense by being available to testify if called upon by the defense, by assisting counsel in cross-examining state witnesses, etc. <u>United States v. Crews</u>, 781 F.2d 826,834 (10th Cir. 1986), <u>United States v. Bass</u>, 477 F.2d 723,725, (9th Cir. 1973), <u>United States v. Patterson</u>, 724 F.2d 1128,1130, 1131,(5th Cir.1984). Because the expert is a member of the defense team, the court should ordinarily defer to defense counsel's selection of experts. <u>Bass</u>, 477 F.2d at 726.

Defense counsel's shewing for wanting to retain the requested

expert's does reveal counsel's mental processes, areas of possible defense, and counsel's approach to the case, Thus, an attorney representing a solvent client would nit, However, have to apply for funds pursuant to N.R.S. 7.135 and, therefore, would never be required to reveal his mental processes. To prevent disclosure to the state of defense counsel's mental processes regarding a proper defense, the defendant is requesting that all pleadings relating to his requested appropriation,.. be sealed, Pursaunt to N.R.S. 7.135.

The sealing of these pleadings becomes necessary to avoid constitutional deprivations, defendant submits that requiring his attorney to reveal information to the state prosecutor in a situation where a financially solvent client's attorney would not have to do so intrudes upon the attorney-client relationship in violation of the Sixth Amendment right to counsel and the Fifth Amendment due process clause. IT also constitutes invidious discrimination based upon lack of wealth in violation of the equal protection and due process clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

CONCLUSION

Dated this lath day of February 1996.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

Roy D. Moraga-31584



Roy D. Moraga Inmate No. 31584 P.O.Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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The State of Nevada Case No. C-92174 Dept. No.

Plaintiff

V5

Roy D. Morage

Defendant

MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION

TO COMPEL, PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD

Date of Hearing 3.6-96
Time of Hearing 9.00 AM

The State of Nevada, Plaintiff, and TO:

Stewart Bell, Clark County District Attorney. TO:

You and each of you, Please take notice that that the defends dent respectfully moves this Court to Order the state witness Linda T. Errichetto, to give to Dr Thorne Jefferson Butler, M.D., A forensic Pathologist and Toxicologist for Associated Pathologist Laboratories, Located at 4230 Burnham Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada, A sample of his blood and seman for D.N.A. Profiling Analysis.

This Motion is being made so that a D.N.A. Forensic comparison can be made between Seman and Blood Samples obtained and the evidence recovered by the Metropolitan Police Department and is based upon the pleadings and records on file, the points and authorities attached hereto and any argument of defendant required by the Court.

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Forensic DNA Evidence; Analysis

When forensic DNA analysis appeared in 1987 the publicity made it sound like a dream come true for prosecutors and a night-mare for defense counsel. This new law technique could be used to identify the source of miniscule bits of blood, skin, seman and even hair roots or saliva. DNA typing was hailed as an infallible way to find the perpetrarors of violant crimes, almost as if the criminal had left an address and social security number behind. In many early cases, defense lawyers could find no way to critize the process, and it's air of scientific certainty gave it extra weight with juries.

However, petitioner submits that situation has now changed as another aspect of DNA evidence is it's ability to exclude suspects this new wave of tests are being used to exclude rape suspects and murder suspects otherwise implicated by circumstantial or eye witnesses testimony. In Fatc, defense attorneys are useing new DNA tests in order to successfully appeal old convictions. (see DNA Exclusions; new Dounds for attacking old convictions, BNA crim. Prac. Manual, January 6, 1993, at 6). Molecules in tissue called DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid), which contains each individual's genetic

code), which contains each individual's genetic code and carry hereditary patterns, are being used to identify suspects in criminal cases. Sometimes, years after a conviction, this new high-technology test proves a convicted person was innocent.

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In Forensic DNA tests, genetic material from a suspect is compared to DNA from evidence which could be from the victim, the perpetrator or, of course, someone else four, six or eight highly variable (alleles) from each suspect s DNA are compared. If the (alleles) "do not match" the suspect could not be the Source of the evidence, if they do match, then he or she could. Roy D.Moraga was convicted of the alleged rape of Pennie Hawk(a white female) thus based upon forensic DNA test, Moraga would have a different (alleles) than Pennie Hawk in DNA analysis of blood seman.

The undisputed evidence in the instant case, reveals that Metro Criminalest Linda T. Errichetto examined the following samples from Pennie Hawk at Las Vegas, Metropolitan Police Department Forensic Laboratory. Blood, Vaginal Swabs, Oral swabs, Vaginal Smears, Saliva Pubic Haircombed, Pubic hair Standard and Head Hair. (D.C. 7). and DR. No. 89-117709. Old Convictions. (SEE Dna Exclusions; New grounds for attacking Inforensic DNA tests, genetic material from a suspect is USEING, the use of forensic testimony and it steshing procedures are well documented in this State where prosecutors have obtained convictions based upon such inculpatory findings against Suspects and/or Defendants in criminal cases. These testing procedures have also exonerated defendant's convicted of a crime. See i, e, Crockett v. State, In each case the state went to great lengths and expense to introduce Scientific Evidence to connect the Suspect or Defendant to the physical evidence examined and tested by

1 Forensic Experts.

In <u>Redman v. State</u>, 828 P.2d. 395 (Nev, 1992) the state and its agents searched the defendants vehicle and obtained 2 pair of handcuffs, a stun gun with dried blood on it, survival knife and a .22caliber Ruger and Finger print evidence, was all found all over the victim's Van. This physical evidence was tested and used against the defendant at his trial and resulted in his conviction.

In <u>Dawson v. State</u>, 825 P.2d 593 (Nev. 1992) the state used forensic experts to connect teh defendant to the crime when they found 2 buttoms, a small piece of belt and some hair samples, a witness idnetified one of the buttons as having characteristics identical to the remaining buttons on the victims blouse, the belt was idenified as part of victims belt, and the hair samples found in <u>Dawsons</u> car had similar characteristics as hair samples taken from victims body. See also Michael <u>Doyle v. State</u>, 101 Nev. 360, 705 P.2d 626 (1985).

HAIR ANALYSIS EVIDENCE

Radioimmunoassay hair Analysis, used to reveal drug use over a period of time (nomths) was sufficiently to be admissible in a probation hearing as some proof that the probationer violated the conditions of his probation. The court concluded that extensive Scientific Writings on RIA hair samples analysis established its reliability and acceptance in the field of forensic Tolicology when used to determine cocaine use, <u>U.S. v. Media</u>, <u>U.S.</u>,1990 (E.D.N.Y.).

DISCOVERY-FAILURE TO MAKE REQUEST

Departing from the Federal Law, the Massachussets Supreme

Judicial Court concluded that, when a defendant has not made a

1 \parallel Specific Request for the evidence in question, prosecution nondis-2 clousre of exculpatory evidence entitles the defendant to a new trial if absent the evidence would have played an important role in the jury's deliberations and conclusions, even though even it is not certain that the evidence would have produced a verdict of not guilty. (the prosecutions failure to disclose photographs taken of defendant after his arrest clearly showing that he had a mustache entitled defendant to a new trial, even though the defendant did not make a specific request for the photographs, where, as here, the alleged victim and another witness stated the attacker was clean shaven.

Adopting Dinoisio, supra, United States v. Mara, supra, held that a specific and narrowly drawn directive requireing a witness furnish a handwriting sample to a grand jury, to be used as a standard of comparison with certain writing, violated no Fourth Amendment interest.

The defendant delieves that the overriding function of the Fourth Amendment is to protect personal privacy and dignity against unwarrented intrusion by the state. The instant case does not reflect such inwarrented intrusion.

CONCLUSION

Based upon the above Points and Authorities, and any argument of defendant, the defendant respectfully requests an Order compelling the production of seman from the states witness, Linda T. Errichetto. The prior testing of Errichetto's Seman found inside of Pennie Hawks.

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Dated this 12th day of February 1996.

Roy D. Moraga-31584 P.O.box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Case	No.		

MOTION FOR RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE

COMES NOW, the appellant Roy D. Moraga in proper person and in Forma Pauperis, and respectfully requests this court to grant the appellant an O.R. release.

This Motion is based upon the attached affidavit of appellant and Scientific Evidence previously submitted herein and all papers pleadings and documents on file herein.

Dated this 18th day of February 1996

Respectfully Submitted

Wherefore your affiant prays he be granted an O.R. and be released pending the court's ruling on the merits of appellant's Forensic Exculpatory Evidence establishing appellant's colorable claim of innocence.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

Roy D. Moraga

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Petitioner's right to effective assistance of counsel includes the right to ancillary services necessary in teh preparation of a defense. Such right is statutorily Authorized by Nevada Revised Statute Section 7.135 Providing compensation of appointed counsel $6\parallel$ and provides that counsel shal be reimbursed for "necessary expense":

Petitioner's Statutory right is based on the provisions of law which provide that the court shall allocate resources for the payment of experts as part of necessary expenses for defense; if petitioner cannot afford the cost. Corenevski v. Superior Court, 36 C.3d 307, 682 P.2d 360 (Cal.1984).

N.R.S. 7.135 States:

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7.135 Reimbursement for expenses; employment of investigative expert or other services.

The attorney appointed by a Magistrate or District Court to represent a defendant is entitled in addition to the fee provided by N.R.S. 7.135 for his services, to be reimbursedor expenses reasonably incurred by him in representing the defendant and may employ, subject to the approval of the Magistrate or the District Court in Ex Parte Application, such investigative, expert or other services, must not exceed \$300.00. exclusive of reimbursement for expenses reasonably incurred, Unless payment in excess of that limit IS;

- Certified by the trial judge of teh court, or by the magistrate if the services were rendered in connection with a case disposed of entirely before, as necessary to provide Fair compensation for character or duration; and
- Approved by the presiding judge of the judicial district in

1 which the attorney was appointed, or if there is no presiding Judge, by the district Judge who holds Seniority in years of |service in office.(1975, P.1155, 1981, P.875, 1983 P.110).

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The following Authorities stand for the proposition that all 6 ||real or physical evidence is not ptrtected by the Fifth Amendment, 7 Mc Cray v. State, 85 Nev. 597,460 P.2d 160 (1969).

The Court, in Schmerber v. California, 384 U.S. 757, 86 S.CT. 1826, 16 L.Ed. 2d 908 (1966), was called to decide whether the withdrawal of blood and admission in evidence of the analysis violated a defendant's privilege under the Fifth Amendment.

"We hold that the privilege protects an accused only from being compelled to testafy against himself, or otherwise provide the state with evidence of a testimonial or communications nature, and that the withdrawl of blood and use of the analysis in question in this case did not involve compulsion to these ends". IN United States v. Wade, 388 U.S. 218 (1967), the Court said;

"We held in Schmerber, supra, 184 U.S.at 761, 86 S.Ct.at 1830 that the distinction ot be drawn under the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination is one between an accused communications in whatever form, vocal or physical, and compulsion which makes physical evidence Schmerber, supra, at 764, 86 S.Ct. at 1832, werecognized that both Federal and State Courts have usually held that...(the privilege) offers no protection against compulsion to submit to fingerprinting or photography, or measurements, to write or speak for identification, to appear in court, to stand, to assume a stance, to walk or to make a particular gesture". Id at 764, 86 S.Ct. at 1832, 388U.S. 223. The court held that the extraction and chemical analysis of a

blood sample involved no shadow of testimonial compulsion upon or enforced communication by the accused". Id. at 765, 86 S.Ct. at 1832.

These cases led the Supreme Court to conclude in Gilbert v. California, 388 U.S. 263, 87 S.Ct. 1951, (1967). that handwriting exemplars were not protected by the privilege against compulsory

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 $1 \parallel$ self-incrimination. While(o)ne's voice and hand writing are of 2 course means of communications, we held that a mere handwriting $3\parallel$ exemplars in contrast to the content of what is written, like the voice or body itself, is an identifying physical characteristic 5 outside it's protection," Id, at 266, 267, 87 S.Ct. at 1953, and 6 similarly, in Whited States v. Wade, 388 U.S. 218, 87 S.Ct.1926, 18 L.ed. 2d 1149, We found no error in compelling a defendant accused of bank robbery to utter in a lineup words that had allegedly been spoken by the robber, The accused there was required to use his vioce as an identifying physical characteristic, not to speak his guilt" Id.at 222, 223, 87 S.Ct. at 930.

Finally, United States v. Dionisio, 410 U.S.1, 93 S.Ct. 764 (1973) and United States v. #ara,410 U.S.19, 93 S.Ct. 774 (1973), furhter supports the defnedant's position, In Dionisio, supra, the court held that a subpoena to compel a person to appear before a grand Jury doe not constitute a "seizure" within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment, and the fact that many others besides respondent were ordered to give vioce recordings did not render the subpoena unconstitutional.

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When forensic DNA analysis first appeared in 1987, the publi- $2\,\|$ city made it sound like a dream come true for prosecutor and a 3 nightmare for defense counsel.

This new law technique could be used to indenify the sousce of 5 miniscule bit of blood, skin, seman, even hair roots or salvia. DNA typing was hailed as an infallible way to find the perpetrors of violent crimes, almost as if the criminal had left an address and Social Security Number behind. In many cases, defense lawyers could find no way to critize the process, and its air of scientific certainty gave it extra weight with jurors. But that situation changed Sceintific debate over DNA analysis has become heated. As a result Eight Appellate Courts have excluded it or barred Statistics based explanations of what it means when a suspects DNA matches the DNA of evidence from a crime scene. Meanwhile another aspect of DNA evidence, it's ability to exclude suspects, is coming to fore. Tests are being used to exclude rape suspects otherwise implicated by circumstantial or eyewitness testimony, and defense counsel are useing new DNA test in order to appeal old convictions.

Weakland Part Indian would have a different alleles than Marvin Krouse in DNA analysis of blood, skin, hair-roots, the typing process often called DNA fingerprinting is based on an analysis of the genetic material found in all cell nuclei. The process takes about 6 weeks and uses about \$100.00 worth of materials. Three main commercial Lab. cellmark, lifecodes, and Cetus, do the test. So do the Federal Bureau of Investigations and about 40 statesand local crime Lab.s.Protocals and materials at different Lab's may vary, if they do, the results are not comparable and cannot be used to link crimes. However, most states and local crime Lab's use the F.B.I.

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techniques, so their experts centralized databanks to help connect serial rapes and murders. In forensicDNA test, genetic material from a suspect is compared to DNA from the evidence, which could be from the victim, the perpetrator or, of course, someone else. four six, or eight highly variable segments (alleles) from each suspects about a third of the time. This frees police to seek the real criminal and saves the tax payer dollars. A recent San Diego case shows how important DNA exclusions can be. A test of an overlooked seman stain on a rape child's nightqown freed her father Jim Wade, on the eve of trial. The authorities had not beleaved the girl when she said she had been abducted by a stranger. She was placed in a Foster Home and convinced to say her father had molested her, and Wade was jailed. A year later, Someone noticed the stain, DNA ruled out the father and pointed to a Known child molester who 15 | lived nearby. People v. Wade, No.CR-120451 (cal.San Diego Super. 16 Ct.Nov. 1991). The whole family has filed suit against the private 17 | parties and government agencies involved in the prosecution. In a 18 | few cases, people convicted by circumstantial evidence or eyewit-19 ness testimony have used DNA analysis to win freedom, Ironically, district attorneys who enbrace DNA evidence for prosecution sometimes argue that it is so new and expensive for use in appeals.

Thus far, the convict pays, In a widely reported New York case 23 |Kerry Koter was released after serving 11 years when DNA test he 24 |paid for showed he was no the Source of seman found on a Rape victim 25 clothing. Peter Newfield and Law Professor Barry Scheck, who head 26 the National association of Criminal Defense Lawyers task force on 27 DNA evidence, represented Koter in his appeal. People v. Koter, No. 28 2480-81 (New York Suffolk County Sup. Ct. Dec. 14,1992).

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 Koter was convicted when a woman identified him as the man who had raped her twice, her testimony apparently outweighed Koter 's alibi and other evidence suggesting a misidentification. While in prison, Koter saw a T.V. show on DNA evidence and asked to have tests doen. Repeated DNA test show that neither he nor the victims husband was the source of the seman. Scheck says that both the Koter case and the FBI's rate of conclusions suggest that many innocent men are rotting in jail*(See DNA Exclusions; new grounds for attacking old convictions, DNA Crim.Prac. Manual, January 6, 1993. at 6).

In a recent incident where a man charged with rape by a former girlfriend found himself in the same call with a man who looked very much like himself, the remarks said her too, had once dated someone who lived in the raped woman's apartment complex. When the first man was later excluded by a DNA test, he told the authorities about the cellmate, whose DNA turned out to match the rape evidence Here the technology worked both ways; it ruled out one suspect and zeroed in on another.

Criminal Defense lawyers spend a great deal of time thinking about experts, these lawyers know that the testimony an expert gives in a trial often can make the difference in the defendant's case.

Making the best use of an experts of knowing when to challenge a government expert are critical skills that every defense lawyer needs to have, but developing those skills can be a constant challenge. In recent decades, many new areas of expertise have developed and established areas are constantly evolving.

The most fundamental principle underlying a defendant's right to present evidence at a criminal trial is the public interest in

determining truth and reaching an accurate conclusion as the Supr. Court noted in AKE v. Oklahoma, The states interest in prevailing at criminal trials, unlike that of a private litigant, is necessarily tempered by its interest in the fair and accurate adjudication of criminal cases" expert testimony is frequently used to provide evidence in the form of opinions and hypotheticals that neither the defendant nor the government can otherwise introduce at trial. To be admissible, expert testimony must meet five criteria, (1) the witness giving the testimony must qualify as an expert under Fed. Rules of Evidence 702;(2), the testimony must be helpful to the jury and must focus an a subject the average juror knows A LITTLE ABOUT. (3) It must be relevant and material; (4) It must be reliable or conform with generally accepted explanatory theory and (5) its probative value must outweigh any potential prejudicial impact. If expert testimony is to be helpful to a jury in determining the truth, that the evidence also must be reliable and accurate. To insurethis, many courts apply a test adopted in 1923 by the district of Columbia Circuit in Frye v. States, 293 F. 1013 (D.C. Cir. 1923), that a test requires that scientific expert testimony be based on a Scientific principle or discovery that has gained general acceptance in the particular field in which it belongs, 10. U.S. v. Cooper, 983 F.2d 928 (9th Cir.1993) defendants charged with offenses relating to manufacture of Methamphetime moved to dismiss indictment on grounds of distruction of evidence.

The court of Appeals, Beezer, J. held that; (1) government bad faith failure to preserve laboratory equipment seized from defendants violated due process, and (2) appropriate remedy was dismissal of indictment, rather than suppression of evidence.

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 Because of the governments bad faith actions, the Laboratory equipment seized from Apotheosis Research Lies broken and buried in a toxic waste dump. This equipment cannot be introduced at trial It can neither Support nor undermine Wayne Cooper and Vincent Gammills repeated assertions that their Lab..lacked the Physical Capacity to manufacture methamphetamine. Id at 929, we review de novo districts court's determination the governments failure to preserve potentially exculpatory evidence violated Cooper and Gammill's due process rights. Paradis v. Arave, 954 F.2d 1483,1488, (9th Cir. 1992).

Tow Supreme court cases set out the test we apply to determine when the government's failure to preserve evidence to the level of a due process violation. IN California v. Trambetta, 467 U.S.479, 104 S.Ct. 2528, 2534, (1984), the court held that the government violates the defendant's right to due process if the unavaible evidence possesses "exculpatory value that was apparent before the evidence was destroyed, and (is) of such a nature that the defendant would be unable to obtain comparable evidence by other reasonabley available means. In Arizona v. youngblood, 488 U.S. 51,58, 109 S.Ct. 333 (1988), the court added the additional requirement that the defendant demonstrate that the police acted in bad faith in failing to preserve the potentially useful evidence. SEE also, Paradis 954 at 1488 (explaining Trombetta and Youngblood test).

Youngblood's bad faith requirement dovetails with the first part of the Trombetta test; that the exculpatory value of the evidence be apparent before its destruction. Trumbetta, 467 U.S. at 489, 104 S.Ct. at 2534. The presence or absence of bad faith turns on the government's knowledge (avants-Lee- Harmon) of the apparent

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exculpatory value of the evidence at the time it was lost or destroyed. Youngblood, 488 U.S. at 56-57w., 109 S.Ct. at 336-337n,Id at 931.

General testimony about the possible nature of the destroyed equipment would be an inadequate Substitute for testimony informed by its examination, Id at 932.

CLERKS OF THE COURT

If the district clerk received petitioner's proper person Motions and Documents, clerk had absolute duty to file Motion for leave to proceed in Forma Pauperis and the clearly stamp the date of receipt of other documents on them. Donoho v. Eighth Judicial District Court, 842 P.2d 731 (1992)(had a duty to keep accurate record of case pending before the District Court).

	Case No. C92174 Dept. No. 10 FEB 20 12 04 PM '96 CLERK
	12 04 PM 10
1	Case No. C92174
2	Dept. No. 10
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6	IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
7	FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK
8	
9	ROY DANIELS MORAGA,
10	Petitioner,
11	-vs- MOTION FOR LEAVE TO
12	THE STATE OF NEVADA PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS
13	36-96 a:00Am
14	Respondent.
15	
16	COMES NOW the Petitioner, in propria persona, pursuant
17	to N.R.S. §12.015, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for
18	an Order granting Petitioner leave to proceed in the above-entitled
19	action in forma pauperis, without requiring Petitioner to pay or
20	provide security for the payment of costs of prosecuting this
21	action.
22	This motion is made and based upon the attached affidavit
23	and certificate.
24	DATED this 12th day of February, 19 96.
25	Respectfully submitted,
26	FED 2 STERS Roy D. Morrya
21	SCONTY CLES
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Case No. <u>C92174</u> Dept. No. /O 2 3

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

ROY DANIELS MORAGA,

Petitioner,

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)

3-6-96 9:00AM

INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) This petition must be legibly handwritten or typewritten, signed by the petitioner and verified.
- (2) Additional pages are not permitted except where noted or with respect to the facts which you rely upon to support your grounds for relief. No citation of authorities need be furnished. If briefs or arguments are submitted, they should be submitted in the form of a separate memorandum.
- (3) If you want an attorney appointed, you must complete the Affidavit in Support of Request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. You must have an authorized officer at the prison complete the certificate as to the amount of money and securities on deposit to your credit in any account in the institution.
- (4) You must name as respondent the person by whom you are confined or restrained. If you are in a specific institution of the department of prisons, name the warden or head of the institution. If you are not in a specific institution of the department but within its custody, name the director of the department of prisons.
- (5) You must include all grounds or claims for relief which you may have regarding your conviction or sentence.

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- (6) You must allege specific facts supporting the claims in the petition you file seeking relief from any conviction or sentence. Failure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed. If your petition contains a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, that claim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel was ineffective.
- (7) If your petition challenges the validity of your conviction or sentence, the original and one copy must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which the conviction occurred. Petitions raising any other claims must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which you are incarcerated. One copy must be mailed to the respondent, one copy to the attorney general's office, and one copy to the district attorney of the county in which you were convicted or to the original prosecutor if you are challenging your original conviction or sentence. Copies must conform in all particulars to the original submitted for filing.

PRTITION

1. Name of institution and county in which you are presently imprisoned or where and how you are presently restrained of your liberty:

ELY STATE PAISON - ELY NEVADA

- Name and location of court which entered the judgment of conviction under attack: District Court Clark County, Las Vegas, Nevada
 - Date of judgment of conviction: June 13th 1990
 - 4. Case number: 092174
 - (a) Length of sentence: 10urs CS, 10urs CS. Lwcs, Lwo.
- (b) If sentence is death, state any date upon which execution is scheduled: NA
- Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other than the conviction under attack in this motion:

1.	Yes No \times . If "yes," list crime, case number and
2	sentence being served at this time: NA
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4	
5	7. Nature of offense involved in conviction being
6	challenged: Burglary, Two (2) Counts, Sexual
7	Assault, Two (2) counts
8	8. What was your plea? (check one)
9	(a) Not guiltyX
10	(b) Guilty
11	(c) Nolo contendere
12	9. If you entered a guilty plea to one count of an
13	indictment or information, and a not guilty plea to another
14	count of an indictment or information, or if a guilty plea was
15	negotiated, give details: N/A
16	
17	
18	10. If you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty,
19	was the finding made by: (check one)
20	(a) Jury X
21	(b) Judge without a jury:
22	11. Did you testify at the trial? YesX No
23	12. Did you appeal from the judgment of conviction?
24	Yes X No
25	13. If you did appeal, answer the following:
26	(a) Name of court: Supreme Court, NeuAdA.
27	(b) Case number or citation: 21488
28	-3-

-1	(c) Result. Hemana Back for resemencing
2	(d) Date of Result: August 27, 1991 (See page 4 A.B.C)
3	(Attach copy of order or decision, if available).
4	14. If you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did
5	not: N/A
6	
7	15. Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of
8	conviction and sentence, have you previously filed any
9	petitions, applications or motions with respect to this
0	judgment in any court, state or federal? Yes No \times
1	16. If your answer to No. 15 was "yes," give the
2	following information:
3	(a) (1) Name of Court: Supreme court of Nevada
4	(2) Nature of proceeding: Petitioner has
5	second appeal Dending of district courts conviction
6	of habitual Criminal Statute; (Case no. 22901)
7	(3) Grounds raised: State failed to produce.
8	Three (3) vailed prior telony convictions.
9	Devied Some time in December 1995
0	(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on
1	your petition, application or motion? YesNoXX
2	(5) Result: N/A
3	(6) Date of Result: N/A
4	(7) If known, citations of any written opinion or
5	date of orders entered pursuant to each result: W/A
26	
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,

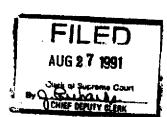
No. 21488

Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.



ORDER OF REMAND

This is an appeal from a judgment of conviction pursuant to a jury vardict of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault in violation of NRS 200.364, 200.366 and 205.060. The district court adjudicated appellant a habitual criminal and sentenced him to a single term of life imprisonment in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole.

Appellant's sole contention on appeal is that the evidence presented at trial was insufficient to support the jury's finding of guilt. Our review of the record on appeal, however, reveals sufficient evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt as determined by a rational trier of fact.

See Wilkins v. State, 96 Nev. 367, 609 P.2d 309 (1980).

In particular, we note that the victim's daughter testified that on December 5, 1989, she discovered that her watch, apartment key, and some other items were missing. She had heard a noise the night before. The same day, appellant gave the daughter's watch to his ex-girlfriend as a present. A key to the apartment was found among appellant's belongings. Although the victim had locked the door to the apartment, later that day the victim saw appellant standing in her bedroom hallway. He then raped her twice. Appellant's fingerprints were found on a can of hairspray in the bathroom. Neither the victim nor her daughter had given appellant permission to enter

(4A)

the apartment. This evidence supports the conclusion that appellant twice entered the apartment, once with intent to commit larceny, once with intent to commit the felony of sexual assault.

In addition, we note that the victim testified that when she woke up and saw appellant in her bedroom hallway, she screamed out the bathroom window for help. Appellant grabbed her mouth and threw her on the bed. Following a struggle, appellant inserted his penis into her vagina against her will. After she showered, he again threw her on the bed and inserted his penis into her vagina against her will. Medical evidence revealed the presence of semen and sperm in her vagina. The victim immediately called for help. Appellant bragged about his deeds to a worker at the apartment complex as he left. This evidence supports the conclusion that appellant twice subjected the victim to sexual penetration against her will.

The jury could reasonably infer from the evidence presented that appellant committed two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. It is for the jury to determine the weight and credibility to give conflicting testimony, and the jury's verdict will not be disturbed on appeal where, as here, substantial evidence supports the verdict. See Bolden v. State, 97 Nev. 71, 624 P.2d 20 (1981).

Finally, we note that appellant's sentence is erroneous. Appellant was convicted of four separate offenses (in addition to which he was adjudicated a habitual criminal), yet he received a single sentence. Although the district court has discretion to dismiss a count of habitual criminality, see NRS 207.010(4), the district court does not have discretion to impose but one sentence for multiple primary offenses. Cf. Barrett v. State, 105 Nev. 361, 775 P.2d 1276 (1989). Our criminal laws anticipate that, for each offense of which a

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(43)

defendant is convicted, there should be a corresponding sentence. Accordingly, we remand this case to the district court for resentencing of appellant.

It is so ORDERED.

Mowbray

Springer

Rose

Steffen

J.

Steffen

J.

cc: Hon. Michael J. Wendell, District Judge Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General Hon. Rex Bell, District Attorney Morgan D. Harris, Public Defender Loretta Bowman, Clerk

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(4c)

1	(b) As to any second petition, application or motion,
2	give the same information:
3	(1) Name of Court: NA
4	(2) Nature of proceeding: N/A
5	(3) Grounds raised: N/A
6	(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on
7	your petition, application or motion? Yes No No NA
8	(5) Result: N/A
9	(6) Date of Result: N/H
10	(7) If known, citations or any written opinion or
11	date of orders entered pursuant to each result: N/A
12	
13	(c) As to any third or subsequent additional
14	applications or motions, give the same information as above,
15	list them on a separate sheet and attach.
16	(d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal
17	court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any
18	petition, application or motion?
19	(1) First petition, application or motion?
20	Yes No WA
21	Citation or date of decision: NA
22	(2) Second petition, application or motion?
23	YesNo_N/A
24	Citation or date of decision: N/P
25	(3) Third or subsequent petitions, applications
26	or motions? YesNo_N/A
27	Citation or date of decision: NA
30	_5_

e. If you did not appeal from the adverse action on any petition, application or motion, explain briefly why you (You must relate specific facts in response to this did not. question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 1/2 x 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)

Has any ground being raised in this petition been previously presented to this or any other court by way of petition for habeas corpus, motion or application or any other post-conviction proceeding? If so, identify: identify:

a.	Which	of	the	grounds	is	the	same:

b. The proceedings in which these grounds were raised:

Briefly explain why you are again raising these grounds. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 1/2 x 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)

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If any of the grounds listed in Nos. 23(a), (b), (c) and (d), or listed on any additional pages you have attached, were not previously presented in any other court, state or federal, list briefly what grounds were not so presented, and give your reasons for not presenting them. (You must relate

1	specific facts in response to this question. Your response may
2	be included on paper which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches attached to
3	the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or
4	typewritten pages in length.)
5	See page -(7A)
6	19. Are you filing this petition more than 1 year
7	following the filing of the judgment of conviction or the
8	filing of a decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly
9	the reasons for the delay. (You must relate specific facts in
10	response to this question. Your response may be included on
11	paper which is 8 $1/2$ x 11 inches attached to the petition.
12	Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten
13	pages in length.)
14	At this time petitioner is waiting on direct appeal decision.
15	20. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any
16	court, either state or federal, as to the judgment under
17	attack? Yes X No V.
18	If yes, state what court and the case number: The
19	Nevado Supreme Court; case no 22901/devied Dec. 1993
20	21. Give the name of each attorney who represented you in
21	the proceeding resulting in your conviction and on direct
22	appeal: Roger Hillman, P.D., Mark B. Bailus
23	
24	22. Do you have any future sentences to serve after you
25	complete the sentence imposed by the judgment under attack?
26	Yes No \times . If yes, specify where and
27	when it is to be served, if you know: WA
28	

Question no. 18; (Questions in number 23.) Grounds in number 23 page 8 were not previously presented to any court because Petitioner relied on his public defender, Roger Hillman, to use his professional Judgment, in that he would bring all potentially Meritorious issues before the court. Fetitioner at the time of arrest, trial and appeal had only an eighth grade education and with being a layman, petitioners ignorance of law, could not have challenged these issues at the time he was reling on Roger Hillman P.D. to be effective in his assistance to petitioner.

When petitioner became aware that his counsel had failed to bring these Meritorious issues before the court, petitioner was advised that he had to wait until the filing of all decisions on direct appeal was complete

(7A)

proceeding.

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Supporting facts; Question 23(A), Ground One: Violation of the fourth and fourteenth Amendment of U.S. Constitution, Illegal detainment and Violation of Due Process. Petitioner was arrested on December 5, 1989 and was unnecessarily and Illegally detained for two hundred and ten hours (210) without being brought personally before a magistrate or a Judge, or provided the use of closed circuit television to facilitate communication between the court and defendant. (See declaration of arrest, Exhibit 'A' page 8(B)). Petitioner was illegally detained beyond any necessary dely for the purpose of investigating illegally obtained evidence taken from Petitioner's Pockets prior to his arrest, and to accumulate more charges. This was prejudicial as petitioner

Could not challenge the probable cause arrest.

Not until December 14, 1989 was petitioner brought in Person before a Judge at Petitioners Initial Arraignment, without a probable cause hearing in my presence, without unnecessary delay as required by law. (see Petitioners Justice Court minutes, Exhibit B page 8(C)).

(8A)

I.D. NO: 93855L JUSTODY RECORD/DECLARATION OF ARRE DATE OF ARREST I.D. ESTAB. BY: ADDRESS: HAME (AKA ALIAS, ETC.) SEX HAIR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 51) 10-27-52 147 ₩ cc LOCATION OF ARREST CITIZENS ARREST OCATION OF CRIME (No., Street, City, State, Zip) YES 🗌 920 SERRA NO 🔯 COURT WARR/NCIC ARR CHARGE BKG. NUMBER NUMBER LV JC DC TYPE* M GM F CODE ORD/NRS NO. 5023 10,000 EACT 3,000 WA - WARRANT RM - REMAND **BW - BENCH WARRANT** ARREST TYPE: PC - PROBABLE CAUSE <u> 9 15 3</u> RELATIONSHIP: EXM3HH

Iustice vurt, Las Vegas A) wnship

				C	ASE NO. <u>7220X-89F</u>
	STATE VS.	MORAGA, ROY	D.		
	CHARGE .	BURGLARY & S	EXUAL ASSAULT		
	BAIL	IN CUSTODY			
DATE, JUDGE OFFICERS OF COURT PRESENT	•	APPEAR	ANCES — HEARIN	G	CONTINUED TO
12-14-89 D. AHLSTROM V. MONROE, DA C. JORGENSON, PD B.KULISH, CR M. MCCREARY, CLK	Deft PRI ADVISED, PH set Court ap	ARRAIGNMENT ESENT in Court *I /WAIVES DPOINTS PD to rep. WANDED TO THE CUS	resent deft	RIFF	12-26-89 9:00 #
12-26-89 M. ROBINSON FOR#3 D. LIPPIS,DA R. HILLMAN,PD T. FERRIOLA,CR M. SHANKLE,CLK	DEFT PRE States w State re Deft held Bound over	FOR PRELIMINARY SENT In Court *1 itnesses : Penny John S sts d to answer to sa er to District Co	IN CUSTODY* Hawk Fox id charge ourt as charged.		1-11-90 9:00 # District Court
			•		

JC-1 (Criminal)

EXHIBIT'B'
(8C)

MINUTES — CRIMINAL

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Supporting Facts

Supporting facts; Question 23(b) Ground
Two: Illegally adjudicated habitual criminal.

Petitioner claims that the state failed
to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that
the petitioners sentence should be enhanced
Pursuant to state law. Petitioner states that
not all of the certified copies of the convictions
submitted to district court were those of petitioner.
The certified copies of Convictions submitted
To the court, when compared, contain numerous
inconsistencies and contradictions which makes
it apparent that they do not pertain to the same
individual.

Petitioner also states that it is clear that trial Judge who sentenced Petitioner, Judge Wendell, on 6-13-90 did not entend Petitioners sentence's to run consecutive. When defendant was remanded from Supreme court for re-sentencing in Judge Lehman's court, and Petitioner's motion to transfer back to dept. 8, and for withdrawal of Roger Hillman P.D. were denied that the court errored in re-sentencing Petitioner to, Two consecutive (10) Ten year Sentences and one consecutive, life with the Possibility of Parole to run consecutive with original sentence of Life without the Possibility of Parole.

(8D)

Questions the Petitioner did not understand, (cont. 8F) Ed balain ad truos ant tal lazonos aid loist aid to basts yout of asher that estate readitites . I pirt of esessattic end llas of tesupor ensnortitog Detitioners case and to aucetton withouses and at at petitioners request. Counsel also faited to investagate arrest, time in eustody prior to first arraignent essitammen ensorititisg nortesup Isenuos blucu 700 sanabius 22 arggue of trues nortom ton bluow laganed, namely a key said to belong to vietim. Counsel to min teniogo basu bap traseros ein twontiw brio tesmo sid of 70179 naken 2000 noeznag ein mort naket trial and on appeal. Petitioner states that evidence appointed Roger Hillman RO to the Petitioner, than the effective assistance from the time the court convict. But counsel did not provide petitioner one issue, that there was not enough evidence to One being of his innettectiveness by appealing only thing, did not bring these issues before the court -prieve should get me out and handle every-Thodo Enow of ton, pained that, soluber 2/sennes his appeal were the same person. And acting on bno leist connectiting not larunco betinoqqo state to bring this ground betore the court, as petitioners ptinutioggo tesis and prised estate won renoitites Innetteetive assistance of Counsel Supporting facts, Question 236); Ground Three:

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at no time did pititioner intend that he claimed to have had sexual intercourse with alledged victim, penny Hawk by inserting his penis in her Vagina! At time of trial this auestion was not defined to petitioner As it was to victim.

At time of trial petitioner had only an eighth grade education and sexual intercourse has a different meaning to many people. In fact when penny Hawk was a restioned as to the same arestion, the court made her meaning clear to Jury and court. Petitioner took the stand at coursel's request and coursel should have made these. Questions clear:

At fr 235-236 of trial transcripts when petitioner was ask if he would have "sex" with a woman with out "her" consent" and he Answered "sure I would", is further evidence that counsel had knowledge of Petitioners meaning of "sex". There is no doubt that these answeres misled Jury to find Petitioner guilty.

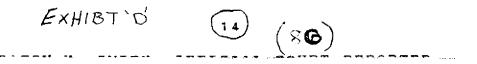
Petitioner will further proceed to petition court to proceed with D.N.A. testing to prove he never "inserted his penis in PENNY HAWK's Vagina" as court was made to believe.

Lastly, Petitioner adds Exhibit D'(Page 86) as to the foundation of these charges, as diedged victim is a severe alcoholic and repeated child beater as this was with held from Jury, as mr. Hillman seems to have assisted the State in getting a Conviction, and this has been the case in his effectiveness to Petitioner throughout these proceedings.

(8F)

A CONTRACTOR OF STREET

- the witnesses, so T don't think T need to go into
- 2 that too much.
- Ms. Lippis has stood up and talked about
- 4 the victim and the affect this has had on her.
- 5 There is some information about the victim that
- 6 didn't come out in trial that is in the possession
- 7 of both of us that would show that she is, and in
- 8 saying this, I don't want to say that she deserves
- 9 anything that ever happened to her, but it's
- 10 interesting to note that since the trial, the victim
- 11 and her daughter no longer live together. The
- 12 victim has battered her daughter again. As a matter
- 13 of fact, she was in justice court yesterday in front
- 14 of Judge Ahlstrom.
- Apparently, the victim has quite a severe
- 16 alcohol problem and has had it for quite a period of
- 17 time. The only reason T bring that up this time,
- 18 the prosecution will try to portray a real rosie
- 19 picture of the victim and their dilemma and that the
- 20 dilemma may also result from other causes beside
- 2) what the jury decided what the defendant is
- (22) responsible for.
- The Court heard the testimony of Mrs.
- 24 Hawk. Court has heard many cases. It's my
- 25 impression that although this is an act of violence,



1	EXECUTED at on the day
2	of, 199
3	
4	× Noy Docuga Signature of Petitioner
5	PoBox 1989
6	RoBox 1989 Address Ely, Nevada 89301
7	Ely, Nevada 89301
8	N/A Signature of Attorney (if any)
9	
10	Attorney for Petitioner
11	Address
12	
13	
14	VERIFICATION
15	Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned declares that he
16	is the petitioner named in the foregoing petition and knows the
17	contents thereof; that the pleading is true of his own
18	knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and
19	belief, and as to such matters he believes them to be true.
20	Roy D Marina
21	Signature of Petitioner
22	Attorney for Petitioner
23	Actorney for recitioner
24	
25	
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

* ;	
2	I, Roy Daniels Moraga, hereby certify pursuant
3	to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that on the 12th day of February,
4	19 <u>96</u> , I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing
5	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS addressed to:
6	
7	LORETTA BOWMAN, Court Clerk, Clark Co. Respondent **XIXXX official
8	Po. Box 551601
9	Address
10	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601
11	Attorney General
12	Heroes Memorial Building Capitol Complex
13	Carson City, Nevada 89710
14	CLARK County District Attorney
15	Clark County District Attorney District Attorney of County of Conviction P.O. Box SSRRIA
16	200 South Third Street, Suite # 701 Address
17	1
18	X Koy D. Monga
19	X Signature of Detitioner
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Roy Daniels Moraga, # 1 Post Office Box 1989, Ely State Prison, Ely, Nevada, # 89301 3 4 Petitioner, Pro Se, 5 6 7 8 9

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CLERK

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR THE

STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF CLARK

ROY DANIELS MORAGA,	CASE NUMBER: C92174
Petitioner,	DEPT. NUMBER:
٧s,	DOCKET NUMBER:
THE STATE OF NEVADA,	,)
Respondent.	3-6-96
	9:00AM

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF AND POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

COMES NOW, Roy Daniels Moraga, Petitioner, Pro Se in the above entitled cause of action, and hereby submits his Supplemental Brief And Points and Authorities filed in support of his previously filed Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus for the Court's review and consideration, and respectfully shows the following:

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

In relationship to item number 23, Ground A. of Petitioner's Original Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus, violation of the fourth and the Fourteenth Amendments to the united States Constitution; Illegal detainment and violation of Due Process.

1.) That on the 5th day of December, 1989, Petitioner, Roy 1111111111



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- 2.) The Petitioner respectfully submits that the State Of Nevada violated it's own initial appearance Statute by failing to bring the Petitioner before a magistrate within 72 hours; See, NRS.171.178 (3), (EMPHASIS SUPPLIED).
- 3.) the Petitioner further points out to the court that NRS.178.388 (1) additionally mandates that a Defendant must be present except as provided in NRS.178.388 (4) wherein the Court has provided for use of a Closed Circuit Television to facilitate communication between the Court and the Defendant during such proceedings. (EMPHASIS SUPPLIED).
- 4.) The Petitioner points out however, that on May 13, 1991 the United States Supreme Court tendered a ruling as to Pre-Trial Detainment, mandating that "persons arrested SHALL be brought before a magistrate or a judge within 48 hours. Not excluding Non-Judicial hours, weekends, or holidays"; See RIVERSIDE COUNTY VS. McLAUGHLIN, 111 S.Ct. 1661, (1991), (EMPHASIS SUPPLIED).
- 5.) The Petitioner further submits that in September, 1992, the Nevada Supreme Court refused to impliment or adopt the rule of law cited in RIVERSIDE, supra, 111 S.Ct. 1661, as so stated in the case of POWELL VS, NEVADA, 838 P.2d 921, (1992);

ruling clear to the State Of Nevada in their Decision and Ruling in the case of POWELL VS NEVADA, 114 S.Ct. 1280, (1994), wherein the Court speciffically made it clear that in the rule of conduct of criminal prosecutions is to be applied retroactively to ALL cases, State and Federal, not yet finally adjudicated when the rule is announced; See, GRIFFITH VS, KENTUCKY, 479 U.S. 314, 328.

- 7.) Petitioner respectfully submits and argues that he was improperly and illegally detained beyond the maximum 48 hours permitted for the purpose of investigation and to accumulate other charges, See, WILLIS VS, CITY OF CHICAGO, 999 F.2d 284, (1993), where the Court ruled that where detention of a suspect pursuant to police department policy for 45 hours without a judicial determination of probable cause for the purpose of allowing the police additional time to investigate other crimes the suspect may have committed violated his rights under the Fourth Amendment even though the status of the investigation of other offenses was relevant to bail determination on offenses for which the suspect had been arrested; delay was not administrative or procedural in nature, and the suspect had in fact been processed in time for earlier probable cause determination. (U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 4).
- 8.) Petitioner further submits that in HALLSTORM VS, GARDEN CITY, 991 F.2d 1473, (9th Cir. 1993) states that arresting officers determination of probable cause, justifies "only a brief period of detention to take the administrative steps incident to arrest', also, In GERSTEIN, 420 U.S. 114, the Court attached special significance to the shifting calculus of interests from the State to the individuals "in custody", especially one in custody for a pro-

longed period of time. furthermore, the Court emphasized the "high stakes" involved for individuals' liberty interests and undertook to ensure "meaninful" fourth amendment protection. Wherefore, it is the Petitioner's contention that the State Of Nevada failed to safeguard his constitutional right to due process.

II.

In relationship to item 23, Ground B. of the Original Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus, Petitioner submits that he was
illegally adjudiciated a Habitual Criminal in that the State failed
to produce proof that Petitioner had 3 valid prior felony convictions pursuant to NRS.207.010, and Petitioner was sentenced to Life
Without The Possibility Of Parole.

- 9.) Petitioner subits and argues that the State Of Nevada failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Petitioner's sentence should be enhanced pursuant to the Habitual Criminal Statute, NRS.207.010; Petitioner additionally submits that in prosecuting a Defendant as a Habitual Criminal under NRS.207.010, the State MUST prove prior convictions beyond a reasonable doubt, and the failure to rebutt the presumption created in NRS,207.010 (8) is not considered, See, HOLLANDER VS, STATE, 82 Nev. 345, 418 P.2d 802, (1966), cited, HOWARD VS, STATE, 84 Nev. 53 at 56, 422 P.2d 548, (1967), ATTEBERRY VS, STATE, 438 P.2d 789, (1968), and CARR VS, STATE, 96 Nev. 936 at 939, 620 P.2d 869, (1980).
- 10.) Petitioner submits that there was insufficient proof of Habitual Criminality as mandated under NRS.207.010, specifically, the State failed to prove "beyond a reasonable doubt'" that the identity of the person named in the certified copies of the Judg-

ments of Convictions presented to the Court was the same person as the Petitioner.

11.) Petitioner submits that close scrutiny of the certified copies of the Judgments Of Convictions reveal that they contain discrepancies and contradictions which indicate that they may or may not pertain to the Petitioner. In one instance the person is charged by the name of Roy D. Moraga, however, in the 1977 & 1988 convictions the person named therein was charged Roy DanielsMoraga and, in the 1983 conviction, the person named was charged by the name of Roy Daniel Moraga; further, a reading of the documents pertaining to the 1983 conviction reveals that in the portion of the these documents addressing whether the Defendant had been previously convicted of any felonies indicates "MONR", thus, the Defendant named in the 1983 conviction, Roy Daniel Moraga, had not been previously convicted of a felony.

III.

In relationship to item 23, Ground C. of the Original Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus, Ineffective Assistance Of Counsel.

- 12.) Petitioner respectfully submits that he was appointed counsel, such counsel being Mr. Roger Hillman of the Clark County Public Defender's Office; Petitioner and Mr. Hillman had many disagreements as to how Mr. hillman was handling Petitioners case. Petitioner submits and states that Counsels' representation did not effectively assist him in his defense, and denied him of his Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of Counsel.
- 13.) Petitioner submits and argues that Counsel failed to raise any objection to the States' conduct when the State violated

it's own initial appearance statute, NRS.171.178 when Petitioner was not brought before a magistrate within 72 hours. Counsel also would not investigate Petitioner's case and would not question witnesses on Petitioner's behalf.

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14.) Petitioner filed a Motion To Dismiss Counsel on March 12th, 1990, and this Motion was denied by the court. counsel did not adequately cross examine State witnesses and allowed Petitioner to be misled in essential questions which had substancial and injurous effect and influence in determining the jury's verdict, See, O'NEAL VS MCANICH, 115 S.Ct. 992, (1995). Counsel's actions for the Petitioner in this case compared to those condemned in the case of FRAZER VS, UNITED STATES, 18 F.3d 778, (9th Cir. 1994). Petitioner's right to counsel guaranteed by the Sixth amendment to the U.S. Constitution means more than just the opportunity to be physically present and/or accompanied by a person privileged to practice law, but, rather, assistance to which Defendant is entitled must be effective and unhindered by State or by counsel's constitutionally deficient performance. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 6.

15.) Petitioner further submits that Mr. Hillman told him that he was going to prison regardless if he was innocent or not; in <u>FRAZER</u>, the court stated that a Defense Attorney who abandons his duty of loyalty to his client and effectively joins the State in an effort to obtain a conviction suffers from an obvious conflict of interest, in that the interests of the State and the Deendant are necessarily in opposition.

16.) P¢titioner further submits as demonstration of Mr.

Hillmans' ineffective representation Petitioner claimed that evid-

ence taken from his person was taken prior to his arrest counsel still refused to file a Motion To Supress this evidence as requested by the Petitioner. Petitioner points out that in the case of PEOPLE VS, POPE, Cal. 3d 412, 425, (1979) the Court Stated that if counsel failed to perform in a manner to be expected of reasonably competent attorney acting as a diligent advocate, and if his failure deprived Defendant of a potentially meritorious defense, reversal is required, See Cal. 634 P.2d 534, Petitioner also directs the Courts attention to, EVITTS VS, LUCEY, 105 S.Ct. 830, (1985), wherein the United States Supreme Court held that a criminal Defendant is entitled to effective assistance of counsel on first appeal as a matter of right.

17.) Petitioner submits that even after Petitioner had made it known to the lower Court What there was in fact a conflict of interest between himself and Mr. Hillman and had attempted to have him removed by Motion the court still appointed Mr. Hillman to represent Petitioner on appeal, which was grossly improper,

Furthermore, Mr. Hillman appealed ONLY that there was nt enough evidence to convict, an issue he had never before expressed in his defense for Petitioner. The Supreme Court of Nevada remanded Petitioner's case for resentencing, and Petitioner again moved the court for dismissal of Roger Hillman as his attorney and his Motion was denied. Petitioner was sentenced to 30 more years than he was: sentenced to originally. Counsel relied entirely upon the District Attorney's evidence and police reports, and, in fact, let the State try the Defendant, petitioner herein, and provided no defense for petitioner whatsoever.

1 |

In Conclusion, Petitioner respectfully submits that in the case, POWELL VS ALABAMA, 278 U.S. 45, 69, the U.S. Supreme Court stated that even the intelligent and educated layman has small and sometimes no skill in the science of law, if charged with a crime he is incapable, generally, of determining for himself whether the indictment is good or bad, he requires the guiding hand of Counsel at every step of the proceedings against him. Moreover, the court has assigned a special value to this right: "of all the rights that an accused person has, the right to be represented by counsel is by far the most pervasive for it affects his ability to assert any other rights he may have". In other words, the assistance to which a defendant is entitled must be effective.

Dated this Athay of Convert

Respectfully Submitted,

Roy Daniels Moraga, # Post Office Box 1989, Ely State Prison,

Ely, Nevada, # 89301

DISTRICT COURT CLARK 2 COUNTY. NEVADA FILED 3 Mar 5 | 39 AM '96 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 5 Plaintiff. CASE NO. C 92174 6 Roy D. 22/ersEs DEPT. NO. 🔀 8 Defendant. 9 AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS 10 HEARING DATE: 3 18.96 11 HEARING TIME: 9:00Am 12 STATE OF NEVADA COUNTY OF WHITE PINE I. Roy 0.22/6/AGA being first duly sworn and under penalty of perjury, pursuant to NRS 208.165, do hereby depose and 17 say that: 18 I am the Defendant in the above entitled action. On the 19th day of February , 1996, I mailed a 19 letter of "Termination of Counsel/Transfer of Records" to Mr. 20 MARK B. Bailus. 21 3) I received no response from Mr. MACK B. Bailus, 22 23 On the 39th day of February , 1996, I petitioned 24 25 this Court for it's order for production of all documents 26 pursuant to NRS 7.055. DATED this 29th day of February 1996. 27

1	DISTRICT COURT	
2	CLARK COUNTY. NEVADA	
8	* * * *	
4	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
5	Plaintiff,	
6	-v- CASE NO. <u>C93/24</u>	
7	ROY D. MOCASA. DEPT. NO. X	
8	Defendant.	
9	ORDER	
10	DATE OF HEARING:	
11	TIME OF HEARING:	
12	THIS MATTER having come on hearing before the above entitled	
13	Court on the the Defendant not being	
14	present, presently incarcerated in Ely State Prison and not being	
15	represented by counsel. The Plaintiff being represented by	
16	, Deputy	
17	District Attorney and the Court having heard the arguments of	
18	counsel and good cause appearing therefore,	
19	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Motion for the	
20	Withdrawal of Counsel and the Transfer of all Documents and	
21	records of the Petitioner is hereby granted.	
22	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said withdrawn attorney,	
23	, shall send, at state expense, to	
24	Petitioner, at his place of confinement in Ely State Prison, all	
25	Pleadings, Papers, Documents and other tangible personal property	
26	in his possession FORTHWITH.	
27	DATED this day of, 19	
28		

Brich

5	P. O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301 Defendant in Proper Person		
6 _:	DISTRICT COURT		
7	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
8	* * * * *		
9 10 11 12	THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, Vs. ROY MORAGA, CASE NO. C 92174 DEPARTMENT NO. X DATE/HEARING: TIME/HEARING: 9:00Am		
13 14	Defendant.)		
15 16	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS		
17	COMES NOW petitioner above-named, in his propria persona,		
18	pursuant to N.R.S. 12.015, and respectfully moves this Honorable		
19	Court for an Order granting Petitioner leave to proceed in the		
20	above-entitled action in forma pauperis, without requiring Petition		
21	to pay or provide security for the payment of costs of prosecuting		
22	this action.		
23	This motion is made and based upon the attached affidavit and		
24	certificate.		
25			
26	Respectfully submitted,		
27	Noy D. Moraga 31584 ROY MORAGA, DOP #31584		
28	ROY MORAGA, DOP #31584		

FILED Max 5 11 38 AH '96 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 2 3 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 5 Plaintiff. CASE NO. (92/74 б DEPT. NO. $\underline{\chi}$ 7 8 Defendant. NOTICE OF MOTION 9 MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY 10 OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF 11 HEARING DATE: 12 HEARING TIME: 13 NOW, Petitioner. 14 TAKE NOTICE, that, COMES D. Moraba , in Propria Persona, and Respectfully 15 requests this Honorable Court for an Order to 16 ZMARK B. BAILUS ____. OF Cherry, BAILUS AND Kelesis 17 as the Attorney of Record in the above entitled action, 18 19 and for the transfer of Petitioner's Documents, Pleadings, Papers 20 | and tangible personal property in possession of respondent, MAIK B. BAILUS ___, to be sent, at State expense, to Petitioner at his place of confinement in Ely State Prison. This Motion is made and based upon fighth Judicial District 23

This Motion is made and based upon fighth Judicial District Court Rules. Rule 7.40 (b)(2)(ii), Nevada Revised Statute 7.055, and supported by the following Points and Authorities, attached Letter of Termination and Petitioner's Affidvit.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Petitioner Roy D. Morgo A in Propria Persona, in support

(1:31)

26

27

of his Motion for Withdrawal of Attorney of Record and Transfer of Records, offers the following:

The Judicial District Court Rules, Rule 7.40(b)(2)(ii), which deals with Withdrawal of Change of Attorney, states:

- "(b) Counsel in any case may be changed only; (2) When no attorney has been retained to replace the attorney withdrawing, by order of the court, granted upon written motion therefor, and:
- (ii) If the application is made by the client, he must state in the application the address at which he may be served with notice of all furtner proceedings in the case in the event the application is granted, and must serve a copy of the application upon his attorney and all other parties to the action, and their attorneys."

Therefore, as clearly seen by the Eifth Judicial District Court Rules, the Defendant can file to have his attorney of record withdrawn and proceed in Propria Persona.

The Nevada Revised Statute (hereinafter NRS) 7.055(1), which deals with the duty of a discharged attorney, states:

"An attorney who has been discharged by his client shall, upon demand and payment of the fee due from the client, immediately deliver to the client all papers, documents, pleadings and items of tangible personal property which belong to or were prepared for that client."

As can be seen in this case, the Petitioner does not owe any fees to the Respondent, MAIK B. BAILUS, in fact

MAIK B. BAILUS was appointed by the Court,

to represent the Petitioner, who is indigent, in the case at bar, that being Case No. $\frac{C92/74}{}$, Dept. No. $\underline{\chi}$.

NRS 7.055(2) gives the Court the power to Order the Respondent to produce and deliver to the Petitioner all the

documents and property belonging to the Petitioner in Respondents possession. It further states:

"A client who, after demand therefore and payment of the fee due from nim, does not receive from his discharged attorney all papers, documents, pleadings and items of tangible personal property may, by a motion filed after at least 5 days' notice to the attorney, obtain an order for the production of his papers, documents, pleadings and other property."

In numerous cases, Courts have held attorneys to a high degree of professional responsibility and integrity. This is carried from the time of hiring to and through the attorney's termination of employment.

Supreme Court Rule 173 states clearly that a withdrawn attorney owes his former client a "- - - prompt accounting of all his client's - - - property in his possession."

This is echoed in Cannon 2 of the Code of Professional Responsibility of the American Bar Association which states in pertinent part (EC 2-32). "A lawyer should protect the welfare of his client by - - - delivering to his client all papers and property to which the client is entitled - - - " Again, in Disciplinary Rule 2-110(A)(2) of the ABA, it is brought out that a withdrawn attorney must deliver to the client all papers and comply with all applicable laws on the subject. The ABA Rules do apply by adoption under Supreme Court Rules, Rule 150.

In the cases of, <u>In Re Yount</u>, 93 Ariz. 322, 380 P.2d 780 (1963), and <u>State v. Alvey</u>, 215 Kan. 460, 524 P.2d 747 (1974), both cases dealt with a factual situation involving a withdrawn attorney refusing to deliver to a former client his documents after being requested to do so by the client.

The Court in Yount supra, ordered the attorney disbarred, while in Alvey supra, the Court had the attorney censored.

While it is not the intention of the Petitioner to have the attorney sanctioned, these cases do show a pattern in the courts in considering the refusal to deliver to a former client all of his documents and property after being requested to do so, which amounts to a serious infraction of the law and of professional ethics. See: In Re Sullivan, 212 Kan. 233, 510 P.2d 1199 (1973).

In summary, this Court has the jurisdiction through NRS 7.055 to ORDER the Respondent to produce and deliver unto the Petitioner all documents and personal property in his possession belonging to him or prepared for him. The Petitioner has fulfilled his obligations in trying to obtain the papers.

The Respondent is in disacord with Cannon 2 of the Code of Professional Responsibility and the Nevada Supreme Court Rule 173, 176 and 203.

DATED this 39th day of Chruary , 1996

Respectfully Submitted:

151 Roy D. Moraga

Derendant/Petitioner Pro Per Ely State Prison P.O. BOX 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

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			FILED	
	1	Case No. <u>C92/74</u>	CLERK CLERK	
	2	Dept. No		
	3		CIFPE	
	4		~ = 1111	
	5			
	6	IN THE Fighth JUDICIAL DISTRICT	COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA	
	7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF		
÷	8			
	9	ROY D MORAGA,		
	10	Petitioner,		
	11	-vs-	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT	
	12	The State of Nevada,	OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	
	13	<u> </u>	. /	
	14	Respondent.	4-17-96 9:00a·m.	
	15		7,00	
	16	I, Roy D.717OrABA	, hereby declare and state	
	17	that I am the Petitioner in the abov	e entitled case; that in support	
	18	of my Motion to proceed without bein	g required to prepay fees, costs	
3	19	or give security therefor; I state t	hat because of my poverty I am	
9)	20	unable to pay the costs of said proceeding or to give security		
	21	therefor; that I am entitled to relief.		
	22	I dodo not X request an attorney be appointed j to		
	23	represent me.		
	24	I further swear that the responses which I have made to		
	25	questions and instructions below are	true.	
Ŋ	26	1. Are you presently emplo	yed: Yes No X	
	27	a. If the answer is Yes, s	tate the amount of your salary	
c c	28	or wages per month, and give the nam	e and address of your employer:	
·— **	" · ·	1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

-1-

1	Not APPlicable		
2			
3	b. If the answer is No, state the date of last employment		
4	and the amount of salary and wages per month which you received:		
5	N/A		
6	2. Have you received within the past twelve months any		
7	money from any of the following sources?		
8	a. Business, profession or form of self-employment?		
9	Yes No		
10	b. Rent payments, interest or dividends?		
11	Yes No 🔀		
12	c. Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments?		
13	Yes No X		
14	d. Gifts or inheritances?		
15	Yes No 🔀		
16	e. Any other sources?		
17	Yes No _X_		
18	If the answer to any of the above is "Yes" describe each		
19	source of money and state the amount received from each during the		
20	past twelve months: Not Applicable		
21			
22			
23	3. Do you own cash or equivalent prison currency, or do		
24	you have money in a checking or savings account?		
25	Yes No		
26	If the answer is "Yes", state the total value of the		
27	items owned: Not APPlicable		
28			
J	-2-		

1	4. Do you own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes,
2	automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary house-
3	hold furnishings and clothing)? Yes No 🔀
4	If your answer is "Yes", describe the property and state
5	its approximate value: <u>NOT APPLICABLE</u>
6	
7	5. List the persons who are dependent upon you for
8	support, state your relationship to those persons, and indicate
9	how much you contribute towards their support:
10	NONE
11	
12	UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY, pursuant to N.R.S. §208.165,
13	the above affidavit is true and correct to the best of affiants
14	personal knowledge.
15	DATED this 3rd day of March, 19 96.
16	
17	Roy D. Moraga
18	Sign your name
19	0 4
20	Roy D WorAgA 31584
21	Print your name DOP#
22	··sar ·
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	

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Roy O. Moraga P.O. BOX 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

FILED

22' HA eo C II and

Fact I

District Court
Clark County, Nevada

Roy D. MOVAGA

Petitioner,

VS

The State of Nevada:

Respondant.

CASE No: <u>C92174</u>
Dept. No: <u>X</u>
AFFidAvit of Petitioner

4-17-96 9:00 q.m.

I. ROY D. MOTAGA, do hereby Swear And depose under Penalty of Perjury that the assertions of this Affidavit are true and correct to the best of my Knowledge and belief.

1) That I am an immate incarcerated within the

Nevada Department of Prisons and have been housed at the Ely State Prison Since September 13th 1990. a) That Affiant is over the age of (18) eighteen years of age and of Sound mind Competent to testify to the matters as stated herein.

3) Affiant moves this Honorable Court to Brant Petitioner this motion for Returning Seized Property.

This Affidavit is made, Pursuant to N.R.S. 208.165 Without Notary Public.

RECEIVED

CO J 1774 GLER 4

Roy D. MoraBA Petitioner

CE31

Certificate of Service By Mail

I, Ray Daniels Moraga, hereby certify pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that on the 3rd day of March 1996, I mailed a true and correct copy of the Foregoing Motion for Returning Seized Property Addressed to:

Loretta Bowman, County Clerk P.O.BOX 551601 200 S. 3rd Street LAS Vegas Nevada 89155-1601

Clark County District Attorney
P.O.BOX 552212
200 S. 3rd Street, Suite 701
LAS VegAS NevAdA

Roy D. Moraga Signature of Petitioner

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X	, ,	M
W	9	9

1	Case No. <u>C 92174</u>
2	Dept. No. X
8	Mar 1/ 9 00 11/ 00
4	Of 11 9 09 AH '96
5	
6	IN THE Fighth JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
7	FOR THE COUNTY OF <u>Clark</u>
8	P + D 244 + A
9	Koy D. Moraga,
10	Petitioner,
11	-vs- MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS
12	The State of Nevada,
13	4-17-96
14	Respondent. 9:00a.m.
15	
16	COMES NOW the Petitioner, in propria persona, pursuant
	to N.R.S. §12.015, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for
18	an Order granting Petitioner leave to proceed in the above-entitled
19	action in forma pauperis, without requiring Petitioner to pay or
}	provide security for the payment of costs of prosecuting this
21	action.
22	This motion is made and based upon the attached affidavit
23	and certificate.
24 D E	DATED this 31d day of March, 1996.
l	Respectfully submitted,
26	*17 mg Koy D. Moraga.
с <i>с</i> 279 28	TY OLERY

S

Roy D. Moraba P. O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301 Man 11 9 os AN '95

CLERK

IN the Eighth Judicial District Court of Nevada

IN AND FOR CLARK COUNTY

ROY D. MOTAGA ...
PETITIONER. ...

State of Nevada ...

Respondants. ...

Motion For Returning Seized Property CASE NO: <u>C92174</u>
Dept. X

4-17-96 9:00 a.m.

Now Comes, Roy D. Moraga, Before this Honorable Court And hereby moves this court to direct that certain property of which he is owner, A schedule of which is attacted hereto, and which on Dec. 5, 1989 at the LAS Vegas, County Jail, in Clark County. Was taken from him during booking, and unlawfully seized by Metro officers, whose true names are unknown to Petitioner, and that Property be returned to him.

The Petitioner Further states that the property was seized against his will.

Dated this 3rd day of March

DECTIVED

1100

COUNTY SHERK

Roy D. Moraga Roy D. Moraga P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301



The undersigned declars under the Penalty of Perjury that he is the Petitioner in the aboved Named Action, that he has read the above Pleadings and that the information Contained therein is true and Correct.

Dated this 3rd day of March 1996.

Roy O. Moraga Roy O. Moraga P.O. BOX 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Property Taken

- 1. 1. Pair of cowboy boots
- a. I. U.N.L.V. Sweatshirt
- 3. 1. T- Shirt
- 4. 1. Pair of Levis Pants
- 5. 1. Levis Jacket
- 6. 1. Pair of Socks
- 7. 1. Boxer shorts

Clerks of the Court

If the district clerk received Petitioner's Proper Person Motions and Documents, Clerk has absolute duty to File Motion For leave to proceed in Forma Pauperis and the clearly Stamp the date of receipt OF other documents on them-Donaho vs Eighth - Judicial District Court, 842 P. 2d 731 (1992) (had a duty to Keep Accurate record of Case Pending before the District Court).

ORIGINAL

FILED **OPPS** 1 STEWART L. BELL 2 DISTRICT ATTORNEY 1 22 PM '96 Nevada Bar #000477 3 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 4 Attorney for Plaintiff 5 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 8 9 Plaintiff, C92174 Case No. 10 -VS-Dept. No. X Docket ROY MORAGA, 11 #938554 12 Defendant. 13 14 15 STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL 16 PRODUCTION OF SEMEN AND BLOOD, PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION) AND MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS 17 18 19 DATE OF HEARING: 4/17/96 20 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A. M. 21 COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through 22 VICKI J. MONROE, Deputy District Attorney, and files this Opposition to Defendant's Motion to 23 Compel Production of Semen and Blood, Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) and 24 Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. 25 This Opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached 26 /// 27 /// 28 CE31

points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

DATED this _____ day of April, 1996.

Respectfully submitted,

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

VICKI J. MONROE Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #00377

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Defendant was arrested for the December 5, 1989, sexual assault and rape of a woman in her home. Defendant plead not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein Defendant was found guilty of two (2) counts of Burglary and two (2) counts of Sexual Assault. Thereafter, on June 30, 1990, Defendant was sentenced to life in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole after being adjudicated a habitual criminal. Defendant's direct appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court was denied on August 27, 1991. However, the Court remanded Defendant's case to the District Court for resentencing. The Supreme Court concluded that the District Court had erroneously imposed one sentence for multiple offenses.

On October 21, 1991, Defendant was resentenced in Department X of the Eighth Judicial District, to ten (10) years for each of the Burglary counts, to run consecutive to each other and consecutive to a sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for Count III, Sexual Assault. Defendant was adjudicated a habitual criminal as to Count IV and sentenced to another consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Defendant then appealed the

second sentencing, specifically contesting the validity of the judgments of conviction used to adjudicate him a habitual criminal. The Nevada Supreme Court denied the same on October 4, 1995. Defendant now files the instant Motion and Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

On December 5, 1989, between the hours of 1:30 a.m. and 5:30 a.m., Defendant entered the victim's residence located at 1000 Dumont, Apartment 227, Las Vegas. As there were no signs of forced entry into the apartment, it is believed that the victim's 22 year-old daughter left the front door closed but unlocked. Once inside, Defendant took a woman's Seiko watch and approximately \$25 from a coffee table in the living room, an unknown amount of cash from the victim's bedroom dresser, and a key to the apartment which was laying on a table near the front door. Defendant then left the apartment. At approximately 7:30 a.m., the victim returned to find the items missing. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police were contacted and a report of the entry submitted. Significantly, the victim's 22 year-old daughter was upstairs at the time of the incident.

At approximately noon of the same day, the victim (a 46 year-old female) was awakened by Defendant knocking at her front door. After informing Defendant that he had awakened her and asking him to leave, the victim returned to her room. Almost two hours later, the victim was awakened by a noise only to find Defendant outside her bedroom on the stairs. Defendant grabbed the victim and after a brief struggle, the victim was able to momentarily free herself. However, Defendant regained his hold and pushed the victim down the stairs. Thereafter Defendant raped the victim, instructed her to shower and raped her again. When Defendant exited the room, the victim contacted her daughter and requested her to contact the police.

At around 2:15 p.m., Las Vegas Metropolitan Police detained Defendant in the 900 block of Sierra Vista and after a positive identification by the victim, he was arrested and transported to the Clark County Detention Center.

///

THE TRIAL RECORD BELIES DEFENDANT'S NEED FOR POST-TRIAL FORENSIC TESTING

Defendant requests this Court to compel DNA testing of semen and blood samples that were obtained from the victim some seven years ago. The impracticalities aside, Defendant took the stand at trial and offered a defense of "consent" to the charges of Sexual Assault. An excerpt from his offered testimony is as follows:

PROSECUTOR:

Basically, Mr. Moraga, what you are saying to us is you are really confirming everything everybody already testified to. You are just saying that the sex that happened between you and Ms. Hawk was with her consent; is that right?

DEFENDANT:

That's right. (3 ROA 550).

Apparent from Defendant's proffered defense is that any issue of identification that DNA testing might hope to resolve has been rendered moot by offering the defense of "consent" to the sexual assault. Moreover, Defendant has waived this issue by (1) not preserving it below, and (2) not raising the identification in his direct appeal. See Kimmel, infra. As such, this untimely request for unnecessary testing need only be denied by this Court.

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DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION PRESENTS ISSUES THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN RAISED IN HIS DIRECT APPEALAND AS SUCH, THEY ARE DEEMED WAIVED.

Defendant, for the first time in his collateral attack, challenges the length of time he was incarcerated before he was brought before a magistrate. Specifically, after remaining silent on the issue in appealing from two judgments of conviction, Defendant now alleges that he was incarcerated some 210 hours before his initial arraignment and that no probable cause determination was made. Defendant's challenge is foreclosed for several reasons:

1. Defendant did not preserve this issue below or raise it in his direct appeal;

- 2. The Order Dismissing Appeal in Defendant's case concluded that there was sufficient evidence to uphold the conviction; and
 - 3. Defendant only refers this Court to the time of his initial arraignment, but does not indicate when a probable cause determination was made.

First, the State submits that as Defendant has already had his appeal found meritless by the Supreme Court, any allegation herein that the a proper probable cause determination was not made, has been waived. NRS 34.810(1) provides in part:

The court shall dismiss a petition if the court determines that:

- (b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the petition could have been:
 - (1) Presented to the trial court;
 - (2) Raised in a direct appeal or a prior petition for a writ of habeas corpus or post-conviction relief; or
 - (3) Raised in any other proceeding that the petitioner has taken to secure relief from his conviction and sentence, unless the court finds both cause for the failure to present the grounds and actual prejudice to the petitioner.

NRS 34.810(3) imposes the burden upon the defendant of proving specific facts that demonstrate good cause for his failure to present such a claim in carlier proceedings and of showing actual prejudice to the defendant. Accordingly, the waiver of claims doctrine mandates the dismissal of Defendant's instant claim. Kimmel v. Warden, 101 Nev. 6, 692 P.2d 1282 (1985); Bolden v. State, 99 Nev. 181, 659 P.2d 886 (1983). Defendant's Petition is barren as to why his allegations surrounding probable cause determination were not raised in either of his direct appeals.

The Nevada Supreme Court held in <u>Phelps v. Director</u>, 104 Nev. 565, 764 P.2d 1303 (1988), that the defendant has the burden of both pleading and proving his failure to present the claim and the State may then bring an affirmative defense of a waiver in its response to the Post-Conviction Relief. It is respectfully submitted that this Court can lawfully make a finding of waiver based upon the face of the petition alone. In <u>Johnson v. Warden</u>, 89 Nev. 476, 515 P.2d 63 (1973) the Nevada Supreme Court

stated:

 ... this court will consider as waived those issues raised in a post-conviction relief application which might properly have been raised on direct appeal, where no reasonable explanation is offered for petitioner's failure to present such issues.

In <u>Scott v. Warden</u>, 94 Nev. 726, 587 P.2d 36 (1978), the Supreme Court upheld a District Court's denial of Post-Conviction Relief on the grounds that the points raised in the petition, "were or could have been raised in the direct appeal and good cause has not been shown for the failure to do so". Id. at p. 727. Defendant's Petition is barren of legal authority or rationale as to good cause or prejudice. As such, the State submits that Defendant has waived his ability to raise any issue surrounding probable cause determination upon a warrantless arrest.

Next, as Defendant's conviction has been affirmed, any complaint about an illegal detention prior to a determination of probable cause, has been rendered moot. Gerstein v. Pugh, 420 U.S.. 103, 95 S.Ct. 854 (1975) (an illegal arrest or detention does not void a subsequent conviction). Once a criminal defendant has been convicted by a jury, his confinement is justified by the judgment of conviction and the Gerstein violation is moot. County of Riverside v. McLaughlin, 500 U.S. 44, 111 S.Ct. 1661, 1667 (1991). Defendant bases his complaint partially on Powell v. Nevada, --- U.S. ---, 114 S.Ct. 1280 (1994). Therein, the United States Supreme Court held that (1) when four days had elapsed between warrantless arrest and probable cause determination, that time lapse was presumptively unreasonable under County of Riverside v. McLaughlin, 500 U.S. 44, 111 S.Ct. 1661 (1991), as a violation of the Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable seizures, and (2) while the remedy is not release, Powell v. Nevada, 114 S.Ct. at 1283, the proper remedy was to be decided on remand by the Nevada Supreme Court. Defendant however misconstrues Powell-Gerstein- McLaughlin, in that a challenge is only proper during the detention, and he is entitled to neither release nor his conviction vacated. As such, his collateral attack need only be denied on this issue.

Defendant was arrested on December 5, 1989, and his initial arraignment was on December 14,

In Gerstein v. Pugh, 420 U.S. 103, 95 S.Ct. 854 (1975), the United States Supreme Court held that the Fourth Amendment requires a prompt judicial determination of probable cause following an arrest made without a warrant and an ensuing detention. In County of Riverside v. McClaughlin, 500 U.S. 44, 111 S.Ct. 1661 (1991), the same Court determined that prompt generally means within 48 hours of the warrantless arrest.

arraignment. Therefore, Defendant's allegation that he was incarcerated for some 210 hours before probable cause was determined to hold him, is belied by the record. Defendant can only direct this Court to his arraignment date and not the date of any probable cause determination. Bare allegations, without factual specificity, entitle Defendant to neither a post-conviction evidentiary hearing nor other postconviction relief. Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984). The policy behind presenting claims for post-conviction relief to the District Court is that issues of fact can be determined. See Gibbons v. State, 97 Nev. 520, 523, 634 P.2d 1214 (1981). Defendant has the burden of persuasion in a collateral attack and must raise and support these claims. Defendant's initial hurdle is to support his propositions: issues of fact must be created to warrant an evidentiary hearing. Drake v. State, 108 Nev. 523, 836 P.2d 52 (1992). Moreover, Defendant does not complain that any statements made during this period of incarceration were impermissibly used against him and as such no prejudice can be inferred.

However, Powell v. Nevada, supra, discusses probable cause determination, not initial

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III

THE DOCTRINE OF THE LAW OF THE CASE FORE-CLOSES DEFENDANT'S CHALLENGE TO HIS HABITUAL CRIMINAL ADJUDICATION

Next, Defendant alleges that he was improperly adjudicated a habitual criminal pursuant to NRS 207.010(2). In his last appeal from the judgment of conviction entered on remand, Defendant specifically challenged the validity of his habitual criminal status. The Nevada Supreme Court specifically denied his contentions and in a Order Dismissing Appeal, affirmed the District Court's conclusion that Defendant was a habitual criminal and the State had met its burden beyond a reasonable doubt. As such, that Order becomes the law of the case and forecloses Defendant's successive attempt at relief on this issue.

The Nevada Supreme Court applied the doctrine in Hall v. State, 91 Nev. 314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975). In Hall, the defendant claimed, on appeal, that he entered into an involuntary guilty plea despite the fact that identical claim had been denied in a petition for post-conviction relief. The Court held that the first ruling became the law of that case and Defendant could not later revive that issue. The law of

a first appeal is the law of the case on all subsequent appeals in which the facts are substantially the same. (Citations omitted). <u>Id</u>. at 315.

Most recently, in <u>Marshall v. State</u>, 110 Nev. 1328, 885 P.2d 603 (1994), the Nevada Supreme Court, on direct appeal, affirmed the defendant's convictions. The Court expressed that there was sufficient evidence to convict the defendant of trafficking and manufacturing charges. Thereafter, the defendant petitioned the District Court for post-conviction relief. In an appeal from denial of his post-conviction petition, the defendant resubmitted the sufficiency claim. In dismissing that appeal, the Supreme Court opined that the Order Dismissing the Appeal became the law of the case and foreclosed the sufficiency of the evidence issues. <u>Id</u> at 605. Likewise, Defendant's Petition should not be addressed on the merits because the Supreme Court has previously found his arguments undeserving.

On direct appeal, Defendant raised the identical issue that is in the Petition now before this Court. Defendant duplicates his complaints surrounding his adjudication as a habitual criminal. The Supreme Court confirmed that adjudication and, therefore, the Supreme Court's ruling, issued on Defendant's direct appeal, became the law of this case and forecloses Defendant's ability to revive this claim.

IV

DEFENDANT WAS AFFORDED EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL

The United States Supreme Court has clearly established the appropriate test for determining whether a defendant received constitutionally defective counsel. A defendant's burden is two-fold. First, a convicted defendant must show that his counsel's performance was objectively deficient such that counsel was not functioning as the 'counsel' envisioned by Sixth Amendment guarantees. Second, the defendant must show that the deficient performance prejudiced the defendant in a way that effectively deprived him of a fair trial. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984). The United State's Supreme Court recently opined:

Thus, an analysis focusing solely on mere outcome determination, without attention to whether the result of the proceeding was fundamentally unfair or unreliable, is defective.

To set aside a conviction or sentence solely because the outcome would have been different but for counsel's error may grant the defendant a windfall to which the law does not entitle him. Lockhart v. Fretwell, --- U.S. ---, 113 S.Ct. 838, 842-843 (1993).

Further, unreliability or unfairness does not result if the ineffectiveness of counsel claim does not deprive the defendant of any substantive or procedural right. <u>Id</u>. at 844.

To rise to the level of ineffective assistance, the representation must be outside the range of competence demanded of attorneys in criminal cases. Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52, 106 S.Ct. 366 (1985). Furthermore, "it is presumed that counsel fully discharged his duties, and that presumption can only be overcome by strong and convincing proof to the contrary." Davis v. State, 107 Nev. 600, 602, 817 P.2d 1169, 1170 (1991), citing Lenz v. State, 97 Nev. 65, 66, 624 P.2d 15, 16 (1981). On those premises, the State respectfully suggests that Defendant's counsel was effective. Defendant complains counsel was ineffective in that he did not challenge the length of incarceration without a probable cause determination, nor did he file suppression motions on Defendant's behalf. Defendant's contention that counsel failed to file a suppression motion is a bare allegation: Defendant neither reveals what the "evidence" is, nor does he suggest how it was necessary to an effective defense. Based on Hargrove, supra, Defendant is not entitled to relief on this claim as he cannot support a claim of ineffective assistance without the requisite specificity.

Moreover, counsel cannot be rendered ineffective for failing to challenge a Nevada practice before the issue has even been resolved. Defendant was arrested in 1989: McLaughlin, supra, and its bright line 48 hour rule were not announced until 1991 and the first Powell decision was not entered until 1992. As such, counsel's actions cannot be deemed unreasonable under Strickland. supra, nor representation ineffective, for not challenging the practices in Clark County before the United States Supreme Court decided what constituted a reasonable detention while awaiting a probable cause finding upon warrantless arrest. Moreover, even if counsel's actions in failing to challenge the detention were unreasonable, Defendant was not prejudiced in that once a jury convicted him, any detention violation was rendered moot. See McLaughlin, supra. Defendant's representation did not fall outside what is expected of professionally competent counsel.

///

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing, it is respectfully requested that Defendant's Motion to Compel Blood and Semen Samples, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), and Defendant's Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis be denied.

DATED this 5t day of April, 1996.

Respectfully submitted,

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

VICKI J. MONROE
Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #003776

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- 1	
1	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
2	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this day of April,
3	1996, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:
4	ROY D MORAGA
5	P. O. BOX 1989 ELY, NEVADA 89301
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7	By Jathryn Combacks Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
8	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
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FILED 1 0042 MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. APR 9 12 42 PM 196 2 Nevada Bar No. 002284 CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS fricta Down 600 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 385-3788 Attorney for Appellant **ROY MORAGA** 7 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 11 STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO. C 92174 DEPT. NO. X Plaintiff. DOCKET NO. VS. ROY D. MORAGA, 16 Respondent. 17 18 MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL 19 Date of Hearing: 4-/7-96
Time of Hearing: 9A2 20 21 COMES NOW, MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., of the law offices of CHERRY, BAILUS 22 & KELESIS, and moves this Honorable Court for its Order allowing the undersigned and the 23 law offices of CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS to withdraw as Attorney of Record for 24 Defendant, ROY D. MORAGA, in the above-captioned matter. 25 26 This Motion is made and based upon the papers, pleadings and documents on file 27 herein, the Affidavit of MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., filed herewith and upon such oral argument 28



1 as may be adduced at the time of the hearing hereon. DATED this 4 day of April, 1996. 2 3 CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS 4 5 6 Nevada State Bar No. 002284 600 South Eighth Street 7 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 8 9 10 11 NOTICE OF MOTION 12 TO: STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff; and 13 TO: STEWART BELL, ESQ., its attorney of record: ROY D. MORAGA, Defendant: TO: 15 YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned 16 will bring on the above and foregoing MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF 17 RECORD on for hearing on the ____/7 day of _______, 1996, at the hour of _______ a.m., 18 19 before the above-entitled Court in Department No. X, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be 20 heard. 21 DATED this $\frac{Q}{2}$ day of April, 1996. 22 CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS 23 24 25 Nevada State Bar No. 002284 26 600 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 27 28

AFFIDAVIT OF MARK B. BAILUS IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD

STATE OF NEVADA)	
)	ss:
COUNTY OF CLARK)	

MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

- 1. That Affiant is an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada and is a partner in the law offices of Cherry, Bailus & Kelesis.
- That Affiant was appointed by the above-entitled Court to represent Defendant for appellate purposes only.
- 3. That on or about October 4, 1995, Affiant received an Order Dismissing Appeal from the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada and thereafter, on or about October 24, 1995, Affiant received the Remittitur, thus concluding Affiant's representation of Defendant.
- 4. That because of the foregoing reasons, Affiant requests that he be allowed to withdraw as counsel of record.
 - 5. That the last known address known to Affiant for service of Defendant is:

Mr. Roy D. Moraga Inmate ID # 31584 Ely State Prison Post Office Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

6. That this Motion is not made for the purposes of delay, but in the interest of justice.

.

7. Further your Affiant sayeth naught.

MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ.

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me

this Quiday of April, 1996.

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said

County and State



Las Office of Chorry, Bailes & Kole on Sours Figure Street

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FILED 1 **ROC** MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 002284 ÅPR 9 3 31 PN '96 CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS 3 600 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 4 (702) 385-3788 5 Attorney for Appellant 6 **ROY MORAGA** 7 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 11 CASE NO. C 92174 STATE OF NEVADA, 12 DEPT. NO. Plaintiff, DOCKET NO. \$215-\$48-2154 \$4.000 **388-215** VS. ROY D. MORAGA, 16 Respondent. 17 RECEIPT OF COPY AND CERTIFICATE OF MAILING 18 19 Date of Hearing: April 17, 1996 Time of Hearing: 9:00 a.m. **2**0 RECEIPT OF COPY of the MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL is hereby 21 acknowledged this 2^{4} day of April, 1996. 22 STEWART 23 REX BELL, DISTRICT ATTORNEY 24 25 26 Deputy District Attorney 200 South Third Street 27 Seventh Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 28 1

4 5

NEVADA 893 1385-3788 12) 385-5125 14)

ž15

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of the law offices of CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS, and that on the 9⁺¹ day of April, 1996, I deposited for mailing in the United States Mail, at Las Vegas, Nevada, a true and correct copy of the MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL addressed as follows:

Mr. Roy D. Moraga Inmate ID # 31584 Ely State Prison Post Office Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

PEGGY J. SIGLER

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302 E. Carson Ave., Ste. 918 Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 382-1844

David M. Schieck

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FILED

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Portla Brown

CLERK

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.

NEVADA BAR NO. 0824 302 E. CARSON, #600

LAS VEGAS, NV 89101

ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

(702)382 - 1844

Plaintiff,

vs.

ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C 92174

DEPT. NO. X DOCKET NO. K

MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

> DATE: 4-17-96 TIME: 9:00 A.M.

COMES NOW, Defendant ROY D. MORAGA, by and through his attorney DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ., and moves this Court pursuant to N.R.S. 34.750(3) for an Order Extending the Time to File Supplemental Points and Authorities to MORAGA'S pro per Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post Conviction).

This Motion is based upon the Points and Authorities and Affidavit of counsel attached hereto, and all of the papers and pleadings heretofore filed in this matter.

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NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff herein; and

TO: THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE, its attorney:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring this Motion on for hearing on the 17th day of April, 1996, at the hour of 9:00 a.m. before the above entitled Court, at the Clark County Courthouse, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On March 6, 1996 DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ. appeared before this Court and confirmed as counsel for Defendant ROY MORAGA. The Court granted until April 17, 1996 to supplemental the Points and Authorities of the pro per Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed by MORAGA.

Mr. Moraga does not have all of the paperwork necessary for counsel to review in order to supplement the Petition. Due to other priority cases of counsel, requests for the files of Mr. Moraga's previous counsel were delayed. (See Affidavit attached hereto)

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

- N.R.S. 34.750(3) states in pertinent part that:
- "3. After appointment by the court, counsel for the petitioner may file and serve supplemental pleadings, ... within 30 days after:
- (a) The date the court orders the filing of an answer and a return; or
 - (b) The date of his appointment,

whichever is later. If it has not previously been filed, the answer by the respondent must be filed within 15 days after receipt of the supplemental

pleadings and include any response to the supplemental pleadings."

In the instant case MORAGA is entitled to the effective assistance of counsel and the due process of law pursuant to the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 8, of the Nevada Constitution. Counsel for MORAGA believes that relevant and justiciable issues should be reviewed by this Court and makes this Motion in good faith.

CONCLUSION

It is respectfully requested that this Court grant an extension of time of 30 days to file supplemental points and authorities to the pro per Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post Conviction) and reset the hearing for a time thereafter convenient to the Court and District Attorney.

DATED this [day of April, 1996.

SUBMITTED BY:

DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF CLARK)

DAVID M. SCHIECK, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That Affiant is an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada, and retained counsel for MORAGA.

David M. Schieck 02 E. Carson Ave., Ste. 918 Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 382-1844

That Affiant appeared and confirmed as counsel on March 6, 1996 for MORAGA at which time the Court set a hearing date of April 17, 1996 and until April 3, 1996 to supplemental the Petition.

That since March 6, 1996 Affiant has had to file a capital Opening Brief in Greene v. State; file an emergency Writ of Mandamus in Leonard adv. State; and prepare for a capital trial Lopez adv. State.

That Affiant has had to request files, which as of this date have not been received by Affiant, from previous counsel as Mr. Moraga does not have the paperwork necessary for counsel to review and prepare supplemental points and authorities.

That this Motion is not made for the purpose of delay, but is made in the interest of justice.

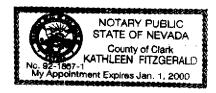
Further Affiant sayeth naught/.

DAVID M. SCHIECK

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me

this \ day of April, 1996.

NOTARY PUBLIC



ROC
DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.
NEVADA BAR NO. 0824
302 E. CARSON, #600
LAS VEGAS, NV 89101
(702) 382-1844
ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

CASE NO. C 92174

DEPT. NO. X

DOCKET NO. K

Defendant.

RECEIPT OF COPY OF
MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME
TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

DATE: 4-17-96 TIME: 9:00 A.M.

RECEIPT OF A COPY of the Motion for Extenstionof Time to File Supplemental Points and Authorities is hereby acknowledged this day of April, 1996.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE

200 S. THIRD STREET LAS VEGAS, NV 89155

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NOEJ MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 002284 CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS 600 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 385-3788

Attorney for Appellant ROY MORAGA

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CASE NO. C 92174

STATE OF NEVADA,

) DEPT. NO. X
Plaintiff, DOCKET NO.

VS.

ROY D. MORAGA,

Respondent.

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

Date of Hearing: April 17, 1996 Time of Hearing: 9:00 a.m.

TO: STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff; and

TO: STEWART BELL, ESQ., its attorney of record:

TO: ROY D. MORAGA, Defendant:

YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the 17th day of April, 1996, an Order to Withdraw As Attorney of Record was entered in the above-captioned matter, a copy of said Order is attached hereto and by this reference incorporated

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herein as though full set forth.

DATED this 17 day of April, 1996.

CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS

MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ.
Nevada State Bar No. 002284
600 South Eighth Street

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

& KELESIS, and that on the ______ day of April, 1996, I deposited for mailing in the United States Mail, at Las Vegas, Nevada, a true and correct copy of the MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL addressed as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Mr. Roy D. Moraga Inmate ID # 31584 Ely State Prison Post Office Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Stewart L. Bell, Esq. District Attorney 200 South Third Street Seventh Floor Las Vegas, NV 89155

Pegg J. Sight

FUAN 1 **OWAR** MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. HPR 17 | 17 PM '96 2 Nevada Bar No. 002284 CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS 3 600 South Eighth Street Obsetta Observan Las Vegas, NV 89101 4 (702) 385-3788 5 Attorney for Appellant 6 **ROY MORAGA** 7 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 11 STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO.) 12 DEPT. NO.) ÷13 Plaintiff, DOCKET NO.) VS. ROY D. MORAGA, 16 Respondent. 17 18 ORDER TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD 19 Date of Hearing: April 17, 1996 Time of Hearing: 9:00 a.m. 20 THIS MATTER having come on for hearing this 17th day of April, 1996, upon the 21 22 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney of Record, filed by MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., of the law 23 offices of CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS, no opposition having been filed herein, the Court 24 having before it all the papers, pleadings and documents on file herein, being fully advised in 25 the premises and good cause appearing, 26

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by MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., of the law offices of CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS be, and

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Withdraw as Attorney for Record filed

C 92174

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MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 002284 CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS 600 South Eighth Street

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Attorney for Appellant ROY MORAGA

Las Vegas, NV 89101

(702) 385-3788

OWAR

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff,

CASE NO. C 92174 DEPT. NO. X

DOCKET NO.

VS. ROY D. MORAGA,

Respondent.

ORDER TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Date of Hearing: April 17, 1996 Time of Hearing: 9:00 a.m.

THIS MATTER having come on for hearing this 17th day of April, 1996, upon the Motion to Withdraw as Attorney of Record, filed by MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., of the law offices of CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS, no opposition having been filed herein, the Court having before it all the papers, pleadings and documents on file herein, being fully advised in the premises and good cause appearing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Withdraw as Attorney for Record filed by MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., of the law offices of CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS be, and

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ry, Bailes & Kelevis SOUTH EIGHTH STREET

> LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 (702) 385-3788 \$13 \$15-586 (202) **XV 15**

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it hereby is, granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this Order shall be served upon Defendant

ROY D. MORAGA, at his last known address of:

Mr. Roy D. Moraga Inmate ID # 31584 Ely State Prison Post Office Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

DATED and DONE this $\frac{1}{2}$ day of April, 1996.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Submitted by:

CHERRY, BAILUS & KELESIS

MARK B. BAILUS, ESO.

MARK-B. BAILUS, ESQ State Bar No. 002284

600 South Eighth Street

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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2	DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ. NEVADA BAR NO. 0824	20 O PU 195	
3	302 E. CARSON, #600 LAS VEGAS, NV 89101	MMY 20 2 37 PM *96	
4	(702)382-1844	A second of the	
5	DISTRICT COURT		
6	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
7			
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
9	Plaintiff,		
10	vs.	CASE NO. C 92174 DEPT. NO. X	
11	ROY D. MORAGA,	DOCKET NO. K	
12	Defendant.		
13		}	
14	SUBSTITUTION OF ATTORNEYS		
15	DATE: N/A		
16	TIME: N/A		
17	Defendant ROY D. MORAGA,	hereby substitutes David M.	
18	Schieck, Esq. in the above ent	itled cause in the place and	
19	instead of R. ROGER HILLMAN, Deputy Public Defender.		
20	•	cpucy rubito beteinder.	
I	DATED:		
21		—	
21 22		Roy D. Moraga	
	DATED:	Roy D. Moraga. ROY D. MORAGA	
22	I hereby agree to the abo	Roy D. Moraga. ROY D. MORAGA	
22 23	I hereby agree to the abo	Roy D. Moraga. ROY/D. MORAGA ve substitution.	
22 23 24	I hereby agree to the abo	Roy D. Moraga. ROY D. Moraga ve substitution. PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE	
22 23 24 25	I hereby agree to the abo	Roy D. Moraga. ROY D. Moraga ve substitution.	

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I hereby accept the above substitution.
Dated:
BY: DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.
CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
The undersigned does hereby certify that on, a
copy of the foregoing Substitution of Attorneys, was deposited
in the United States Mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, postage
prepaid, addressed to the following: District Attorneys Office,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 200 S. Third Street, Las Vegas, NV
89155.
KATHLEEN FITZGERALD
An employee of David Schieck

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CLERK
I ||PTAT
  DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.
  Nevada Bar No. 0824
   302 E. Carson, #600
   Las Vegas, NV 89101
   702-382-1844
   Attorney for MORAGA
5
                                DISTRICT COURT
                            CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
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   ROY C. MORAGA,
9
                  Petitioner,
10
   vs.
                                           CASE NO.
                                                       C 92174
                                           DEPT NO.
11
   THE STATE OF NEVADA,
                                           DOCKET K
12
                  Respondent.
13
                   SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
14
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IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

DATE: JULY 15, 1996 TIME: 9:00 A.M.

COMES NOW, Petitioner ROY D. MORAGA, by and through his attorney DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ., and for his Supplemental Points and Authorities in Support of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and states as follows:

I.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On or about January 9, 1990 ROY D. MORAGA (hereinafter 24 referred to as MORAGA) was charged with the crimes of Burglary (two counts) and Sexual Assault (two counts). An amended 26 information charging MORAGA as a habitual criminal was filed on June 13, 1990. A jury trial was commenced on March 12, 1990 and the trial was concluded on March 14, 1990 with a jury

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verdict of guilty to all four counts of the information. MORAGA was sentenced by District Court Judge Michael Wendall to life in prison without the possibility of parole as a habitual MORAGA was represented at trial by Deputy Public Defender Roger Hillman.

MORAGA appealed from the judgement of conviction with only one issue being raised on the direct appeal, to wit: insufficient evidence adduced at trial to sustain the habitual criminal enhancement. The Nevada Supreme Court determined that the issue raised on the direct appeal was without merit, however the Court determined that the habitual sentence imposed by the trial court was erroneous and the matter was remanded for a new sentencing. MORAGA was represented on his direct appeal by Deputy Public Defender Roger Hillman.

On remand, MORAGA was sentenced to two consecutive ten year sentences plus a consecutive life with the possibility of parole, plus a life without the possibility of parole on the habitual criminal allegation. MORAGA was represented on remand by attorney Mark Bailus, who also appealed from the remanded sentence with said appeal being dismissed by the Nevada Supreme Court.

II.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

This statement of facts is summarized from the witnesses called at trial as contained in the Opening Brief filed on behalf of MORAGA.

Jodi Howard was the daughter of Penny Hawk, the alleged

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victim. On the day of the alleged sexual assault, Howard was given a ride to work by her mother. Howard, as was her usual practice, called her mother at 1:30 PM to wake her up for work, but received no answer to her call. About fifteen minutes later, Hawk called her and asked her to call the police because she had been attacked. Howard then called the police.

Penny Hawk first met MORAGA at the Player's Lounge when he asked her for the time. Later they sat in her pickup truck and talked for a while and then they went to another bar, Rascals. On the morning of December 5, 1989, Hawk took her daughter to work at about 7:30 AM and then returned home and went to bed. About 8:15 her doorbell rang and she went and answered the door and MORAGA was there. She did not let MORAGA into the apartment and closed and bolted the door and went back to bed. At about 1:45 she woke up and MORAGA was in her apartment. MORAGA sexually assaulted her and then followed her downstairs while she got a drink of water. They then talked for a while and Hawk went upstairs to take a shower and MORAGA followed behind her and again sexually assaulted her. MORAGA went into the bathroom to wash up and Hawk used the time to telephone her daughter.

On cross-examination Hawk admitted to spending approximately four hours in the truck with MORAGA when they first met, but denied having a sexual encounter with him or having any other social contact.

Maintenance man William Gomez was working on the grounds of the apartment complex where Hawk lived. On the day in

question he heard calls for help but was not sure where they were coming from. Michael Harper was also employed by the Courtyard Gardens Apartments and saw MORAGA on the grounds of the apartment complex. MORAGA stated to him that he had just had sex with someone and that it wasn't that good.

Police officer Robert Novack interviewed a number of witnesses and obtained a description of the perpetrator from Hawk and arrested MORAGA. Novack also collected sexual assault kit from Hawk. Physician Donald Reisch assisted in the preparation of the sexual assault kit and also conducted an examination of Hawk. He did not note any contusions or bruises on Hawk.

A fingerprint found on a hair spray canister in Hawk's apartment was matched to MORAGA. Tests on the sexual assault kit showed the presence of semen which came from a type O secretor. Both Hawk and MORAGA were type O secretors. Nothing in the tests performed by Linda Erricheto could eliminate MORAGA as the donor of the semen, but likewise nothing that could be identified as being foreign to Hawk could be identified.

A watch belonging to Howard was recovered from the exgirlfriend of MORAGA, Jean Behl. Behl related that she had been given the watch as a gift from MORAGA.

MORAGA testified on his own behalf that he had moved to
Las Vegas in October, 1989 with Behl. He had first met Hawk at
the Player's Lounge where she was sitting in the cab of her
truck. He got into the truck and she bought some drinks for

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On December 5, 1989 MORAGA had gone to Hawk's apartment complex looking to rent an apartment. He knocked on her door and they talked for a while and he told her that he would be back in a few hours. When he returned to her apartment he took off his coat, shirt and sweater and walked upstairs, whereupon Hawk started running around yelling. Hawk appeared to be in some physical distress as she was breathing real hard. She then laid down and MORAGA began kissing her. Hawks said she was thirsty so she walked downstairs and sat in a chair. MORAGA got her a wet towel and placed it around her neck. She told him that it was okay that they had sex. upstairs and took a shower and when she got out he began to rub her back and then he began to kiss her and they had consensual sex. MORAGA testified that he had found a key on the floor of the apartment when he was putting on his knee brace and that he picked it up and put it on his key ring. The watch that Jean Behl turned over to the police had been purchased by MORAGA in a place known to him as crack alley from a tall skinny black guy.

III.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Α.

MORAGA IS ENTITLED TO AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING ON HIS PETITION

It has long been the holding of the Nevada Supreme Court that if a petition for post conviction relief contains allegations, which, if true, would entitle the Petitioner to relief, an evidentiary hearing is required. Bolden v. State, 99 Nev. 181, 659 P.2d 886 (1983); Grandin v. State, 97 Nev. 454, 634 P.2d 456 (1981); Doggett v. State, 91 Nev. 768, 542 P.2d 1066 (1975).

In <u>Drake v. State</u>, 108 Nev. 523, 836 P.2d 52 (1992) the Court remanded the case for an evidentiary hearing over the State's objection where trial counsel had not adequately opposed a Motion in Limine filed by the State. The purpose of the hearing was to determine whether counsel had sufficient cause for the noted failure. <u>Drake</u>, 108 Nev. at 527-528.

The Petition filed by MORAGA fits squarely within the parameters of the decision in <u>Hargrove</u>, supra. Contrary to the position of the State, <u>Hargrove</u> mandates that an evidentiary hearing occur. In <u>Hargrove</u>, the Nevada Supreme Court stated:

"Appellant's motion consisted primarily of `bare' or `naked' claims for relief, unsupported by any specific factual allegations that would, if true, have entitled him to withdrawal of his plea. Specifically, appellant's claim that certain witnesses could establish his innocence of the bomb threat charge was not accompanied by the witness' names or descriptions of their intended testimony. As such, to the extent that it advanced merely `naked' allegations, the motion did not entitle appellant to an evidentiary hearing. <u>See</u>

Vaillancourt v. Warden, 90 Nev. 431, 529 P.2d 204 (1974); Fine v. Warden, 90 Nev. 166, 521 P.2d 374 (1974); see also Wright v. State, 619 P.2d 155, 158 (Kan.Ct.App. 1980) (to entitle defendant to an evidentiary hearing, a post-conviction petition must set forth `a factual background, names of witnesses or other sources of evidence demonstrating . . . entitlement to relief')."

The Petition of MORAGA contains the following claims for relief:

- That MORAGA was held for two hundred and ten hours without being brought before a magistrate for a probable cause determination.
- 2. That he received ineffective assistance of counsel in the following respects;
- a. Trial counsel failed to object to the certified copies of MORAGA'S other convictions that contained errors on the face of the documents;
- b. Trial counsel failed to file a Motion to suppress the warrantless search that led to the discovery of the apartment key;
- c. Trial counsel failed to interview witnesses that were listed by MORAGA and to call such witnesses to testify at trial concerning the lack of sexual ability of MORAGA while intoxicated, that he had been drinking heavily on the day in question. These witnesses could also have testified that they had seen MORAGA and Hawk engaged in "making out" when they first met. Witnesses could also testified to the nature and extent of MORAGA'S knee injury which required him to where a brace and that he could not have possibly performed the physical acts described by Hawk at the trial.

d. Trial counsel failed to prepare MORAGA to testify and discuss the types of questions that would be asked of him. MORAGA, a man of limited education did not understand sex to necessarily include penile penetration and therefore he answered questions put to him inappropriately. Additionally MORAGA did not understand when questioned whether he would have sex with a woman without her permission and therefore answered the question in such a fashion as to admit the commission of the crime charged.

e. Trial counsel failed to have DNA testing performed on the semen and blood samples to establish that MORAGA was not the source of the semen found in the vaginal vault of the alleged victim.

Based on the allegations contained in the pro per Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed by MORAGA and the points raised herein it is respectfully urged that this Court grant an evidentiary hearing to Mr. MORAGA.

в.

MORAGA RECEIVED INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL

The State typically has taken the position that a Petition for Habeas Corpus should contain evidence to support every detail of the allegations. Such is not the purpose of the Petition but rather should be explored at an evidentiary hearing if sufficient allegations are raised to merit an evidentiary hearing. It is MORAGA'S position that sufficient allegations have been made to mandate an evidentiary hearing as to whether he received the effective assistance of counsel at

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1 the trial and upon direct appeal.

The Sixth Amendment quarantees that a person accused of a 3|crime receive effective assistance of counsel for his defense. 4 The right extends from the time the accused is charged up to 5 and through his direct appeal and includes effective assistance 6 for any arquable legal points. Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 7 738, 87 S.Ct. 1396, 18 L.Ed.2d 493 (1967). The United State 8 Supreme Court has consistently recognized that the right to 9 counsel is necessary to protect the fundamental right to a fair 10 trial, guaranteed under the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process 11 Clause. Powell v. Alabama, 287 U.S. 45, 53 S.Ct.55, 77 L.Ed. 12 | 158 (1932); Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335, 83 S.Ct. 792, 9 13 L.Ed.2d 799 (1963). Mere presence of counsel does not fulfill 14 the constitutional requirement: The right to counsel is the 15 right to effective counsel, that is, "an attorney who plays the 16 role necessary to ensure that the trial is fair. Strickland, 17 466 U.S. 668, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 80 L.Ed.2d 657 (1984); McMann V. 18 Richardson, 439 U.S. 759, 771, 90 S.Ct. 1441, 25 L.Ed.2d. 763 19 (1970).

Pre-trial investigation is a critical area in any criminal 21 case and failure to accomplish same has been held to constitute ineffective assistance of counsel. The Nevada Supreme Court in Jackson v. Warden, 91 Nev. 430, 537 P.2d 473 (1975) stated:

> "It is still recognized that a primary requirement is that counsel . . . conduct careful factual and legal investigations and inquiries with a view toward developing matters of defense in order that he make informed decisions on his client's behalf both at the pleading stage . . . and at trial."

Jackson 91 Nev. at 433, 537 P.2d at 474. The Federal Courts

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1 are in accord that pre-trial investigation and preparation for trial are a key to effective representation of counsel. U.S. v. Tucker, 716 F.2d 576 (1983).

In <u>U.S. v. Baynes</u>, 687 F.2d 659 (1982) the Court, in 5 language applicable to this case, stated:

> "Defense counsel, whether appointed or retained is obligated to inquire thoroughly into all potential exculpatory defenses and evidence, mere possibility that investigation might have produced nothing of consequences for the defense could not serve as justification for trial defense counsel's failure to perform such investigations in the first place. Fact that defense counsel may have performed impressively at trial would not have excused failure to investigate defense that might have led to complete exoneration of the Defendant."

In Warner v. State, 102 Nev. 635, 729 P.2d 1359 (1986) the 13 Nevada Supreme Court found that trial counsel was ineffective 14 where counsel failed to conduct adequate pre-trial 15 investigation, failed to properly utilize the Public Defender's 16|full time investigator, neglected to consult with other 17 attorneys although urged to do so, and failed to prepare for 18 the testimony of defense witnesses. See also, Sanborn v. 19|<u>state</u>, 107 Nev. 399, 812 P.2d 1279 (1991).

The United States Supreme Court in Strickland v. 21 Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 104 S.Ct. 2052 (1984) set forth the 22 standard for determining the merits of a claim of ineffective 23 assistance of counsel. In <u>Strickland</u>, supra, the Court stated 24 in relevant portion:

> "A convicted defendant's claim that counsel's assistance was so defective as to require reversal of a conviction or death sentence, has two components. First, the defendant must show that counsel's performance was deficient. This requires showing that counsel made errors so serious that counsel was

not functioning as the counsel guaranteed the defendant by the Sixth Amendment. Second the defendant must show that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense. This requires showing that counsel's errors were so serious as to deprive the defendant of a fair trial, a trial whose result is reliable. Unless a defendant makes both showings, it cannot be said that the conviction or death sentence resulted from a breakdown in the adversary process that renders the result unreliable."

id. 466 U.S. at 687, 194 S.Ct. at 2064. The question of whether a defendant has received ineffective assistance of counsel at trial in violation of the Sixth Amendment is a mixed question of law and fact and is thus subject to independent review. Strickland, 466 U.S. at 698, 104 S.Ct. 2070. State v. Love, 109 Nev. 1136, 865 P.2d 322 (1993).

IV.

CONCLUSION

Based on the allegations of the Petition and the authorities and arguments contained herein it is respectfully requested that the Court grant an evidentiary hearing and that at the conclusion thereof the conviction of ROY MORAGA be reversed.

DATED this 11th day of June, 1996.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.

SCHIECK & DERKE 302 E. CARSON AVE., SUITE 918

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RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF A COPY of the foregoing document is hereby acknowledged this _____ day of June, 1996.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE

200 S. THIRD STREET LAS VEGAS, NV 89155



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1	OPPS FILED			
2	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 Jun 27 2 05 PM '96			
3	200 S. Third Street			
4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attention for Plaintiff			
5	Attorney for Plaintiff DISTRICT COURT			
6	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
7				
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,			
9	Plaintiff,			
10	-vs-) Case No. C92174) Dept. No. X			
11	ROY MORAGA,) Docket K #938554			
12	}			
13	Defendant(s).			
14				
15	STATE'S SUPPLEMENTAL OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR			
16	WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)			
17	DATE OF HEARING: 7/15/96 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00A.M.			
18				
19	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through VICKI			
20	J. MONROE, Deputy District Attorney, and files this Opposition to Defendant's Petition for Writ of			
21	Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).			
22	This Opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached			
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25	<i> </i>			
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	Ctor			

1	points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary
2	by this Honorable Court.
3	DATED this day of June, 1996.
4	Respectfully submitted,
5	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY
6	Nevada Bar #000477
7	11 in Value
8	VICKI J. MONROE
9	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003776
10	
11	POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
12	
13	<u>PROCEDURAL HISTORY</u>
14	
15	The State hereby incorporates the statement of the procedural history as outlined in State's
16	Opposition to Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) and Motion to Compel
17	Production of Blood and Semen Samples. After the State's Opposition was filed, David Schieck Esq.,
18	was appointed to represent Defendant and permitted to file Supplemental Points and Authorities for
19	Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The State supplements it's
20	Opposition herein. A detailed version of the facts adduced at trial is set forth in the State's first
21	response.
22	I
23	
24	AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING IS NOT WARRANTED REGARDLESS OF A PETITION'S FACTUAL SPECIFICITY WHEN THE UNDERLYING CLAIMS ARE
25	EITHER MERITLESS. PRESENTED UNTIMELY OR PRESENTED IN THE IMPROPER FORUM
26	
27	Defendant's Supplemental Points and Authorities offer nothing beyond Defendant's original
28 l	pro se Petition such that an evidentiary hearing is warranted. The Supplemental Petition reiterates

-2-

Defendant's allegations and suggests that those allegations meet the requisite for an evidentiary hearing under *Hargrove v. State*, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984). This position is misguided in that an evidentiary hearing cannot be warranted where there is no nexus between the underlying claims and any prejudice to Defendant. Phrased in a different manner, an evidentiary hearing cannot be warranted when the facts taken as true do not entitle a defendant to relief. Defendant's alleged errors do not impute prejudice because they have either been decided, renderedmoot or are inappropriately presented in a collateral attack.

II

DEFENDANT'S COLLATERAL ATTACK AS TO ANY ALLEGED GERSTEIN ERROR

APPEAL AND RENDERED MOOT BY DEFENDANT'S CONVICTION

HAS BEEN WAIVED BY NOT PRESENTING THAT ARGUMENT II

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While the State responded to this argument in full in its previous response, it's position will be briefly reiterated herein. First Defendant argues, and the State agrees, that if a petition contains allegations which if true would entitle a defendant to relief, then an evidentiary hearing is proper. Hargrove v. State. Defendant misses the crux of the test, namely that a petitioner would have to have some relief forthcoming on the allegation. As Defendant's conviction has been affirmed, any complaint concerning an illegal detention prior to a determination of probable cause has been rendered moot. Gerstein v. Pugh, 420 U.S. 103, 95 S.Ct. 854 (1975) (an illegal arrest or detention does not void a subsequent conviction). Once a criminal defendant has been convicted by a jury, his confinement is justified by his judgment of conviction and the Gerstein violation is moot. County of Riverside v. McLaughlin, 500 U.S. 44, 111 S.Ct. 1280 (1994). Thus, even if Defendant alleges in his Petition that he was held some 210 hours before a probable cause determination was had, the subsequent jury verdict and judgment of conviction rendered this issue moot. Ergo, Defendant is entitled to no relief and an evidentiary hearing is not warranted on this issue. Additionally, this issue was not raised on Defendant's direct appeal. As such, the waiver of claims doctrine forecloses this claim. NRS 34.810(1); See also Kimmel v. Warden, 101 Nev. 6, 692 P.2d 182 (1985). Similarly, by not presenting by way of direct appeal his claim that a warrantless search produced the key to the victim's apartment, Defendant has also waived that claim. Nothing presented in the instant Petition approaches good cause to find to the contrary.

DEFENDANT'S PROFFERED DEFENSE BELOW, NAMELY CONSENT. RENDERS ANY ISSUE OF IDENTIFICATION MOOT

Defendant insists that DNA testing should have been performed or should presently be performed. Again, Defendant offered the defense of *consent* at trial, thus, there is no issue of identity and no prejudice can be imputed to Defendant as he took the stand and testified accordingly. Notwithstanding the internal inconsistency as between offering the defense of *consent* at trial and now claiming some seven years later to need require DNA testing, the State also insists that Defendant was not prejudiced by counsel's not obtaining such a test.

In *People v. Kaurish*, 802 P.2d 278, 298 (Cal. 1990), ¹ a habeas petitioner claimed ineffective representation because his counsel failed to independently test dried stains on impounded clothing: the clothing, belonging to the murder victim, had been electrophoretically tested by the police. Analysis of the dried blood, semen and saliva were used to link that petitioner to a group of 5% of the population that could have committed the crime. Counsel therein did not know that a time limit existed for testing the material such that the test results would be reliable: counsel admitted that he did not learn of the time limit until one year after the clothing was impounded. As such, the integrity of any future testing was jeopardized. The California Supreme Court refused to find any prejudice inured to that defendant. The Court noted that more was required than speculation that timely testing would have shown a favorable result: there must have been a reasonable probability that such evidence would be produced. *Kaurish*, at 298. Therein, petitioner could not establish that the serological procedures employed by the police were suspect nor that independent testing would provide a different result. The Court said:

"To hold otherwise would be to establish a perverse system of incentives: defense counsel would have the choice of retesting physical evidence on some undetermined possibility that it might yield a favorable result to his client, or not retesting, with a high probability that any conviction of his client might be overturned." *Id*.

¹ cert denied, Kaurish v. California, 502 U.S. 837, 112 S.Ct. 121 (1990).

Nor can Defendant offer this Court anything beyond speculation of what additional testing would show. This issue does not necessitate any more of this Court's attention.

Similarly, Defendant suggests that counsel was remiss in failing to call several witnesses that could testify to Defendant's alcohol-induced impotency: again, this is inconsistent with the defense of *consent* and as such, warrants no relief from this Court.

IV

THE DOCTRINE OF THE LAW OF THE CASE FORECLOSES THE NEED FOR AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING ON THE ISSUE OF DEFENDANT'S HABITUAL CRIMINAL STATUS

Defendant complains that the judgments of conviction used to adjudicate him were erroneous and counsel failed to object to the errors therein. First, Defendant does not outline any of the errors or how they were determinative of his adjudication. Bare allegations, without the requisite factual specificity, do not warrant an evidentiary hearing. *Hargrove*, *supra*.

Moreover, the Nevada Supreme Court, on Defendant's direct appeal specifically approved of his habitual criminal adjudication. That ruling becomes the law of the case in Defendant's case and forecloses this issue herein. *See Hall v. State*, 91 Nev. 314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975); *Marshall v. State*, 110 Nev. 1328, 885 P.2d 603 (1994). As Defendant attempts to have this Court revisit an issue, the propriety of which has been previously addressed by the Nevada Supreme Court, this claim need only be dismissed.

V

DEFENDANT'S CANNOT MAKE A PRIMA FACIE SHOWING OF PREJUDICE PER STRICKLAND SUCH THAT AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING NEED EVEN BE CONTEMPLATED

The State has dispelled all of Defendant's contentions such that no prejudice has been imputed to him and thus, he cannot meet the second prong in *Strickland*. The United States Supreme Court has clearly established the appropriate test for determining whether a defendant received constitutionally defective counsel. A defendant's burden is two-fold. First, a convicted defendant must show that his counsel's performance was objectively deficient such that counsel was not functioning as the 'counsel' envisioned by Sixth Amendment guarantees. Second, the defendant must show that the deficient performance prejudiced the defendant in a way that effectively deprived

him of a fair proceeding. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984). The United State's Supreme Court recently opined:

Thus, an analysis focusing solely on mere outcome determination, without attention to whether the result of the proceeding was fundamentally unfair or unreliable, is defective. To set aside a conviction or sentence solely because the outcome would have been different but for counsel's error may grant the defendant a windfall to which the law does not entitle him. Lockhart v. Fretwell, --- U.S. ---, 113 S.Ct. 838, 842-843 (1993).

Further, unreliability or unfairness does not result if the ineffectiveness of counsel claim does not deprive the defendant of any substantive or procedural right. <u>Id</u>. at 844.

To rise to the level of ineffective assistance, the representation must be outside the range of competence demanded of attorneys in criminal cases. Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52, 106 S.Ct. 366 (1985). Furthermore, "it is presumed that counsel fully discharged his duties, and that presumption can only be overcome by strong and convincing proof to the contrary." Davis v. State, 107 Nev. 600, 602, 817 P.2d 1169, 1170 (1991), citing Lenz v. State, 97 Nev. 65, 66, 624 P.2d 15, 16 (1981). To that end, Defendant has failed to make a showing of prejudice or show how prejudice inured because of counsel's conduct. Because the State has successfully dispelled Defendant's allegations, no prejudice can be imputed to Defendant and no evidentiary hearing warranted.

<u>CONCLUSION</u>

Based on the forgoing Supplemental Opposition, it is respectfully requested that Defendant's Petition be denied and no evidentiary hearing be ordered.

Dated this 27day of June, 1996.

Respectfully submitted, STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

VICKI J. MONROE

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003776

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing Opposition was made this ______day of June, 1996, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:

ROY D. MORAGA P. O. BOX 1989 ELY, NEVADA 89301

Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

kollins/kl/89092174X

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NCA
DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 0824
302 E. Carson, #600
Las Vegas, NV 89101
702-382-1844
Attorney for MORAGA

JUL 16 2 14 PM '96

Last Commence

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

ROY C. MORAGA,

Petitioner,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

CASE NO. C 92174 DEPT NO. X

DEPT NO. DOCKET K

SUPPLEMENTAL REPLY AND OPPOSITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

DATE: JULY 22, 1996 TIME: 9:00 A.M.

COMES NOW, Petitioner ROY D. MORAGA, by and through his attorney DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ., and for his Supplemental Reply and Opposition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and states as follows:

I.

AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING IS WARRANTED

In the State's Opposition the position is taken that many of the claims made by MORAGA have been waived by failure to raise same on the direct appeal. MORAGA was represented by the same attorney on appeal as handled the trial. The claim of ineffective assistance of counsel includes the failure to raise these issues on appeal. Therefore if the Court determines that the issues have been waived, the Court must necessarily find

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that appellate counsel was deficient and that MORAGA was prejudiced by the loss of viable claims.

Specifically on Page 8(e) of the Pro Per Petition for Relief, MORAGA stated:

"Petitioner now states, being his first opportunity to bring this ground before the Court, as petitioner's state appointed counsel for petitioner's trial and his appeal were same person. And acting on counsel's advice, that being not to worry about anything, that he could get me out and handle everything, did not bring these issues before the Court. One being his ineffectiveness by appealing only one issue, that there was not enough evidence to convict."

Additionally a substantial portion of the State's Opposition is based on the belief that MORAGA'S defense at trial was consent and that he is now urging inconsistent issues. In fact MORAGA claims that his defense was not consent, but rather that he did not engage in sexual intercourse by penetration with the alleged victim. The failure of communication with counsel and lack of preparation for his testimony resulted in the confusion. As stated in the Pro Per Petition:

"At no time did Petitioner intend that he claimed to have had sexual intercourse with alleged victim, Penny Hawk by inserting his penis in her vagina'...At the time of trial Petitioner had only on eighth grade education and sexual intercourse has a different meaning to many people. In fact when Penny Hawk was questioned as to the same question, the Court made her meaning clear to the jury and court. Petitioner took the stand at counsel's request and counsel should have made the question clear."

TI •

CONCLUSION

Based on the failure of communication and failure to raise issues as detailed in the Supplemental Points and Authorities

David M. Schieck 302 E. Carson Ave., Ste. 918 Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 382-1844 it is respectfully requested that the Court grant an evidentiary hearing to MORAGA.

DATED:

July 16, 1994

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.

RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF A COPY of the foregoing document is hereby acknowledged this _____ day of July, 1996.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE

200 S. THIRD STREET LAS VEGAS, NV 89155

10042 DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 0824 302 E. Carson, #600 Las Vegas, NV 89101 702-382-1844 Attorney for Defendant 6 7 8

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CASE NO. C 92174

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GLERK

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

11 vs. 12 ROY D. MORAGA,

DEPT. NO. DOCKET NO.

Defendant.

MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL

DATE: 8-12-96 TIME: 9A-1

COMES NOW, DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ. and moves this Honorable Court to allow him to withdraw as attorney of record for This motion is based on the fact that the Defendant MORAGA. Court has denied MORAGA'S Post Conviction Relief.

This motion is based on E.D.C.R. 7.40, the pleadings and papers on file herein, and the Points and Authorities and the Affidavit of David M. Schieck attached hereto.

NOTICE OF MOTION

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff; and TO:

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

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will

302 E. Carson Ave., Ste. 918 Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 382-1844 David M. Schieck

ı	bring the foregoing Motion on for hearing before the above-
	entitled Court on the 12 day of ug, 1996, at the
	hour of 9m., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be
	heard, at the Clark County Courthouse, Las Vegas, Nevada.
	STATEMENT OF FACTS
	David M. Schieck, Esq. was retained to file Supplemental

David M. Schieck, Esq. was retained to file Supplemental Points and Authorities with respect to Roy Moraga's Petition for Post Conviction Relief.

On July 19, 1996 the Court denied Defendant's post conviction petition and as of this date the District Attorney's Office has not served the Findings on this office.

Mr. Moraga has been notified of the Court's decision and has stated that he will handle the appeal in proper person.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

EDCR 7.40 provides in relevant portion as follows:

- "(b) Counsel in any case may be changed only:
- (1) When a new attorney is to be substituted in place of the attorney withdrawing, by the written consent of both attorneys and the client, all of which must be filed with the court and served upon all parties or their attorneys who have appeared in the action, or
- (2) When no attorney has been retained to replace the attorney withdrawing, by order of the court, granted upon written motion therefore, and
 - (i) If the application is made by the attorney, he must include in an affidavit the address, or last known address, at which the client may be served with notice of further proceedings taken in the case in even the application for withdrawal is granted, and he must serve a copy of the application upon the client and all other parties to the action or their attorneys, or...

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3 4 Court stated: 5 6 7 8 Brown, 424 F.2d at 1170. 9 10 Cir. 1979) the Court found: 11 12 13 14 counsel was error. 15 trial." 16 Williams, 594 F.2d at 1261. 17 18 19 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

No application for withdrawal or substitution may be granted if a delay of the trial or of the hearing of any other matter in the case would result."

In <u>Brown v. Craven</u>, 424 F.2d 1166 (9th Cir. 1970) the

"We think, however, that to compel one charged with grievous crime to undergo a trial with the assistance of an attorney with whom he has become embroiled in irreconcilable conflict is to deprive him of the effective assistance of any counsel whatsoever."

Similarly in United States v. Williams, 594 F.2d 1258 (9th

"Here, there was no finding, although a strong showing was made, on the issue of irreconcilable conflict, and the matter was called to the attention of the trial court well before the date of trial. Under the stated facts we find to exist here, the denial of appellant's motion for change of appointed As a result, appellant was

deprived of his constitutionally guaranteed right to have the effective assistance of counsel at his

CONCLUSION

Based on the argument above and the Affidavit of Counsel attached it is respectfully requested that DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ. be allowed to withdraw as counsel for Defendant.

DATED this ___ day of August, 1996.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

DAVID M. SCHIECK,

David M. Schieck 302 E. Carson Ave., Ste. 918 Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 382-1844

AFFIDAVIT OF COUNSEL

STATE OF NEVADA) ss: COUNTY OF CLARK)

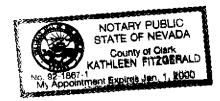
DAVID M. SCHIECK, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

- 1. That Affiant is duly licensed to practice law in Nevada and attorney of record for MORAGA in the above matter.
- 2. That MORAGA has stated he will handle his appeal in proper person.
- 3. Affiant is informed and believes the last known address of MORAGA is Ely State Prison, P.O. Box 1989, Ely, NV 89301.
 - 4. Further your Affiant sayeth naught.

DAVID M. SCHIECK

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ day of August, 1996.

NOTARY PUBLIC



CE31

3 4 5 6	DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 0824 302 E. Carson, #600 Las Vegas, NV 89101 702-382-1844 Attorney for Defendant DISTRICT COUR CLARK COUNTY, NE			
7				
8 9	mile chame of Meriata			
10	Plaintiff,			
11	4 • 1	E NO. C 92174		
12		T. NO. X KET NO. K		
13	Defendant.			
14	14 RECEIPT OF COPY	OF		
15	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL		
16	DATE: 8-12-96			
17	1/			
18 19	,—			
20		ATTORNEY'S OFFICE		
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23	200 S. T	HIRD ST. S, NV 89101		
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URIGINAL

1 2 3 4 5 6	ORDR STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff DISTRIC CLARK COUN	T COURT VTY, NEVA	DA		8 17 AM '96
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)			
9	Plaintiff,)			
10	-vs-)	Case No.	C9217	74
11	ROY D. MORAGA,)	Dept. No. Docket	X K	
12)			
13	Defendant.)			
14		_)	ORDER F	OR TRAN	ISCRIPT
15	Upon the ex-parte application of the State	of Nevada,	represented	by STEW	ART L. BELL,
16	District Attorney, by and through, VICKI J. MO	NROE, Dept	uty District	Attorney,	and good cause
17	appearing therefor,				
18	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that a transcri	pt of the Arg	ument and I	Decision he	eard on the 19th
19	day of July, 1996, be prepared by SHARLEEN N	CHOLSON,	, Court Repo	orter for the	e above-entitled
20	Court.				
21	DATED this <u>43</u> day of August, 1996.		dod.	RI	
22	<u>-</u>	ISTRICT JU	Jank ,	Himory	
23	STEWART L. BELL District Attorney	isilde i se	Voi.		
24	Nevada Bar #000477				
25	7/ . 0 7.				
26	BY Cick J. Monko				
27	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003776				
28	/kl				
					lika i j

OSIGINAL

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1 2 3 4 5		SEP 6 12 50 PM 'Y6 CRICT COURT COUNTY, NEVADA
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
8	Plaintiff,	
9	-vs-) Case No C92174
10	ROY MORAGA, #938554) Dept. No. X) Docket K
11	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(
12	Defendant(s).	}
13		
14	FINDINGS OF F	ACT, CONCLUSIONS OF
15	LAW	AND ORDER
16	DATE OF	HEARING: 7/19/96
17	TIME OF F	EARING: 9:00 A.M.

TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable Jack Lehman, District Judge, on the 19th day of July, 1996, the Petitioner not being present, represented by DAVID SCHIECK, ESQ., the Respondent being represented by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, by and through VICKI J. MONROE, Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts, arguments of counsel, and documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

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FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Defendant was arrested for the December 5, 1989, sexual assault and rape of a woman in her home. Defendant plead not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein Defendant was found guilty

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of two counts of Burglary and two counts of Sexual Assault. Thereafter on June 30, 1990, Defendant was sentenced to life in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole after being adjudicated a habitual criminal. Defendant's direct appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court was denied on August 27, 1991. However, the Court remanded Defendant's case to the District Court for resentencing. The Supreme Court concluded that the District Court had erroneously imposed one sentence for multiple offenses.

- 2. On October 21, 1991, Defendant was resentenced in Department X of the Eighth Judicial District to ten years for each of the Burglary counts, to run consecutive to each other, and consecutive to a sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for Count III Sexual Assault. Defendant was adjudicated a habitual criminal as to Count IV and sentenced to another consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Defendant then appealed the second sentencing, specifically contesting the validity of the judgments of conviction used to adjudicate him a habitual criminal. The Nevada Supreme Court denied the same on October 4, 1995.
- 3. On December 5, 1989, between the hours of 1:30 a.m. and 5:30 a.m., Defendant entered the victim's residence located at 1000 Dumont, Apartment 227, Las Vegas. Once inside, Defendant took a woman's Seiko watch and approximately \$25 from a coffee table in the living room, an unknown amount of cash from the victim's bedroom dresser, and a key to the apartment which was laying on a table near the front door. Defendant then left the apartment. At approximately 7:30 a.m., the victim returned to find the items missing. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police were contacted and a report of the entry submitted.
- 4. Approximately noon of the same day, the victim (a 46 year-old female) was awakened by Defendant knocking at her front door. After informing Defendant that he had awakened her and asking him to leave, the victim returned to her room. Almost two hours later, the victim was awakened by a noise, only to find Defendant outside her bedroom on the stairs. Defendant grabbed the victim and after a brief struggle, the victim was able to momentarily free herself. However, Defendant regained his hold and pushed the victim down the stairs. Thereafter Defendant raped the victim, instructed her to shower and raped her again. When Defendant exited the room, the victim contacted her daughter and requested her to contact the police.

 5. Around 2:15 p.m., LVMPD detained Defendant at in the 900 block of Sierra Vista and after a positive identification by the victim, he was arrested and transported to the Clark County Detention Center.

II

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

6. Defendant, for the first time in his collateral attack, challenges the length of time he was incarcerated before he was brought before a magistrate. Specifically, after remaining silent on the issue in appealing from two judgments of conviction, Defendant now alleges that he was incarcerated some 210 hours before his initial arraignment, and that no probable cause determination was made. Defendant did not preserve this issue below or raise it in his direct appeal and as such, it has been waived. NRS 34.810(1) provides in part:

The court shall dismiss a petition if the court determines that:

- (b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the petition could have been:
 - (1) Presented to the trial court;
 - (2) Raised in a direct appeal or a prior petition for a writ of habeas corpus or post-conviction relief; or
 - (3) Raised in any other proceeding that the petitioner has taken to secure relief from his conviction and sentence, unless the court finds both cause for the failure to present the grounds and actual prejudice to the petitioner.

NRS 34.810(3) imposes the burden upon the defendant of proving specific facts that demonstrate good cause for his failure to present such a claim in earlier proceedings and of showing actual prejudice to the defendant. Accordingly, the waiver of claims doctrine mandates the dismissal of Defendant's instant claim. Kimmel v. Warden, 101 Nev. 6, 692 P.2d 1282 (1985); Bolden v. State, 99 Nev. 181, 659 P.2d 886 (1983). Defendant's Petition is barren as to why his allegations surrounding probable cause determination were not raised in either of his direct appeals.

7. Defendant took the stand at trial and offered a defense of "consent" to the charges of

Sexual Assault. An excerpt from his offered testimony is as follows:

PROSECUTOR:

Basically, Mr. Moraga, what you are saying to us is you are really confirming everything everybody already testified to. You are just saying that the sex that happened between you and Ms. Hawk was with her consent; is that right?

DEFENDANT:

That's right. (3 ROA 550).

- 8. Any issues of identification that DNA testing might hope to resolve has been rendered most by offering the defense of "consent" to the sexual assault. Moreover, Defendant has waived this issue by (1) not preserving it below and (2) not raising the identification in his direct appeal pursuant to NRS 34.810.
- 9. Nor was Defendant's counsel ineffective for not testing DNA evidence at the time of trial. In People v. Kaurish, 802 P.2d 278, 298 (Cal. 1990), a habeas petitioner claimed ineffective representation because his counsel failed to independently test dried stains on impounded clothing. Counsel therein did not know that a time limit existed for testing the material, such that the test results would be reliable: counsel admitted that he did not learn of the time limit until one year after the clothing was impounded. As such, the integrity of any future testing was jeopardized. The California Supreme Court refused to find any prejudice inured to that defendant. The Court noted that more was required than speculation that timely testing would have shown a favorable result: there must have been a reasonable probability that such evidence would be produced. Kaurish, at 298. No such reasonable probability can be gleaned from the record herein.
- 10. In his last appeal from the judgment of conviction entered on remand, Defendant specifically challenged the validity of his habitual criminal status. The Nevada Supreme Court specifically denied his contentions and in a Order Dismissing Appeal, affirmed the District Court's conclusion that Defendant was a habitual criminal and the State had met its burden beyond a reasonable doubt. As such, that Order becomes the law of the case and forecloses Defendant's successive attempt at relief on this issue. Hall v, State, 91 Nev. 314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975).

¹ cert denied, Kaurish v. California, 502 U.S. 837, 112 S.Ct. 121 (1990).

Defendant duplicates his complaints surrounding his adjudication as a habitual criminal. The Supreme Court confirmed that adjudication and, therefore, the Supreme Court's ruling, issued on Defendant's direct appeal, became the law of this case and forecloses Defendant's ability to revive this claim.

11. The United States Supreme Court has clearly established the appropriate test for determining whether a defendant received constitutionally defective counsel. A defendant's burden is two-fold. First, a convicted defendant must show that his counsel's performance was objectively deficient such that counsel was not functioning as the 'counsel' envisioned by Sixth Amendment guarantees. Second, the defendant must show that the deficient performance prejudiced the defendant in a way that effectively deprived him of a fair trial. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984). Defendant is unable to show any prejudice inured by his assertion that his trial counsel should have moved to suppress a key that was found as the result of a warrantless search. Defendant cannot show that the outcome of his trial would have been different with the suppression of the house key.

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) is DENIED.

ORDER

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petition for Post-Conviction Relief shall be, and it is, hereby denied.

DATED this

day of August, 1996

DISTRICT JUDGE

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

VIČKI J. MOVROE (

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003776

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RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Findings of Fact is hereby acknowledged this day of August, 1996.

David M. Schieck ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

39 Cauch M. Scheck / MT 302 E. Carson #600 //:/5 A Las Vegas, NV 89101, Nevada

kollins/kl

NV	SIGINAL
1 2 3 4 5 6	NEOJ STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, -vs- ROY MORAGA #938554 Defendant. Plaintiff, Case No. C92174 Dept. No. X Docket K
14 15 16 17	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER TO: STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order was entered in the above-entitled action.
18 19 20	a copy of which is attached hereto. DATED this day of September, 1996. STEWART L. BELL
21 22 23	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 BY VICKI J. MONROE VICKI J. MONROE
24 25 26 27	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003776
28	CEST

RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY of the	above and foregoing Findings of Fac	t, Conclusions of Law and
Order is hereby acknowledged this	above and foregoing Findings of Face day of September, 1996.	

STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE ATTORNEY POR DEFENDANT

3098. Third Street, Fourth Fl Las Vegas, Nevada 8915

/kl

1	OPPD	FILED	
1	ORDR STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY	•••	
2	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477	SEP 6 12 50 FM *96	
3	200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155	\mathcal{N}_{α} :	
4	(702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff	Horselfor order many	
5 6	DISTRICT CLARK COUN'	COURT	
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	
8 .	Plaintiff,		
9	-vs-) Case No C92174) Dept. No. X	
10	ROY MORAGA, #938554	Docket K	
11	7736334		
12	Defendant(s).		
13		_)	
14	FINDINGS OF FACT,	CONCLUSIONS OF	
15	LAW AND ORDER		
16	DATE OF HEARING: 7/19/96		
17	TIME OF HEARI	NG: 9:00 A.M.	
18	THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing b	efore the Honorable Jack Lehman, District Judge,	
19	on the 19th day of July, 1996, the Petitioner not being	present, represented by DAVID SCHIECK, ESQ.,	
20	the Respondent being represented by STEWART L	. BELL, District Attorney, by and through VICKI	
21	J. MONROE, Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs,		
22	transcripts, arguments of counsel, and documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the		
23	following findings of fact and conclusions of law:		
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25	FINDINGS	OF FACT	
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27	in her home. Defendant plead not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein Defendant was found guilty		
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PROSECUTOR:

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- Nor was Defendant's counsel ineffective for not testing DNA evidence at the time of In People v. Kaurish, 802 P.2d 278, 298 (Cal. 1990), a habeas petitioner claimed ineffective representation because his counsel failed to independently test dried stains on impounded clothing. Counsel therein did not know that a time limit existed for testing the material, such that the test results would be reliable: counsel admitted that he did not learn of the time limit until one year after the clothing was impounded. As such, the integrity of any future testing was jeopardized. The California Supreme Court refused to find any prejudice inured to that defendant. The Court noted that more was required than speculation that timely testing would have shown a favorable result: there must have been a reasonable probability that such evidence would be produced. Kaurish, at 298. No such reasonable probability can be gleaned from the record herein.
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¹ cert denied, Kaurish v. California, 502 U.S. 837, 112 S.Ct. 121 (1990).

Defendant duplicates his complaints surrounding his adjudication as a habitual criminal. The Supreme Court confirmed that adjudication and, therefore, the Supreme Court's ruling, issued on Defendant's direct appeal, became the law of this case and forecloses Defendant's ability to revive this claim.

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CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) is DENIED.

ORDER

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY	ORDERED that	the Petition for Post	t-Conviction	Relief shall
he and it is hereby denied -				

DATED this day of August, 1996

DISTRICT JUDGI

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

BY VICKI J. MONRO

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003776

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RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Findings of Fact is hereby acknowledged this day of August, 1996.

David M. Schieck ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

302 E. Carson #600 Las Vegas, NV 89101, Nevada

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ORIGINAL

NOAS FILED STEVEN G. McGUIRE Nevada State Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 0335 SEP 27 9 17 AM '96 3 309 South Third Street, 4th Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-6265 4 Attorneys for Defendant 5 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 8 9 Plaintiff, 10 Case No. C92174 VS. Dept. No. 11 ROY MORAGA, Docket No. Defendant. 12 13 14 **NOTICE OF APPEAL** 15 NOTICE is hereby given that the Defendant, ROY MORAGA, hereby appeals from an order 16 denying his petition for post-conviction relief dated August 28, 1996, to the Supreme Court of the State 17 of Nevada. This appeal is to all issues of law and fact. DATED this 26th day of September, 1996. 18 19 STEVEN G. McGUIRE State Public Defender 20 21 $By_{\underline{}}$ 22 Deputy State Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 5733 23 309 South Third Street, 4th Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 24 (702) 455-6265 25 26 27 28

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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Nevada State Public Defender and
3	on this 26th day of August, 1996, I served a copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF APPEAL, by mailing
4	a copy thereof to:
5 6 7	SUPREME COURT CLERK SUPREME COURT BUILDING CAPITOL COMPLEX CARSON CITY NV 89710
8 9 10	STEWART L BELL CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ATTENTION APPELLATE DIVISION 200 SOUTH THIRD STREET LAS VEGAS NV 89155
11 12	FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL ATTENTION CRIMINAL DIVISION CAPITOL COMPLEX CARSON CITY NV 89710
131415	SHARLEEN NICHOLSON - DEPT. X DISTRICT COURT 200 SOUTH THIRD STREET LAS VEGAS NV 89155
16 17 18	ROY MORAGA #31584 ELY STATE PRISON POST OFFICE BOX 1989 ELY NV 89301
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DROA STEVEN G. McGUIRE Nevada State Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 0335 309 South Third Street, 4th Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-6265 Attorneys for Defendant

Oct 1 2 47 PH '96

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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8 THE STATE OF NEVADA,

VS.

ROY MORAGA,

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

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Docket No.

C92174

DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL

Case No.

Dept. No.

COMES NOW, STEVEN G. McGUIRE, Nevada State Public Defender, and RICHARD PALMA, Deputy State Public Defender, attorneys for the above-named Defendant, and designation of the following as the record on appeal:

Each and every document, pleading, transcript, trial transcript, and paper heretofore filed or lodged with the Clerk of the above-entitled court in Case Number C92174.

DATED this 3rd day of October, 1996.

STEVEN G McGUIRE State Public Defender 4

By.

RICHARD PALMĂ

Deputy State Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 5733

309 South Third Street, 4th Floor

Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

(702) 455-6265

LEGI

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Nevada State Public Defender and 2 on this 'H' day of October, 1996, I served a copy of the foregoing DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON 3 APPEAL, by mailing a copy thereof to: 4 5 SUPREME COURT CLERK SUPREME COURT BUILDING CAPITOL COMPLEX б **CARSON CITY NV 89710** 7 STEWART L BELL CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY 8 ATTENTION APPELLATE DIVISION 200 SOUTH THIRD STREET LAS VEGAS NV 89155 10 FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA **NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL** 11 ATTENTION CRIMINAL DIVISION CAPITOL COMPLEX 12 CARSON CITY NV 89710 13 PATSY SMITH - COURT REPORTER - DEPT VII 200 SOUTH THIRD STREET 14 LAS VEGAS NV 89155 15 ROY DANIELS MORAGA **ELY STATE PRISON** 16 **POST OFFICE BOX 1989** 17 **ELY NV 89301** 18 19 Rebuccill, Comout 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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NEOJ STEWART L. BELL Oct 28 12 57 PM '96 2 DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street 3 - All states of the state of th Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 61.88k Attorney for Plaintiff 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 8 9 Plaintiff, 10 -vs-Case No. C92174 Dept. No. **ROY MORAGA** Docket 11 #938554 12 Defendant. 13 14 15 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER 16 TO: YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order was entered in the above-entitled action, 17 a copy of which is attached hereto. 18 DATED this <u>Z8</u> day of September, 1996. 19 STEWART L. BELL 20 DISTRICT ATTORNEY 21 Nevada Bar #000477 22 Monrae 23 Deputy District Attorney 24

Nevada Bar #003776

RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order is hereby acknowledged this 28th day of October, 1996.

STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

309 S. Third St. Fourth Fl. Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

1	ORDR	FUED	
2	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY		
3	Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street	SEP 6 12 50 PM '96	
4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711	A. Mariota mario	
5	Attorney for Plaintiff	Character Commence	
6	DISTRICT (CLARK COUNT		
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
8	Plaintiff,		
9	-vs-	Case No	C92174
10	ROY MORAGA,	Dept. No. Docket	X K
11	#938554)		
12	Defendant(s).		
13			
14	FINDINGS OF FACT, C	ONCLUSIONS OF	
15	LAW AND O	ORDER	
16	DATE OF HEARI	NG: 7/19/96	
17	TIME OF HEARIN	G: 9:00 A.M.	
18	THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing bef	ore the Honorable Jack I	ehman, District Judge
19	on the 19th day of July, 1996, the Petitioner not being p	resent, represented by DA	VID SCHIECK, ESQ.
20	the Respondent being represented by STEWART L. I	BELL, District Attorney,	by and through VICK
21	J. MONROE, Deputy District Attorney, and the Cour	t having considered the n	natter, including briefs
22	transcripts, arguments of counsel, and documents on	file herein, now therefor	e, the Court makes the
23	following findings of fact and conclusions of law:		
24			
25	FINDINGS O	F FACT	
26	1. Defendant was arrested for the December 5, 1989, sexual assault and rape of a woman		
27	in her home. Defendant plead not guilty and a jury trial was had wherein Defendant was found guilty		

of two counts of Burglary and two counts of Sexual Assault. Thereafter on June 30, 1990, Defendant was sentenced to life in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole after being adjudicated a habitual criminal. Defendant's direct appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court was denied on August 27, 1991. However, the Court remanded Defendant's case to the District Court for resentencing. The Supreme Court concluded that the District Court had erroneously imposed one sentence for multiple offenses.

- 2. On October 21, 1991, Defendant was resentenced in Department X of the Eighth Judicial District to ten years for each of the Burglary counts, to run consecutive to each other, and consecutive to a sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for Count III Sexual Assault. Defendant was adjudicated a habitual criminal as to Count IV and sentenced to another consecutive term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Defendant then appealed the second sentencing, specifically contesting the validity of the judgments of conviction used to adjudicate him a habitual criminal. The Nevada Supreme Court denied the same on October 4, 1995.
- 3. On December 5, 1989, between the hours of 1:30 a.m. and 5:30 a.m., Defendant entered the victim's residence located at 1000 Dumont, Apartment 227, Las Vegas. Once inside, Defendant took a woman's Seiko watch and approximately \$25 from a coffee table in the living room, an unknown amount of cash from the victim's bedroom dresser, and a key to the apartment which was laying on a table near the front door. Defendant then left the apartment. At approximately 7:30 a.m., the victim returned to find the items missing. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police were contacted and a report of the entry submitted.
- 4. Approximately noon of the same day, the victim (a 46 year-old female) was awakened by Defendant knocking at her front door. After informing Defendant that he had awakened her and asking him to leave, the victim returned to her room. Almost two hours later, the victim was awakened by a noise, only to find Defendant outside her bedroom on the stairs. Defendant grabbed the victim and after a brief struggle, the victim was able to momentarily free herself. However, Defendant regained his hold and pushed the victim down the stairs. Thereafter Defendant raped the victim, instructed her to shower and raped her again. When Defendant exited the room, the victim contacted her daughter and requested her to contact the police.

5. Around 2:15 p.m., LVMPD detained Defendant at in the 900 block of Sierra Vista and after a positive identification by the victim, he was arrested and transported to the Clark County Detention Center.

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CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

6. Defendant, for the first time in his collateral attack, challenges the length of time he was incarcerated before he was brought before a magistrate. Specifically, after remaining silent on the issue in appealing from two judgments of conviction, Defendant now alleges that he was incarcerated some 210 hours before his initial arraignment, and that no probable cause determination was made. Defendant did not preserve this issue below or raise it in his direct appeal and as such, it has been waived. NRS 34.810(1) provides in part:

The court shall dismiss a petition if the court determines that:

- (b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the petition could have been:
 - (1) Presented to the trial court;
 - (2) Raised in a direct appeal or a prior petition for a writ of habeas corpus or post-conviction relief; or
 - (3) Raised in any other proceeding that the petitioner has taken to secure relief from his conviction and sentence, unless the court finds both cause for the failure to present the grounds and actual prejudice to the petitioner.

NRS 34.810(3) imposes the burden upon the defendant of proving specific facts that demonstrate good cause for his failure to present such a claim in earlier proceedings and of showing actual prejudice to the defendant. Accordingly, the waiver of claims doctrine mandates the dismissal of Defendant's instant claim. Kimmel v. Warden, 101 Nev. 6, 692 P.2d 1282 (1985); Bolden v. State, 99 Nev. 181, 659 P.2d 886 (1983). Defendant's Petition is barren as to why his allegations surrounding probable cause determination were not raised in either of his direct appeals.

7. Defendant took the stand at trial and offered a defense of "consent" to the charges of

Sexual Assault. An excerpt from his offered testimony is as follows:

PROSECUTOR:

Basically, Mr. Moraga, what you are saying to us is you are really confirming everything everybody already testified to. You are just saying that the sex that happened between you and Ms. Hawk was with her consent; is that right?

DEFENDANT:

That's right. (3 ROA 550).

- 8. Any issues of identification that DNA testing might hope to resolve has been rendered most by offering the defense of "consent" to the sexual assault. Moreover, Defendant has waived this issue by (1) not preserving it below and (2) not raising the identification in his direct appeal pursuant to NRS 34.810.
- 9. Nor was Defendant's counsel ineffective for not testing DNA evidence at the time of trial. In People v. Kaurish, 802 P.2d 278, 298 (Cal. 1990), a habeas petitioner claimed ineffective representation because his counsel failed to independently test dried stains on impounded clothing. Counsel therein did not know that a time limit existed for testing the material, such that the test results would be reliable: counsel admitted that he did not learn of the time limit until one year after the clothing was impounded. As such, the integrity of any future testing was jeopardized. The California Supreme Court refused to find any prejudice inured to that defendant. The Court noted that more was required than speculation that timely testing would have shown a favorable result: there must have been a reasonable probability that such evidence would be produced. Kaurish, at 298. No such reasonable probability can be gleaned from the record herein.
- 10. In his last appeal from the judgment of conviction entered on remand, Defendant specifically challenged the validity of his habitual criminal status. The Nevada Supreme Court specifically denied his contentions and in a Order Dismissing Appeal, affirmed the District Court's conclusion that Defendant was a habitual criminal and the State had met its burden beyond a reasonable doubt. As such, that Order becomes the law of the case and forecloses Defendant's successive attempt at relief on this issue. Hall v. State, 91 Nev. 314, 535 P.2d 797 (1975).

¹ cert denied, Kaurish v. California, 502 U.S. 837, 112 S.Ct. 121 (1990).

Defendant duplicates his complaints surrounding his adjudication as a habitual criminal. The Supreme Court confirmed that adjudication and, therefore, the Supreme Court's ruling, issued on Defendant's direct appeal, became the law of this case and forecloses Defendant's ability to revive this claim.

11. The United States Supreme Court has clearly established the appropriate test for determining whether a defendant received constitutionally defective counsel. A defendant's burden is two-fold. First, a convicted defendant must show that his counsel's performance was objectively deficient such that counsel was not functioning as the 'counsel' envisioned by Sixth Amendment guarantees. Second, the defendant must show that the deficient performance prejudiced the defendant in a way that effectively deprived him of a fair trial. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984). Defendant is unable to show any prejudice inured by his assertion that his trial counsel should have moved to suppress a key that was found as the result of a warrantless search. Defendant cannot show that the outcome of his trial would have been different with the suppression of the house key.

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) is DENIED.

ORDER

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petition for Post-Conviction Relief shall be, and it is, hereby denied.

NEM

day of August, 1996.

DISTRUCT JUDGE

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

VICKI J. MONROE Deputy District Attorney

Nevada Bar #003776

RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Findings of Fact is hereby acknowledged this day of August, 1996.

> David M. Schieck ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

302 E. Carson #600
Las Vegas, NV 89101, Nevada

kollins/kl

ORIGINAL FILED CASA STEVEN G. McGUIRE 2 Nevada State Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 0335 Ocr 29 | 15 PM '96 309 South Third Street, 4th Floor 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-6265 4 Attorneys for Defendant DISTRICT COURFLERK 5 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA Supreme Court No. 8 29321 9 Plaintiff, 10 Case No. VS. C92174 Dept. No. 11 ROY MORAGA, Docket No. Defendant. 12 13 CASE APPEAL STATEMENT 14 Appellant Roy Moraga 15 1. 2. Jack Lehman 16 Judge 17 3. Parties in District Court State of Nevada vs. Roy Moraga 18 4. Parties in Appeal Roy Moraga vs. State of Nevada Richard Palma 19 5. Counsel on Appeal State Public Defender's Office 309 South Third Street 20 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-6265 21 Appellant Roy Moraga 22 Clark County District Attorney's Office Attention: Appellate Division 23 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 24 (702) 455-4801 25 Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General Attention: Criminal Division 26 Capitol Complex Carson City, Nevada 89710 (702) 687-4170 27

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- Appellant was represented by appointed counsel in the district court. 6.
- 7. Appellant is represented by appointed counsel on appeal.
- 8. Appellant was not granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis.
- January 9, 1990. 9.

DATED this 28th day of October, 1996.

STEVEN G. McGUIRE State Public Defender

By_

RICHARD PALMA
Deputy State Public Defender
Nevada Bar No. 5733
309 South Third Street, 4th Floor

Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-6265

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Nevada State Public Defender and 2 on this 27+day of October, 1996, I served a copy of the foregoing CASE APPEAL STATEMENT, by 3 4 mailing a copy thereof to: SUPREME COURT CLERK 5 SUPREME COURT BUILDING CAPITOL COMPLEX 6 CARSON CITY NV 89710 7 STEWART L BELL 8 CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ATTENTION APPELLATE DIVISION 9 200 SOUTH THIRD STREET LAS VEGAS NV 89155 10 FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA 11 **NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL** ATTENTION CRIMINAL DIVISION CAPITOL COMPLEX 12 CARSON CITY NV 89710 13 **ROY DANIELS MORAGA #31584** 14 **ELY STATE PRISON** PO BOX 1989 15 **ELY NV 89301** 16 17 Kellecca J. Clement 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NE

NEW OPEN CO

JAN 13 1997

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C092174

DEPT NO. X

DOCKET K

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACK LEHMAN, DISTRICT JUDGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996

RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE:

DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR FEES FOR EXPERT SERVICE

DEFENDANT'S PRO PER PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF SEMEN/BLOOD

DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

CE11

1	DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY
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3	MARK BAILUS' MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL
4	MARK BAILOS' MOITON TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL
5	HEARING: SUPPLEMENTAL PLEADINGS
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19	APPEARANCES:
20	FOR THE STATE: STEVEN HILL, DDA
21	FOR THE DEFENSE: DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ. MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ.
22	
23	RECORDER/TRANSCRIBER
24	Sharleen Nicholson
2 5	2
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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996 AT 9 A.M.

THE COURT: C92174. State of Nevada v. Roy D. Moraga. Let the record reflect the presence -- the absence of Mr. Moraga, but he's in Nevada State Prison; the presence of Mr. Schieck and Mr. Bailus. Mr. Bailus, your motion is granted.

MR. BAILUS: Thank you, Your Honor. If I may approach?
THE COURT: Sure.

(Order signed in open court)

MR. HILL: Your Honor, could we pass this matter. Somebody from the Crimes Against Women and Children Sexual Assault Unit of our office will be handling this matter.

THE COURT: Well, actually we're going to do --

MR. SCHIECK: All we're going to do is appoint.

MR. HILL: Well, that's the problem.

THE COURT: Mr. Schieck has already been appointed.

MR. SCHIECK: I've been retained, Your Honor, but Mr. Moraga apparently, before he retained me or since he retained me, has filed a bunch of pro per motions of which I have no knowledge.

We knew that he had filed a pro per petition for writ of habeas corpus, and I confirmed on that and was here today to ask for another month to supplement his petition because I haven't been able to get a hold of all of his files because he's in Ely.

1 The calendar reflects he's filed a bunch of other 2 motions that aren't in my file. 3 THE COURT: He's filed six motions all together. He 4 filed a motion for extension of time to file supplemental 5 points and authorities. I was going to grant that to you, $6 \Box$ whatever time you needed. 7 Then evidently you had knowledge of the habeas 8 corpus. 9 MR. SCHIECK: Correct. 10 THE COURT: Defendant's pro per motion for fees for 11 expert service, is it expert service? 12 MR. SCHIECK: Could we just take all those off calendar 13 and the ones that are meritorious I'll refile if appropriate 14 and if not I'll discuss them with Mr. Moraga and we'll come to 15 a resolution of them that way. 16 THE COURT: That will be fine, so the rest of them will 17 be taken off calendar. And how much time do you want for 18 habeas? 19 20; 21 22 23 24 25 26 **27** 28

1	MR. SCHIECK: One more month to file the supplement, Your
2	Honor.
3	THE COURT: That will be fine.
4	THE CLERK: May 24th, 9 a.m.
5	THE COURT: Okay.
6	MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, Judge.
7 :.	
8	(Whereupon, the matter was continued to
9	May 24, 1996 at 9 a.m.)
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12	* * * *
13	ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.
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15	Sharlen Micholson
16	Special Recorder
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CASE NO. C092174 DEPT NO. X DOCKET K CRAIG HENDRICKS, DDA DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1996 AT 9 A.M.

THE COURT: C92174. State of Nevada v. Roy D. Moraga.

Mr. Schieck, the Nevada Supreme Court in April came down with
a thing called Kim Blandino v. State. Did you read that?

MR. SCHIECK: No, I did not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It says that Mr. Blandino cannot represent himself on an appeal. They won't allow it. That puts me in a quandary with regard to your motion.

MR. SCHIECK: The problem is, Your Honor, I was retained to do the post conviction proceedings. He can't afford to retain me to go on any further. If the Court desires to appoint me that would be acceptable.

I know Mr. Moraga wants to appeal.

THE COURT: Is there a reason why the Public Defender's Office can't represent him?

MR. SCHIECK: I believe the Public Defender's Office represented him at trial, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Did they.

MR. SCHIECK: I don't have my file here to recall.

MR. HENDRICKS: I think they did, Judge.

THE COURT: If they did then -- do you want to represent him on the appeal?

MR. SCHIECK: That's fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is he entitled to counsel on appeal of --

MR. SCHIECK: That's been a subject of some recent discussion between different District Court departments, Your Honor. Some departments take the position that on appeal from denial of post conviction you're not entitled to counsel. Some departments have still been appointing counsel to do it.

THE COURT: Has the Nevada Supreme Court said anything yet, that you know of?

MR. SCHIECK: Not that I was able to find, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, it would be interesting to see what happens if he files his own briefs. I'm going to kick this over a week to see whether we can find anything on the Nevada Supreme Court with regard to the right to an attorney to appeal a denial of post conviction relief and we'll have it back on calendar in a week.

THE CLERK: August 19th at 9 a.m.

MR. SCHIECK: Thank you.

THE COURT: I will grant your motion to withdraw then.

MR. SCHIECK: I'll come back on the 19th.

THE COURT: Yes. Just to see.

MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor, my file also indicates the State has not prepared the written findings on the case so that his 30 days to file his appeal is not run. I would just

THE COURT: Okay. I'll ask that the State go ahead and

prepare that. Make sure you get that done. I've forgotten, who was the D.A. that --

MR. SCHIECK: I don't remember who was there.

THE COURT: You can check that out though, can't you?

MR. HENDRICKS: Sure, Judge.

MR. SCHIECK: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Make sure. We'll -- I want to calendar that for 10 days to make sure that the findings of fact and conclusions of law have been filed. If they haven't I'll raise hell with whoever the deputy D.A. is.

THE CLERK: Do you want it back on calendar next week and then in 10 days?

THE COURT: Let's do it. Yes. Let's make it a week from Wednesday.

THE CLERK: Okay.

THE COURT: Yes.

THE CLERK: For everything?

THE COURT: For --

THE CLERK: Or just for the findings of fact?

THE COURT: Yes. No point having it Monday and Wednesday. A week from Wednesday we'll have it on calendar to determine whether I'll appoint you as counsel and also to determine whether the findings of fact and conclusions of law have been filed. If you can just tell whoever's job it is

1	that I expect it done by Wednesday of next week at the latest.
2	Okay.
3	THE CLERK: August 21st at 9 a.m.
4	MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, Judge.
5	
6	(Whereupon, the Court heard unrelated matters and the
7	instant matter was continued to
8	August 21st at 9 a.m.)
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11	* * * *
12	ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.
13	Sharlen Ruhole
14	Sharleen NICHOLSON
15	Special Recorder
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DISTRICT COURT

1 CLARK COUNTY, NEWLED IN OPEN COURT 2 JAN 1 3 1997 3 4 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 5 Plaintiff, 6 vs. C092174 CASE NO. 7 DEPT NO. ROY D. MORAGA, X DOCKET K 8 Defendant. 9 10 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACK LEHMAN, DISTRICT JUDGE 12 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1996 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE: 13 14 APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL 15 STATUS CHECK: FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS 16 17 18 19 **APPEARANCES:** 20 VICKI J. MONROE, DDA FOR THE STATE: 21 DAVID SCHIECK, ESQ. FOR THE DEFENSE: 22 23 24 RECORDER/TRANSCRIBER 25 Sharleen Nicholson 26 27

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1996 AT 9 A.M.

THE COURT: C092174. State of Nevada v. Roy D. Moraga. Okay. Have we determined, do you know Mr. Schieck, whether -- I guess the Public Defender's office cannot do this case, is that correct?

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

THE COURT: So do you want to be appointed?

MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor, at this point my schedule is pretty well booked up. I am -- besides my trial calendar I have three murder appeals that I have to get done within the next about forty-five days. I really don't think I could do service to Mr. Moraga.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll have to -- let's see. The people -- I could appoint Mr. Gonzalez, who is the contract attorney, one of the contract attorneys assigned --

MR. SCHIECK: I think appeals are outside the contract, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Are they. Then --

MS. MONROE: Your Honor, is the State Public Defender's Office taking cases from the Public Defender's office?

THE COURT: Do you know? I don't know. That's a good question.

MS. MONROE: They have been.

THE COURT: It's probably a good idea.

1 MR. SCHIECK: They have been assigned to some post-2 conviction matters in other departments. In fact I know of 3 one appeal they are handling. 4 THE COURT: Would you do me a big favor, Mr. Schieck. 5 Could you make contact with them and tell them I've 6|tentatively appointed them. 7 MR. SCHIECK: Okay. 8 THE COURT: And we'll set this on calendar next Monday 9 for confirmation of counsel. 10 MR. SCHIECK: Okay. 11 THE COURT: And if they can't take it then they need to 12 have somebody here next week. 13 THE CLERK: Okay. Monday, August 26th at 9 o'clock. 14 MS. MONROE: Your Honor, in addition, for the record, 15 I've asked the court recorder to get me a copy of the 16 transcript so that we can do the findings of fact and 17 conclusions of law. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 20 21 22 **2**3 24 25

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1	MS. MONROE: As soon as I have that we'll work on that
2	and hopefully by next week have that.
3	THE COURT: That will be fine. Okay, that's fine.
4	MS. MONROE: Thank you.
5	MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, Your Honor.
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8	* * * *
9	ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.
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11	Sharlen Micholson
12	Special Recorder
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ORIGINAL DISTRICT COURT ED IN OPEN COURT 1 2 CLARK COUNTY 3 4 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 5 Plaintiff, 6 vs. CASE NO. DEPT NO. 7 ROY D. MORAGA, DOCKET 8 Defendant. 9 10 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACK LEHMAN, DISTRICT JUDGE 12 MONDAY, JULY 15, 1996 13 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE: 14 ARGUMENT AND DECISION 15 16 17 18 19 20 **APPEARANCES:** 21 FOR THE STATE: FRANK COUMOU, DDA 22 FOR THE DEFENSE: NO APPEARANCE 23 24 RECORDER/TRANSCRIBER 25 Sharleen Nicholson 26 27 28



C092174

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1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: MONDAY, JULY 15, 1996 AT 9 A.M.
2	THE COURT: C092174. State of Nevada v. Roy D. Moraga.
3	That argument and decision is being continued to July the
4	19th.
5	MR. COUMOU: That's correct.
6	THE COURT: Okay.
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9	(Whereupon, the Court heard unrelated cases
10	and the instant matter was continued to
11	July 19, 1996 at 9 a.m.)
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17	ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.
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19	SHARLEEN NICHOLSON
20	Special Recorder
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RIGINAL DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, MAYED IN OPEN COURT JAN 1 3 1997 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 4 5 Plaintiff, 6 vs. CASE NO. 7 ROY D. MORAGA, DEPT NO. DOCKET 8 Defendant. 9 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACK LEHMAN, DISTRICT JUDGE 11 12 FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1996 13 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE: 14 ARGUMENT AND DECISION 15 16 17 18 19 **APPEARANCES:** 20 FOR THE STATE: FRANK COUMOU, DDA 21 FOR THE DEFENSE: DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ. 22 **2**3 RECORDER/TRANSCRIBER 24 Sharleen Nicholson

C092174

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1996 AT 9 A.M.

THE COURT: C92174. State of Nevada v. Roy D. Moraga. Okay, let the record reflect the presence of Mr. Schieck representing Mr. Moraga, Mr. Coumou for the State.

In this matter -- this is also a petition for post-conviction writ of habeas corpus. Pursuant to NRS 34.810, which generally provides that a court shall dismiss a petition if the grounds for the petition could have been raised at an earlier proceeding unless the defendant can demonstrate good cause for the failure and actual prejudice.

In this case, Defendant failed to provide any reason, including ineffective assistance of counsel, for why his alleged two hundred and ten hour detention, prior to determination of probable cause, was not raised at trial or on direct appeal. Consequently, this claim is barred under the doctrine of waiver.

Defendant's remaining claims could have also been raised at an earlier proceeding, but the fact that they are based on ineffective assistance of counsel could demonstrate good cause for the failure to do so and actual prejudice, thereby avoiding waiver. However, some of these claims can be disposed of on grounds other than ineffective assistance of counsel.

First, the defendant's contention regarding counsel's failure to object to the certified copies of his prior convictions is procedurally barred by the doctrine of law of the case because the Nevada Supreme Court, in dismissing defendant's first appeal, concluded that the State adequately proved that he had received three prior convictions.

Secondly, defendant's claims regarding counsel's failure to interview and call certain witnesses to testify about his alcohol-induced impotence and have DNA tests performed are moot based on defendant's use of the defense of consent. When asked during cross examination if the sex between the victim and himself was consensual, the defendant responded, and I'm quoting, "That's right," unquote.

Now based on defendant's testimony there are no questions regarding identification of the assailant. Since he alleges that consent was there, DNA is simply not something that would be done under the circumstances. Even if consent was not used as a defense, counsel's failure to conduct DNA testing did not prejudice the outcome based on People v. Korish, a California case in 1998, 802 P.2d 278 at 298. In Korish defense counsel failed to independently test dried stains during the time limit that existed for testing materials so that the results would be reliable.

Now the California Supreme Court refused to find any prejudice to the defendant and noted that more was required than speculation that timely testing would have shown a favorable result. There must have been a reasonable probability that such evidence would be produced. Defendant sets forth no information that indicates another test would produce an outcome different from that obtained by the state.

In addition, of course, I think the key to this is the defense of consent. Now pursuant to Strickland v. show that counsel's Washington, defendant failed to performance was deficient and the deficient performance prejudiced the defense. Specifically, the defendant provides no evidence that an objection to the warrantless search and the possible exclusion of the apartment key from evidence as a result would have changed the outcome of this matter. As a result, the petition for post-conviction relief by way of habeas corpus is denied.

MR. SCHIECK: Can the state prepare the findings on that, Your Honor?

Yes. Mr. Coumou, you can check with my law clerk and she will show you what has been prepared on that.

28

1	MR. COUMOU: Thank you, Judge.
2	THE COURT: Okay. Right.
3	MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Okay.
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	* * * *
10	ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.
11	Sharlen Richala
12	SHARLEEN NICHOLSON
13	Special Recorder
14	
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA, Appellant(s), vs.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C092174 SC No: 61734

RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME 3

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT ROY D. MORAGA # 31584 PROPER PERSON 1200 PRISON RD. LOVELOCK, NV 89419

ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT STEVEN B. WOLFSON, ESQ. DISTRICT ATTORNEY 200 LEWIS AVE. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

C092174 STATE OF NEVADA vs. ROY D. MORAGA

<u>INDEX</u>

VOLUME:	PAGE NUMBER:
1	1 - 220
2	221 - 441
3	442 - 662
4	663 - 882
5	883 - 1101
6	1102 - 1320

VOL	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1117 - 1120
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	442 - 442
4	03/05/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	757 - 758
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	702 - 704
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	764 - 766
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	443 - 445
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF DEFENDANT	705 - 706
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	767 - 768
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	1121 - 1122
5	04/30/1998	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	887 - 888
5	09/27/2004	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	1061 - 1062
1	06/13/1990	AMENDED INFORMATION	118 - 121
3	11/13/1991	AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	461 - 463
4	07/31/1992	ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	670 - 680
4	10/29/1996	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	859 - 861
5	06/15/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	910 - 911
5	09/28/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	947 - 948
5	02/18/2004	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1044 - 1045
6	02/10/2005	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1102 - 1103
6	03/02/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1214 - 1216
6	03/05/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1219 - 1220
6	09/18/2012	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1317 - 1318

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
7	11/09/2012	CERTIFICATE OF COPY AND TRANSMITTAL OF RECORD	
5	02/25/2002	CERTIFICATE OF INMATE'S INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNT	968 - 968
5	01/17/1997	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	886 - 886
4	08/05/1996	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	830 - 830
1	12/28/1989	CRIMINAL BINDOVER	1 - 11
3	01/27/1992	CRIMINAL SETTING SLIP	469 - 469
1	06/27/1990	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	140 - 141
3	11/13/1991	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	464 - 465
3	02/13/1992	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	471 - 471
4	10/07/1996	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	849 - 850
5	06/13/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	907 - 908
5	09/22/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	944 - 945
6	02/10/2005	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	1104 - 1105
7	11/09/2012	DISTRICT COURT MINUTES	
3	02/20/1992	EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	472 - 472
5	02/09/2004	EX PARTE MOTION FOR EXCESS FEES	1030 - 1036
4	02/20/1996	EX PARTE MOTION FOR FEES FOR EXPERT SERVICES	707 - 711
5	09/27/2004	EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1063 - 1069
3	10/03/1991	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	446 - 447
6	01/10/2006	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	1123 - 1124
6	02/08/2007	FINDING OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW	1201 - 1206
4	09/06/1996	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	833 - 838
6	08/13/2012	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1275 - 1281
1	01/09/1990	INFORMATION	12 - 14
1	03/15/1990	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY	42 - 66
1	07/07/1990	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	146 - 147
1	03/13/1990	JURY LIST	41 - 41

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
1	06/04/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO AMEND INFORMATION	85 - 117
4	02/20/1996	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO COMPEL, PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD	712 - 726
1	02/05/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	31 - 34
5	10/18/2004	MOTION AND ORDER FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND REINSTATE MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	1075 - 1082
6	02/22/2006	MOTION AND ORDER TO TRANSPORT AND PRODUCE INMATE FOR HEARING	1169 - 1173
6	03/05/2007	MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL ON APPEAL	1221 - 1222
5	06/01/1998	MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	905 - 906
4	04/11/1996	MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	791 - 794
3	10/03/1991	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	448 - 448
4	02/20/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	727 - 727
4	03/05/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	759 - 759
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	769 - 769
5	02/25/2002	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	969 - 971
6	01/10/2006	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1125 - 1126
4	08/26/1993	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; MOTION FOR AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION TO INCLUDE JAIL TIME CREDITS AND AFFIDAVIT OF PETITION	683 - 693
6	08/06/2012	MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1257 - 1270
5	12/16/2003	MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	996 - 1006
4	07/21/1992	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	667 - 669
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	770 - 773

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
3	01/02/1992	MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL FOR APPEAL	466 - 468
5	04/30/1998	MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	889 - 890
5	02/25/2002	MOTION TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE AND ORDER	972 - 980
5	08/06/1998	MOTION TO STRIKE	918 - 924
2	09/26/1991	MOTION TO TRANSFER SENTENCING BACK TO DEPARTMENT VII	439 - 441
5	10/31/2002	MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	982 - 987
4	04/09/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	785 - 788
4	08/02/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	826 - 829
5	10/19/2004	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1083 - 1088
6	09/13/2007	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1241 - 1248
4	10/30/1995	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	698 - 701
5	04/30/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	949 - 951
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	952 - 959
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	960 - 967
6	05/02/2005	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	1113 - 1116
3	10/04/1991	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - REMAND	454 - 458
1	06/27/1990	NOTICE OF APPEAL	142 - 143
3	10/30/1991	NOTICE OF APPEAL	460 - 460
4	09/27/1996	NOTICE OF APPEAL	847 - 848
5	06/13/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	909 - 909
5	09/22/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	946 - 946

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
5	02/17/2004	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1038 - 1039
6	02/10/2005	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1106 - 1106
6	03/02/2007	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1217 - 1218
6	09/17/2012	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1312 - 1316
6	02/22/2006	NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS	1174 - 1174
6	02/13/2007	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF DECISION AND ORDER	1207 - 1213
6	08/21/2012	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1282 - 1289
4	04/17/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	796 - 799
4	09/20/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	839 - 846
4	10/28/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	851 - 858
5	05/29/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	901 - 904
5	07/07/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	914 - 917
6	04/08/2005	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	1109 - 1112
5	02/26/2002	NOTICE OF HEARING - CRIMINAL	981 - 981
3	10/03/1991	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	449 - 453
4	03/05/1996	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	760 - 763
1	06/29/1990	ORDER	144 - 145
1	08/02/1990	ORDER	148 - 149
4	08/17/1992	ORDER	681 - 682
6	03/30/2005	ORDER	1107 - 1108
3	02/10/1992	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL	470 - 470
6	03/23/2007	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1239 - 1240
5	06/30/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	912 - 913
5	01/07/2004	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1028 - 1029

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	10/05/2012	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1319 - 1320
5	05/28/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	899 - 900
5	08/27/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO STRIKE	942 - 943
3	10/23/1991	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	459 - 459
5	11/21/2002	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF	988 - 988
5	02/11/2004	ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF EXCESS FEES	1037 - 1037
6	01/12/2006	ORDER FOR PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	1162 - 1162
2	09/13/1991	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE	437 - 438
6	04/21/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1186 - 1187
6	05/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1188 - 1189
6	06/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1199 - 1200
4	08/27/1996	ORDER FOR TRANSCRIPTS	832 - 832
6	01/27/2006	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1167 - 1168
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	473 - 474
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	475 - 476
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	477 - 478
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	479 - 480
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	481 - 482
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	483 - 484
2	01/09/1991	ORDER RELEASING EVIDENCE	435 - 435
1	06/13/1990	ORDER TO AMEND INFORMATION	122 - 122

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
1	02/15/1990	ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	39 - 40
4	04/17/1996	ORDER TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD	800 - 801
2	01/09/1991	PETITION FOR RELEASE OF EVIDENCE	436 - 436
4	02/20/1996	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	728 - 748
6	01/10/2006	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1127 - 1161
1	05/16/1990	PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT (UNFILED) CONFIDENTIAL	75 - 84
1	03/15/1990	PROPOSED VERDICT	71 - 74
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	485 - 485
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	486 - 486
3	02/28/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	487 - 487
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	488 - 488
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	489 - 489
4	08/27/1993	RECEIPT OF COPY	694 - 694
5	12/17/2003	RECEIPT OF COPY	1007 - 1007
4	04/09/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY AND CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	789 - 790
4	04/15/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	795 - 795
4	08/05/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	831 - 831
5	01/05/2004	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1023 - 1027
6	08/28/2012	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1290 - 1297
6	05/24/2006	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1190 - 1198
5	01/05/2005	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND MOTION TO DISMISS	1099 - 1101

89C092174 The State of Nevada vs Roy D Moraga

I N D E X

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER :
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF APRIL 17, 1996	862 - 866
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 12, 1996	867 - 871
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 21, 1996	872 - 875
1	01/24/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF DECEMBER 26, 1989	15 - 30
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF FEBRUARY 15, 1990	490 - 491
1	02/12/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 11, 1990	35 - 38
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 23, 2006	1223 - 1226
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 5, 2004	1046 - 1052
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 15, 1996	876 - 877
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 19, 1996	878 - 882
1	06/13/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 13, 1990 (UNFILED)	123 - 139
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 26, 2006	1227 - 1233
1	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUED)	150 - 220
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUATION)	221 - 264
3	03/27/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990	520 - 657
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 13, 1990	265 - 387
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 15, 1990	388 - 434
5	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 6, 1996	883 - 885
3	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 7, 1990	658 - 662
4	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 9, 1990	663 - 664
5	05/14/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MAY 11, 1998	1057 - 1060
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 13, 2002	1053 - 1056
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 11, 1991	492 - 494
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 14, 1991	495 - 499
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 21, 1991	500 - 511
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 9, 1991	512 - 514
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF SEPTEMBER 23, 1991	515 - 519

89C092174 The State of Nevada vs Roy D Moraga

I N D E X

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
4	05/26/1992	REQUEST FOR RECORDS	665 - 666
6	08/28/2012	REQUEST TO FILE EXHIBIT 1	1298 - 1311
4	09/29/1993	SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	695 - 697
5	11/27/2002	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTIO TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	989 - 993
6	03/16/2007	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1234 - 1238
5	12/26/2003	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1008 - 1022
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR TRANSPORT	1175 - 1178
4	04/01/1996	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD, PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION) AND MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	774 - 784
5	05/08/1998	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	891 - 898
6	08/09/2012	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1271 - 1274
6	01/19/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1163 - 1166
6	05/16/2012	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1249 - 1256
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1179 - 1185
5	08/17/1998	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE	925 - 941
5	12/15/2004	STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1089 - 1098
4	06/27/1996	STATE'S SUPPLEMENTAL OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	816 - 822

89C092174 The State of Nevada vs Roy D Moraga

I N D E X

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
5	06/11/2003	STIPULATION AND ORDER	994 - 995
4	05/20/1996	SUBSTATION OF ATTORNEYS	802 - 803
4	07/16/1996	SUPPLEMENT REPLY AND OPPOSITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	823 - 825
5	09/27/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL ACT	1070 - 1074
4	02/20/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF AND POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	749 - 756
5	02/17/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF TO STATES OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1040 - 1043
4	06/13/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	804 - 815
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT I	67 - 67
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT II	68 - 68
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT III	69 - 69
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT VI	70 - 70

1	DISTRICT COURT FILED
2	CLARK COUNTY. NEVADA 0CT 3 9 57 14 '91
3	* * * * *
4	THE STATE OF NEVADA,
5	Plaintiff,
6	-v- CASE NO. C 92174
7	Roy D. Moraga) DEPT. NO
8	Defendant.
9	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL
10	OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS
11	HEARING DATE:
12	HEARING TIME:
13	STATE OF NEVADA)
14) ss. COUNTY OF WHITE PINE)
15	I, Roy D. Moraga, being first duly sworn and under
16	penalty of perjury, pursuant to NRS 208.165, do hereby depose and
17	say that:
18	1) I am the Defendant in the above entitled action.
19	2) On the 30th day of July , 1991, I mailed a
20	letter of "Termination of Counsel/Transfer of Records" to Mr.
21	R. Roger Hillman, Deputy Public Defender.
22	3) I received no response from Mr. Hillman , or the
23	Public Defenders Office.
24	4) On the 20th day of August , 1991, I petitioned
25	this Court for it's order for production of all documents
26	pursuant to NRS 7.055.
27	DATED this 20th day of August , 1991.
28	101 Ray 12 may
	-6- Roy D. Moraga

Ko.	1	case No: C 92174 FILED
, '	2	DEPT NO: VIII OCT 3 9 56 AM'91
	3	Oct 1 2 20 mg
	4	OI TOLERK
	5	8+h
	6	IN THE STATE OF NEVADA
	7	· IN AND FOR Clark County
	8	Dest D. Manage
	9	Roy D. Moraga Petitioner, AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN
	10	FORMA PAUPERIS
		VS.
	12	State of Nevada
	13	Respondent.
	14	
	15	I, Roy D. Moraga , First being duly sworn, depose
	16	and say that I am the Petitioner in the above-entitled case; that
	17	in support of my Motion to proceed without being required to prepay
	18	fees, costs or give security therefor; I state that because of my
	19	proverty I am unable to pay the costs of said proceeding or to
	20	give security therefor; that I am entitled to relief.
	21	I do do not $\frac{X}{}$ request an attorney to be appointed for
	22	me.
	.23	I further swear that the responses which I have made to
	24	questions and instructions below are true.
	25	1. Are you presently employed: Yes No X
	26	a. If the answer is yes, state the amount of your salary of

LAW

28

CE44

27 wages per month, and give the name and address of your employer:

1	
2	b. If the answer is no, state the date of last employment
3	and the amount of salary and wayes per month which you received:
4	I was injured and unable to work prior to my arrest and
5	have been unable to work the past year and a half since
6	being incarcerated. 2. Have you received within the past twelve months any money
7	from any of the following sources?
8	a. Business, profession or form of self-employment?
9	YesNo_X
10	b. Rent payments, interest or dividends?
11	YesNo X
12	c. Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments?
13	Yes No
14	d. Gifts or inheritances?
15	Yes No X
16	e. Any other sources?
17	Yes No X
18	If the answer to any of the above is "YES" describe each
19	source of money and state the amount received from each during the
H	past twelve months:
21	
22	
23	3. Do you own cash or equivalent prison currency, or do you
24	have money in a checking or savings account?
25	Yes No X
26	If the answer is "YES" state the total value of the items
27	owned:
28	
	<u>-</u> 7_

1	4. Do you own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes, automobiles, or
2	other valuable property (excluding ordinary household furnishings and
3	clothing)? Yes NoX
4	If your answer is "YES" describe the property and state its approximate
5	value:
6	
7	5. List the persons who are dependent upon you for support, state
8	your relationship to those persons, and indicate how much you contribute
9	toward their support: none
10	
11	
12	UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY, Pursuant to N.R.S. 208.165 the above
13	affidavit is true and correct to the best of affiants personal knowledge.
14	Dated this 20th day of August , 1991.
15	
16	
17	Roy D. Monagas Sign your name
18	
19	D D N 74506
20	Roy D. Moraga .31584 Print your name DOP #
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147	= = P
1	CASE NO:
2	DEPT NO: UCT 3 9 SEAN 1991
3	The state of the s
4	CLERK
5	
б	IN THE \mathcal{S}^{2n} JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK
8	
9	IN THE MATTER OF FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE
10	MOY D. TORAGA = 3/584
11	ON MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED
12	TN FORMA PAUPERIS
13	I hereby certify that the Fetitioner harein has the sum
14	of \$on account to his credit at the institution
45	l de la la la la la calcada de la

יתיו tion where he is confined. I further certify that Petitioner likewise has the following securities to his credit according to the records of said institution:

16

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day of September, 1991.

Newada Department of Prisons
Inmate services Accountant
Authorized Officer of Institution

 \mathcal{Q}_4 25 1///

27 1///



EDARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS

BOR WRILLER

GUNGRIUM

FRANKIE SUDE DEL PAPA

ATURNEN GENERAL

CHERRIE LAU

SECRETARR OF STATE

STATE OF NEVADA

RON ANGELONE
DIRECTOR
MARE L. SANNICKS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR. UPERATIONS
GEORGE M. WEEKS 111
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR. SUPPORT SERVICES
HOWARD L. SKOLNIK
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR. PRISUN INDUSTRIE:

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

10 :	Clerk of the Court				• P*
Roy	The the Matter of:	,	•		
Depa \$200 Mone	mament of Prisons Administrati af money in savings account.	ive Regulati This Regula	ons prohibit inm tion is an offset	ate access to for Release	
•	Thust Account	\$	11_	•	
	Savings Account	\$	y		•
	Charges owed to DOP. Dept. Charges	\$	<u>5</u>		
•	Restitution	\$	5	•	
-	Net Total	\$	<u> </u>	-•	
sec	ereby certify that on seftem writies in the amount of penal institution where he/she	,// c	ovant herein had on account to his/	cash and her credit at	
· .	lettenber 16/1991		Authorized Office	y winder	man
. Dat	**************************************		Institution	,	•
			2 L L J P7		

CENTERS OFFICE
P.O. BEX 7011
CARSON CITYL NEVADA 89702
PHONE CHED 887-3285

SOUTHERN OFFICE 2770 S. MARYLAND PARKWAY, NO. 312 LAS YEGAS. NEVADA 89144 PHONE 1102: 486–6540

RECEIVED

		Case No. C 92174 Oct 3 9 56 AM '91
	1 2	Dept. No. VIII
	3	CLERK
	4	
	5	
	6	8th IN THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
	7	IN AND FOR Clark County
	8	
	9	Roy D. Moraga
	10	Petitioner,
	11	vs. MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS
	12	Sate of Nevada Androp 10-9-91
	13	
	14	Respondent.
	15	·
	16	COMES NOW the Petitioner, in propria persona, pursuant
	17	to N.R.S. 12.015, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for
		an Order granting petitioner leave to proceed in the above-entitled
	19	action in forma pauperis, without requiring Petitioner to pay or
9 -	2 0 ≃	provide security for the payment of costs of prosecuting this
1991	22 23	action.
	22 	This motion is made and based upon the attached affidavit
ACCETYED STATES	, 1	and certificate. DATED this 20th day of August 91 , 19 .
00	24 25	DAILD CHIS CALV OI, 19
ESP	26	Respectfully submitted,
LAW	27	A-1 1 7-2-1
	28	Koy D. Moroga
	1	

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	FILED
1	DISTRICT COURT
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA OCT 3 9 57 AN '91
3	THE STATE OF MENADA
4	THE STATE OF NEVADA,
5	Plaintiff,)
6	-v-) CASE NO. C 92174
7	Roy D. Moraga , DEPT. NO. VIII
8	Defendant.
9	NOTICE OF MOTION
10	MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY
11	OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS HEARING DATE: 10-9-9/
12	A 1/2 14
13	HEARING TIME: 97
14	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that, COMES NOW, Petitioner,
15	Roy D. Moraga , in Propria Persona, and Respectfully
16	requests this Honorable Court for an Order to withdraw
17	R. Roger Hillman , of the Clark County Public Defenders
18	office, as the Attorney of Record in the above entitled action,
19	and for the transfer of Petitioner's Documents, Pleadings, Papers
⊻2 0	and tangible personal property in possession of respondent,
<u>"</u> 21	R. Roger Hillman , to be sent, at State expense, to Petitioner
	at his place of confinement in Ely State Prison.
Z 23	This Motion is made and based upon Eighth Judicial District
⊃ o 24	Court Rules, Rule 7.40 (b)(2)(ii), Nevada Revised Statute 7.055,
25	and supported by the following Points and Authorities, attached

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Petitioner, Roy D. Moraga , in Propria Persona, in support

- CE

Letter of Termination and Petitioner's Affidvit.

 $\mathbf{1}\parallel$ of his Motion for Withdrawal of Attorney of Record and Transfer $2 \parallel$ of Records, offers the following: 3 The Eighth Judicial District Court Rules, 4 7.40(b)(2)(ii),with Withdrawal of Change which deals Attorney, states: 6 "(b) Counsel in any case may be changed only; (2) When no attorney has been retained to 7 replace the attorney withdrawing, by order of the court, granted upon written motion 8 therefor, and; (ii) If the application is made by the client, 9 he must state in the application the address at which he may be served with notice of all 10 further proceedings in the case in the event the application is granted, and must serve. 11 a copy of the application upon his attorney and all other parties to the action, and 12 their attorneys." 13 Therefore, as clearly seen by the Eighth Judicial District 14 Court Rules, the Defendant can file to have his attorney of 15 record withdrawn and proceed in Propria Persona. 16 The Nevada Revised Statute (hereinafter NRS) 7.055(1), which 17 deals with the duty of a discharged attorney, states: 18 "An attorney who has been discharged by his client shall, upon demand and payment of the fee due from the client, immediately deliver to the client all papers, documents, 19 20 pleadings and items of tangible personal property which belong to or were prepared 21 for that client." 22 As can be seen in this case, the Petitioner does not owe any R. Roger Hillman 23 fees Respondent, to the R. Roger Hillman was appointed by the Court from the Public 25 Defenders Office to represent the Petitioner, who is indigent, in 0 92174 26 the case at bar, that being Case No. No. , Dept.

Rule

fact

to

of

Respondent to produce and deliver to the Petitioner all the

7.055(2) gives the Court the power

documents and property belonging to the Petitioner in Respondents possession. It further states:

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"A client who, after demand therefore and payment of the fee due from him, does not receive from his discharged attorney all papers, documents, pleadings and items of tangible personal property may, by a motion filed after at least 5 days' notice to the attorney, obtain an order for the production of his papers, documents, pleadings and other property."

In numerous cases, Courts have held attorneys to a high degree of professional responsibility and integrity. This is carried from the time of hiring to and through the attorney's termination of employment.

Supreme Court Rule 173 states clearly that a withdrawn attorney owes his former client a "- - prompt accounting of all his client's - - - property in his possession."

This is echoed in Cannon 2 of the Code of Professional Responsibility of the American Bar Association which states in pertinent part (EC 2-32). "A lawyer should protect the welfare of his client by - - - delivering to his client all papers and property to which the client is entitled - - - " Again, in Disciplinary Rule 2-110(A)(2) of the ABA, it is brought out that a withdrawn attorney <u>must</u> deliver to the client all papers and comply with all applicable laws on the subject. The ABA Rules do apply by adoption under Supreme Court Rules, Rule 150.

In the cases of, <u>In Re Yount</u>, 93 Ariz. 322, 380 P.2d 780 (1963), and <u>State v. Alvey</u>, 215 Kan. 460, 524 P.2d 747 (1974), both cases dealt with a factual situation involving a withdrawn attorney refusing to deliver to a former client his documents after being requested to do so by the client.

The Court in Yount supra, ordered the attorney disbarred, while in Alvey supra, the Court had the attorney censored. While it is not the intention of the Petitioner to have the

attorney sanctioned, these cases do show a pattern in the courts in considering the refusal to deliver to a former client all of his documents and property after being requested to do so, which amounts to a serious infraction of the law and of professional ethics. See: In Re Sullivan, 212 Kan. 233, 510 P.2d 1199 (1973).

In summary, this Court has the jurisdiction through NRS 7.055 to ORDER the Respondent to produce and deliver unto the Petitioner all documents and personal property in his possession belonging to him or prepared for him. The Petitioner has fulfilled his obligations in trying to obtain the papers.

The Respondent is in disacord with Cannon 2 of the Code of Professional Responsibility and the Nevada Supreme Court Rule 173, 176 and 203.

DATED this 20thday of August

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Respectfully Submitted:

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Roy D. Moraga Defendant/Petitioner Pro Per Ely State Prison

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P.O. BOX 1989

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Elv, Nevada 89301

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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that I, Roy D. Moraga , am the
3	Defendant/Petitioner in the above entitled action, and that on
4	20th August 91 the day of, 19, I served a true and correct
5	copy of the foregoing MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD
6	AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS, by mailing same to:
7	R. Roger Hillman Rex Bell Deputy Public Defender District Attorney
8	Public Defenders Office Clark County Courthouse 309 South 3rd Street 200 South 3rd Street
9	Las Vegas NV 89101 Las Vegas NV 89101
10	
11	151 Roy D. Moraya
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

C92174 Dept. VIII - M

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

Loved in CLERK

I, Janette M. Bloom, the duly appointed and qualified Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true and correct copy of the Judgment in the matter of Roy D. Moraga vs. The State of Nevada, No. 21488.

JUDGMENT

The Court being fully advised in the premises and the law, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed, to the effect: "... we remand this case to the district court for resentencing of appellant."

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 27th day of August , 1991.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

REMITTITUR

Exhibits..... Deposition(s) of

Other

	Oct 4 12 05 FR 31
REMITTITUR	Loretta Document
TE: September 17, 1991	ÇEL
Honorable Loretta Bowman, Clerk	
Roy D. Moraga vs. The State of Nevada	
21488 DIST. CT. NO. C22174	
suant to NRAP Rule 41, enclosed is (are) the following:	
X Certified copy of Judgment and copy of Order.	
Certified copy of Judgment and copy of Opinion.	
Certified copy of Judgment and Opinion.	
X Receipt for Remittitur. (County Clerk please sign below attached copy for your records.)	and return. Retain the
Record on Appeal. Volumes	

Morgan D. Harris, Public Defender Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General Hon. Rex Bell, District Attorney cc:

sp

DATE:

NO. 21488

TO:

RE:

Pursuant to NRAP Rule 41, enclosed is (are) the following:

...... Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements.

RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR

Received of Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of the Supreme Court	of the Star	te of Nevada	, the
REMITTITUR issued in the above-entitled cause, of date	00T 4	1991	
LORETTA BOWA	MAN		
MARY A	₩0SLEY		
	County Clerk		

(Rev. 7-90)

FILED

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,

appellant CFERK

No. 21488

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

FILED AUG 2.7 1991

ORDER OF REMAND

This is an appeal from a judgment of conviction pursuant to a jury verdict of two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault in violation of NRS 200.364, 200.366 and 205.060. The district court adjudicated appellant a habitual criminal and sentenced him to a single term of life imprisonment in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole.

Appellant's sole contention on appeal is that the evidence presented at trial was insufficient to support the jury's finding of guilt. Our review of the record on appeal, however, reveals sufficient evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt as determined by a rational trier of fact.

See Wilkins v. State, 96 Nev. 367, 609 P.2d 309 (1980).

In particular, we note that the victim's daughter testified that on December 5, 1989, she discovered that her watch, apartment key, and some other items were missing. She had heard a noise the night before. The same day, appellant gave the daughter's watch to his ex-girlfriend as a present. A key to the apartment was found among appellant's belongings. Although the victim had locked the door to the apartment, later that day the victim saw appellant standing in her bedroom hallway. He then raped her twice. Appellant's fingerprints were found on a can of hairspray in the bathroom. Neither the victim nor her daughter had given appellant permission to enter

0-4892

the apartment. This evidence supports the conclusion that appellant twice entered the apartment, once with intent to commit larceny, once with intent to commit the felony of sexual assault.

In addition, we note that the victim testified that when she woke up and saw appellant in her bedroom hallway, she screamed out the bathroom window for help. Appellant grabbed her mouth and threw her on the bed. Following a struggle, appellant inserted his penis into her vagina against her will. After she showered, he again threw her on the bed and inserted his penis into her vagina against her will. Medical evidence revealed the presence of semen and sperm in her vagina. The victim immediately called for help. Appellant bragged about his deeds to a worker at the apartment complex as he left. This evidence supports the conclusion that appellant twice subjected the victim to sexual penetration against her will.

The jury could reasonably infer from the evidence presented that appellant committed two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. It is for the jury to determine the weight and credibility to give conflicting testimony, and the jury's verdict will not be disturbed on appeal where, as here, substantial evidence supports the verdict. See Bolden v. State, 97 Nev. 71, 624 P.2d 20 (1981).

Finally, we note that appellant's sentence is erroneous. Appellant was convicted of four separate offenses (in addition to which he was adjudicated a habitual criminal), yet he received a single sentence. Although the district court has discretion to dismiss a count of habitual criminality, see NRS 207.010(4), the district court does not have discretion to impose but one sentence for multiple primary offenses. Cf. Barrett v. State, 105 Nev. 361, 775 P.2d 1276 (1989). Our criminal laws anticipate that, for each offense of which a

defendant is convicted, there should be a corresponding sentence. Accordingly, we remand this case to the district court for resentencing of appellant.

It is so ORDERED.

Mowbray

Springer

Rose

Steffen

J.

Steffen

J.

cc: Hon. Michael J. Wendell, District Judge Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General Hon. Rex Bell, District Attorney Morgan D. Harris, Public Defender Loretta Bowman, Clerk

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ROY GARCIA ATTORNEY AT LAW

2028 E. CHARLESTON AS VEGAS, NV 89104 (702) 387-8868 FAX: 387-1339

FILED

Oct 23 12 05 PH '91

CLERK

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Plaintiff.

vs.

ROY GARCIA, ESQ.

(702) 387-8888

State Bar No. 2303

2028 E. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89104

Attorney for Defendant

ROY D. MORAGA, iD#938554

CASE NO. C 92174 DEPT. NO. X

ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

Defendant.

The Court having been apprised of the Order of remmand from the Nevada Supreme Court and further having noted that a conflict exists between the Defendant and his attorney, the Office of the Public Defender, It is hereby Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed that ROY GARCIA, ESQ. is hereby substitute counsel for Defendant, ROY D. appointed as MORAGA.

DATED this day of October, 199/

DISTRIC

Respectfully submitted,

GARCIA, ESQ.

State Bar No. 2303 2028 E. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89104

Attorney for Defendant

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ROY GARCIA, ESQ. State Bar No. 2303 2028 E. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89104 (702) 387-8888 Attorney for Defendant

FILED

Oct 30 3 07 PM '91

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

D

ROY D. MORAGA,

ID# 938554

Defendant.

CASE NO. C92174 DEPT. NO. VII

NOTICE OF APPEAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Defendant, ROY D. MORAGA, hereby appeals to the Nevada Supreme Court from the sentence imposed on October 21, 1991.

DATED this 29th day of October, 1991.

Respectfully submitted,

By:

RMY GMACIA, ESQ. State Bar No. 2303 2028 E. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89104

Attorney for Defendant

CE03

ROY GARCIA ATTORNEY AT LAW 2028 E. CHARLESTON LAS VEGAS, NV 89104 (702) 387-8888 FAX: 387-1339

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REX BELL DISTRICT AT' RNEY Nevada Bar#601799 200 S. Third Street FILED Las Vegas, NV 89155 (702) 455-4861 1 Attorney for Plaintiff THE STATE OF NEVADA 2 3 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 8 9 Plaintiff, 10 VS CASE NO. C92174X 11 ROY D. MORAGA, 938554 DEPT NO. 12 DOCKET NO. K 13 Defendant. 14 15 AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL) 16 WHEREAS, on the 11th day of January 17 1990 , the Defendant, ROY D. MORAGA 18 entered a plea of not guilty to the crimes of COUNT I and 19 COUNT II - BURGLARY, COUNTS III and IV - SEXUAL ASSAULT 20 21 committed between December 4, 1989 through December 5, 1989 , 22 19____, in violation of NRS <u>205.060, 200.364, 200.366</u>; 23 and 24 WHEREAS, thereafter, on the 13th day of June _____, 1990___, the defendant being present in Court with his counsel ROY GARCIA, ESQ., and DEBORAH J. ajcjtmor1, d6 CE03

1 LIPPIS, Deputy District Attorney, also being present, the above-entitled Court did adjudge defendant guilty thereof by 3 reason of said trial and verdict and sentenced the defendant to a \$20.00 administrative assessment fee and Life without the possibility of parole.

THEREAFTER, on August 27, 1991, the Supreme Court ordered that the case be sent back to District Court for resentencing. R That on October 21, 1991, the defendant was sentenced to a \mathbf{g} \$25.00 administrative assessment fee and COUNT I - Ten (10) 10 years in the Nevada Department of Prisons. COUNT II - Ten (10) 11 years in the Nevada Department of Prisons, sentence to run consecutive to Count I. COUNT III - Life in the Nevada Department of Prisons with the possibility of parole, defendant not being eligible for parole until he has actually served five (5) years, sentence to run consecutive to Count II. COUNT IV -That on June 13, 1991, on a motion by the State, and granted by the Court to amend the Information to allege the Defendant be treated as a Habitual Criminal, pursuant to NRS 207.010(2) and that he be sentenced to Life in the Nevada Department of Prisons without the possibility of parole, sentence to run consecutive to Count III. Credit for time served to be determined by Department of Parole and Probation.

THEREFORE, the Clerk of the above-entitled Court is hereby directed to enter this Judgment of Conviction as part of the record in the above-entitled matter.

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19 9/, in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Newada. 89092174X/gmr LVMPD DR#89-117715, 117709 Burg, Sex Asslt - F Tk2

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1	District Court FILED
2	Clark County, Nevada
3	* * * * * * * * Nov /3 /2 17 PM '24
4	Ansir 1
5	CLERK
6	Roy D. Moraga) Case NO. C 92174
7	Defendant) Dept. No. VIII
8	v.s.
9	The State of Nevada
10	Plaintiff.
11	
12	DESIGNATION OF RECORD OF APPEAL,
13	TO, The clerk of the court.
14	Please take notice that the following is the designation of
15	record on appeal in the above-entitled action as follows.
16	1. Any and all records, files and do cuments file in the abo
17	entitled action.
18	2. Any and all transcripts and or recordings of any and all
19	proceedings in the above entitled action.
20	3. Any and all minutes of the court in the above entitled
21	action.
22	4. Requested appointment of appeals counsel, on the 20th
23	day of August, 1991, and would like any and all information
24	regarding appointment of appeals counsel.
25	Respectfully Submitted
26	RECEIVED Por D. Margare
27	Roy D. Moraga NOV 1 3 1991 Ely State Prison
28	P.O. Box 1989
[COUNTY CLERK Ely Nevada, 69201

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I, The undersigned, do hereby certify that on the 7th day of November, 1991, that I placed a copy of the Designation of appeal in the United States Mail, addressed as follows. Rex Bell District Attorney Clark County Courthouse 200 So. Third Street. Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 and Clerk of the court Eighth judicial District Clark County Courthouse 200 So. Third Street. Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Dated this 7th day of November 1991 5 P.O.Box 1989 Ely Nevada, 89301 3

FILED

ROY GARCIA, ESQ. State Bar No. 2303 2028 E. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89104 Attorney for Defendant (702) 387-8888

JAN 2 3 58 PH '92

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff.

vs.

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ROY D. MORAGA,

<u>Defendant</u>

CASE NO. C92174 DEPT. NO. X

MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL FOR APPEAL

NOW, Defendant ROY D. MORAGA by and through his attorney or record, ROY GARCIA, ESQ. and hereby moves this honorable court for an order to appoint Defendant counsel for his appeal. This motion is based upon all papers and pleadings on file herein and the attached affidavit of ROY GARCIA, ESQ. as well as any arguement of counsel.

DATED this all day of December, 1991.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY GARCIA, ESO. State Bar No. 2303 509 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101

Attorney for Defendant

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CE18.

ROY GARCIA ATTORREY AT LAW . 2028 E. CHARLESTON LAS VEGAS, NV 69104 (702) 307-4650 FAX: 387-1330

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NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: DISTRICT ATTORNEY

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DATED this 31" day of December, 1991.

Respectfully submitted,

By:

ROY CARCIA, ESO. State Bar No. 2303 509 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney for Defendant

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss:
COUNTY OF CLARK)

ROY GARCIA, ESQ., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that:

- 1. I am the attorney of record for Defendant, ROY D. MORAGA.
 - 2. I was appointed to handle his sentencing only.
- 3. An appeal notice to that sentence was filed on October 30, 1991.

28

ATIORNEY AT LAW 2028 E. CHARLETION LAS VEGAS, INV 69 IOS (702) 387-4488 FAX: 387-1339

ROY GARCIA

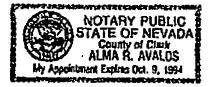
-2-

ROY GARCIA ATTORNEYALLAW 2028 E. CHARLESON LAS VIGAS, NY 19104 (POZ) 387-4848 FAU: 387-1339 4. Defendant needs new counsel to handle his appeal because I am not an appellate attorney.

ROY GARCIA, ESQ.

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this 2 day of January 1992

NOTARY PUBLIC



RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY OF the above and foregoing MOTION TO
APPOINT COUNSEL FOR APPEAL is hereby acknowledged this
day of , 199 .

Deputy District Attorney

-3-

28

MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 002284 LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS 600 South Eighth Street Jan 27 Post Office Box 43087 Las Vegas, NV 89116 (702)385-3788 Attorney for Appellant, ROY MORAGA DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA ROY MORAGA, Petitioner, vs. CASE NO. C 92174 DEPT. NO. X THE STATE OF NEVADA, DOCKET NO. Respondent.

CRIMINAL SETTING SLIP

Date/Hearing: 1/29/92 Time/Hearing: 9:00 a.m.

The undersigned hereby requests this matter be placed on calendar in Department X of the above-entitled Court, on the 29th day of January, 1992, at the hour of 9:00 a.m., for the purposes of confirming the undersigned as counsel for the above-captioned Petitioner for the purpose of appeal.

DATED this 21⁺¹ day of January, 1992.

LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS

MARK B. BATLUS, ESQ.
600 South Eighth Street
P. O. Box 43087

Las Vegas, NV 89116

,E10

A1

(Charry & Beilias 600 S. BIGHTH STREET P.O. DOX 4307 LAS YEGAS, NEVADA 89116 (YQ) 345-378 FAX (YQ) 345-3125

1	MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ.	FILED	
2	Nevada Bar No. 002284 LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS	FER III 2 as BU con	
3	600 South Eighth Street Post Office Box 43087	FEB 10 3 OF PH '92	
4	Las Vegas, NV 89116 (702) 385-3788	doette Document	
5	Attorney for Appellant, ROY MON	CLERK	
6	DISTR	ICT COURT	
7	CLARK CO	UNTY, NEVADA	
8	* * * * *		
9	ROY D. MORAGA,	CASE NO. C92174 DEPARTMENT NO. X	
10	Appellant,)		
11	vs.	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL	
12	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	Date/Hearing: 1/29/92 Time/Hearing: 9:00 a.m.	
13	Respondent.	·	
14	THIS MATTER having come be	efore the Court and the Court being	
15	fully advised in the premises, it is hereby		
16		LUS, ESQ., of the Law offices of	
17		by is appointed as counsel of record	
18			
19	DATED this day of		
20	billib cirilb day or	man Matter	
21		DISTRICT JUDGE	
22	Submitted by:	J DIDIRIGI GODGE	
23	LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS		
24	`7	V	
25	By Mark B. BATLUS, ESQ.	<u>/</u>	
26	600 South Eighth Street		
27	Post Office Box 43087 Las Vegas, Nevada 89116		
28	Attorneys for Appellant, MORA	CE03	

V

	- 11	
	1	MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 002284 LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS 600 South Eighth Street Post Office Box 43087 Las Vegas, NV 89116 (702) 385-3788 Attorney for Appellant ROY MORAGA
		600 South Eighth Street Post Office Box 43087
	3	Las Vegas, NV 89116
	4	(702) 385-3788
	5	Attorney for Appellant ROY MORAGA CLERK
	6	DISTRICT COURT
	7	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
	8	* * * * *
All	9	ROY MORAGA,)
1.7	10	Petitioner,
	11)
·	12) DEPT. NO. X
## ET ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	13	THE STATE OF NEVADA,) DOCKET NO.
EVADA 5.312	14	Respondent.)
Una (Man) Chewy & Baile 600 S. EIGHTH STREE P.O. BOX 43087 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 8 (702) 385-3788 FAX (702) 385-3123	15	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL
600 S. LAS VEG	16	TO: LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK, EIGHT JUDICIAL DISTRICT
	17	COURT, COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA:
	18	Please prepare an original and two (2) copies of all of the
	19	records, pleadings and/or documents in the above-entitled matter as
	20	the record on appeal herein, at the expense of the State of Nevada.
		DATED this <u>B</u> day of February, 1992.
	21	LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS
	22	
	23	By Mark B. Barus
	24	MÁRK B. BAÍLUS/ ESQ. State Bar No. 002284
	25	600 South Eighth Street Post Office Box 43087
	26	Las Vegas, NV 89116 Attorney for Appellant,
	27	ROY MORAGA
	28	CE03
		1

MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. 1 Nevada Bar No. 002284 LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS 600 South Eighth Street Post Office Box 43087 Las Vegas, NV 89116 FILED 385-3788 4 (702)FEB 20 | 25 AM '92 Attorney for Appellant 5 ROY MORAGA 6 DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 ROY MORAGA, 10 Petitioner, CASE NO. C 92174 DEPARTMENT NO. X 11 vs. 12 THE STATE OF NEVADA, TIME/HEARING: N/A DATE/HEARING: N/A 13 Respondent. 14 EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR 15 PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS 16 COMES NOW, Appellant, ROY MORAGA, by and through his attorney 17 18 19

of record, MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., and hereby makes an ex parte application that certain transcripts of the Court proceedings and/or hearings be prepared and/or transcribed, at the State's expense, for the purpose of Appellant's Appeal herein.

DATED this 12 day of February, 1992.

LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS

MARK B. BATLUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 002284 501 South Sixth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney for Appellant

CE03

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1 MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ.
   Nevada Bar No. 002284
   LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS
   600 South Eighth Street
 3 Post Office Box 43087
                                                    FUFD
   Las Vegas, NV
                    89116
4 (702)
           385-3788
                                                Fm 20 25 M 92
 5 Attorney for Appellant
     ROY MORAGA
6
                             DISTRICT COURT
                          CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
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9
   ROY MORAGA,
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                  Petitioner,
11
        vs.
                                       CASE NO.
                                                  C 92174
12
                                       DEPT. NO.
                                                     Х
   THE STATE OF NEVADA,
                                       DOCKET NO.
13
                  Respondent.
14
15
                  ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS
16
        R. SILVAGGIO, COURT REPORTER:
   TO:
17
        Upon the Ex Parte Application of MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ.,
18
   attorney for the above-named Appellant in the above-entitled
19
   matter, and for good cause appearing therefor,
20
        IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the original and two (2) copies of
21
   the transcripts of the court proceedings and/or hearing listed
22
   below be prepared and/or transcribed, at the State's expense, for
23
   the purposes of Appeal:
24
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                                CE03
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3/5/90 - Jury Trial Overflow DATED and DONE this 18 day of Julyany, 1992. Submitted by: LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS Nevada Bar No. 001238 501 South Sixth Street Las Vegas, NV Attorney for Appellant ROY D. MORAGA

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1 MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ.
   Nevada Bar No. 002284
   LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS
                                                      FUED
   600 South Eighth Street
   Post Office Box 43087
   Las Vegas, NV
                    89116
                                                  FEB 20 1 25 M '92
            385-3788
   (702)
5
   Attorney for Appellant
     ROY MORAGA
6
                              DISTRICT COURT
7
                           CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
8
   ROY MORAGA,
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                   Petitioner,
11
         vs.
                                         CASE NO.
                                                    C 92174
12
                                         DEPT. NO.
                                                      Х
   THE STATE OF NEVADA,
                                         DOCKET NO.
13
                   Respondent.
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ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS

TO: PATSY SMITH, COURT REPORTER:

Upon the Ex Parte Application of MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., attorney for the above-named Appellant in the above-entitled matter, and for good cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the original and two (2) copies of the transcripts of the court proceedings and/or hearing listed below be prepared and/or transcribed, at the State's expense, for the purposes of Appeal:

- 3/12/90 Jury Trial;
- 2. 3/13/90 Continued Jury Trial;
- 3. 3/15/90 Continued Jury Trial;
- 4. 6/6/90 Sentencing;

CE03

6/13/90 - State's Motion to Amend Information and Sentencing

DATED and DONE this $\frac{18}{100}$ day of

JUDGE

Submitted by:

LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS

MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 001238 501 South Sixth Street Las Vegas, NV Attorney for Appellant ROY D. MORAGA

FHCD 1 MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. FEB 20 1 26 AM '92 Nevada Bar No. 002284 LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS 600 South Eighth Street 3 Post Office Box 43087 Las Vegas, NV 89116 4 (702) 385-3788 5 Attorney for Appellant ROY MORAGA 6 DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 ROY MORAGA, 10 Petitioner, 11 vs. CASE NO. C 92174 12 DEPT. NO. X THE STATE OF NEVADA, DOCKET NO. 13 Respondent. 14 15 ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS 16 RUSSELL GARCIA, COURT REPORTER: TO: 17 Upon the Ex Parte Application of MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., 18 attorney for the above-named Appellant in the above-entitled 19 matter, and for good cause appearing therefor, 20 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the original and two (2) copies of 21 the transcripts of the court proceedings and/or hearing listed 22 below be prepared and/or transcribed, at the State's expense, for 23 the purposes of Appeal: 24 25 26 27 CE03 28

2/15/90 - State's Motion to Endorse Names DATED and DONE this 18 day of 3luruary 1992. Submitted by: LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS 13 By MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 001238 501 South Sixth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney for Appellant ROY D. MORAGA

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1 MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ.
   Nevada Bar No. 002284
                                                       FILED
2 LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS
   600 South Eighth Street
                                                   FEB 20 | 1 26 AM '92
   Post Office Box 43087
   Las Vegas, NV
                    89116
           385-3788
   (702)
   Attorney for Appellant
5
     ROY MORAGA
6
                              DISTRICT COURT
7
                          CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
8
   ROY MORAGA,
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                   Petitioner,
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        vs.
                                       CASE NO.
                                                   C 92174
                                       DEPT. NO.
12
                                                     Х
   THE STATE OF NEVADA,
                                       DOCKET NO.
13
                   Respondent.
14
15
                  ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS
16
        CONNIE SMITH, COURT REPORTER:
   TO:
17
        Upon the Ex Parte Application of MARK B. BAILUS,
18
   attorney for the above-named Appellant in the above-entitled
19
   matter, and for good cause appearing therefor,
20
        IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the original and two (2) copies of
21
   the transcripts of the court proceedings and/or hearing listed
22
   below be prepared and/or transcribed, at the State's expense, for
23
   the purposes of Appeal:
24
           1/11/90 - Arraignment
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            3/1/90 - Calendar Call
        2.
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3.	5/14/90	_	State's	Oral	Motion	to	Continue
			Sentenci	ing of	£ 5/23/9	0	

DATED and DONE this 18 day of Sphung

Submitted by:

LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS

Nevada Bar No. 001238 501 South Sixth Street Las Vegas, NV Attorney for Appellant ROY D. MORAGA

MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 002284 FILED LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS 600 South Eighth Street Post Office Box 43087 FEB 20 11 27 AM '92 Las Vegas, NV 89116 4 | (702) 385-3788 Attorney for Appellant 5 ROY MORAGA 6 DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 ROY MORAGA, 10 Petitioner, 11 vs. CASE NO. C 92174 12 DEPT. NO. Х THE STATE OF NEVADA, DOCKET NO. 13 Respondent. 14 15 ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS 16 TO: JENNIFER SPERDUTTI, COURT REPORTER: 17 Upon the Ex Parte Application of MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., 18 attorney for the above-named Appellant in the above-entitled 19 matter, and for good cause appearing therefor, 20 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the original and two (2) copies of 21 the transcripts of the court proceedings and/or hearing listed 22 below be prepared and/or transcribed, at the State's expense, for 23 the purposes of Appeal: 24 25 26 27 CE03 28

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1 | MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 002284 LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS 600 South Eighth Street Post Office Box 43087 FHED Las Vegas, NV 89116 385-3788 (702)FEB 20 11 27 AM '92 4 Attorney for Appellant 5 ROY MORAGA 6 DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 ROY MORAGA, 10 Petitioner, 11 CASE NO. C 92174 vs. 12 DEPT. NO. X DOCKET NO. THE STATE OF NEVADA, 13 Respondent. 14 15 ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS

TO: SHARLEEN NICHOLSON, COURT REPORTER:

Upon the Ex Parte Application of MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ., attorney for the above-named Appellant in the above-entitled matter, and for good cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the original and two (2) copies of the transcripts of the court proceedings and/or hearing listed below be prepared and/or transcribed, at the State's expense, for the purposes of Appeal:

- 9/23/91 Remand from Supreme Court for Re-Sentencing;
- 2. 10/9/91 All Pending Motions
- 10/11/91 Remand from Supreme Court for Re-Sentencing;
- 10/14/91 Remand from Supreme Court for Re-Sentencing;

CE03

5. 10/21/91 - Remand from Supreme Court for Re-Sentencing. DATED and DONE this _// day of/_ Submitted by: LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS Nevada Bar No. 001238 501 South Sixth Street Las Vegas, NV Attorney for Appellant ROY D. MORAGA

1						
1	MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 002284 LAN OFFICES OF CHERRY S. PALLUS					
2	LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILOS					
3						
4	(702) 385-3788					
5	Attorney for Appellant CLERK					
6	DISTRICT COURT					
7	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA					
8	* * * * *					
9	ROY MORAGA,					
10) Petitioner,)					
11) Vs.) CASE NO. C 92174					
12) DEPT. NO. X THE STATE OF NEVADA,) DOCKET NO.					
13	Respondent.)					
14)					
15	RECEIPT OF COPY					
16	RECEIPT OF A COPY of the ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS					
17	is hereby acknowledged this Acknowledged this Acknowledged this					
18	IT IS FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGED that I have been advised that the					
19	supplemental record on appeal is presently scheduled for trans-					
20	mittal on April 6, 1992.					
21	Don. La					
22	By: <u>Lenel Selvaggio</u> Fe. Renee SILVAGGIO, COR					
23	509 South Seventh Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101					
24						
25						
26						
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Cheevey & Backer 600 S. EIGHTH STREET P.O. BOX 43067 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89116 (702) 385-3788 FAX (702) 385-3125	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 002284 LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS 600 South Eighth Street Post Office Box 43087 Las Vegas, NV 89116 (702) 385-3788 Attorney for Appellant ROY MORAGA DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA ***** ROY MORAGA, Petitioner, Vs. CASE NO. C 92174 DEPT. NO. X DOCKET NO. Respondent. RECEIPT OF A COPY of the ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS is hereby acknowledged this day of February, 1992. IT IS FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGED that I have been advised that the supplemental record on appeal is presently scheduled for transmittal on April 6, 1992. By: January County Acknowledged By: January County Acknowledged DISTRICT COURT CLERK CLERK	e					
	21							
		JENNIFER SPERDUTTI, CSR	-					
	24	Las Vegas, NV 89101						
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1	MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 002284								
2	LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS								
3	600 South Eighth Street Post Office Box 43087 Las Vegas, NV 89116	FILED							
4	(702) 385-3788								
5	Attorney for Appellant ROY MORAGA	TOT COURT TOTAL							
6	DICED	TOTH COLUMN Joseph Source							
7	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA								
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10	ROY MORAGA,								
	Petitioner,								
11	Vs.	CASE NO. C 92174							
12		DEPT. NO. X							
13	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	DOCKET NO.							
	Respondent.								
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15	RECEIPT OF COPY								
16	RECEIPT OF A COPY of the ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIP								
17	is hereby acknowledged this $2\omega^{\omega}$ day of February, 1992.								

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IT IS FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGED that I have been advised that the supplemental record on appeal is presently scheduled for transmittal on April 6, 1992.

> PATSY SMITH, C.S.R.

Department VIII - District Court Las Vegas, Nevada

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FILED MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. 1 Nevada Bar No. 002284 Mar 2 3 55 PM '92 Locatta Locaman LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS 600 South Eighth Street Post Office Box 43087 3 Las Vegas, NV 89116 385-3788 (702)4 Attorney for Appellant 5 ROY MORAGA 6 DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 ROY MORAGA, 10 Petitioner, 11 C 92174 CASE NO. vs. DEPT. NO. 12 DOCKET NO. THE STATE OF NEVADA, 13 Respondent. 14 RECEIPT OF COPY 15 RECEIPT OF A COPY of the ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS 16 is hereby acknowledged this $\frac{20^{+k}}{20^{-k}}$ day of February, 1992. 17 IT IS FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGED that I have been advised that the 18 supplemental record on appeal is presently scheduled for trans-19 mittal on April 6, 1992. 20 21 22 RUSSELL GARCIA, CSR 23 Department V - Justice Court Justice Court - Las Vegas Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 24 25 26 27 28

MARK B. BAILUS, ESQ. 1 Nevada Bar No. 002284 LAW OFFICES OF CHERRY & BAILUS 600 South Eighth Street Post Office Box 43087 3 Las Vegas, NV 89116 Mar 2 12 59 PM 192 385-3788 (702)4 Attorney for Appellant 5 ROY MORAGA 6 DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 ROY MORAGA, 10 Petitioner, 11 CASE NO. C 92174 Vs. 12 DEPT. NO. Х THE STATE OF NEVADA, DOCKET NO. 13 Respondent. 14 RECEIPT OF COPY 15 RECEIPT OF A COPY of the ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS 16 is hereby acknowledged this 21day of February, 1992. 17 IT IS FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGED that I have been advised that the 18 19 supplemental record on appeal is presently scheduled for trans-20 mittal on April 6, 1992. 21 22 SHARLEEN NICHOLSON, C.S.R. Department X - District Court 23 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 24 25 26 27 CE03 28 1

ORIGINAL

DISTRICT COURT

FILED

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-VS-

ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant.

Case No. C92174 Dept. No. VII Docket: P

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

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STATE'S MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CARL J. CHRISTENSEN. DISTRICT JUDGE

Thursday, February 15, 1990

9:00 o'clock calendar

APPEARANCES:

For the State:

ROBERT LUCHCERINI, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney

For the Defendant:

PETER J. CHRISTIANSEN, ESQ

Deputy Public Defender

Reported by: RUSSELL A. GARCIA, CSR No. 257, RPR

RUSSELL A. GARCIA, CSR NO. 257, RPR

LAS VEGAS, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA; THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1990 PROCEEDINGS THE COURT: State of Nevada versus Roy Dean Moraga. Record will show the presence of the defendant in custody with counsel. Peter Christiansen, chief public defender; Robert Lucherini, deputy district attorney. State's motion to endorse names is granted subject to usual discovery. (Whereupon the proceedings in the foregoing matter were adjourned.) ATTEST: Full, true, and accurate transcript of proceedings.

RUSSELL A. GARCIA, CSR NO. 257, RPR

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, ROY D. MORAGA. Defendant FORE THE HONORABLE JACK LEHMAN, DISTRICT JUDGE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1991 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE: 13 15 16 17 18 19 For the State: ERIC G. JORGENSON, DDA For the Defendant: REBECCA A. GEIB, DPD 22 23 RECORDER/TRANSCRIBER 24 Sharleen Nicholson 25 26 27

THE COURT: C92174. State of Nevada v. Roy D. Moraga. Let the record reflect the presence of the defendant, in custody. You can step down, Mr. Moraga.

THE BAILIFF: Down this way.

THE COURT: Ms.?

MS. GEIB: Geib, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Geib.

MS. GEIB: Your Honor, this is Mr. Hillman's case of our office. He's in preliminary hearings this morning. He was hoping to be back in time to handle this matter. Perhaps we could pass it for his presence.

THE COURT: It's going to have to be passed, then, until Monday because I have a jury waiting to come in that was told to be back at 9:30.

MS. GEIB: Very well, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So it will he continued until Monday if you'll tell him that.

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MS. GEIB: Yes, sir.

THE CLERK: October 14th at 9 o'clock.

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.

SHARLERN NICHOLSON Special Recorder

FILED DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA THE STATE OF NEVADA. · Plaintiff, Defendant. 9 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACK LEHMAN, DISTRICT 11 MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1991 12 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE: 13 REMAND) FROM: SUPREME COURT FOR RE-SENTENCING 14 15 16 17 18 APPEARANCES: 19 For the State: DEBORAH J. LIPPIS, DDA 20 For the Defendant: ROGER HILLMAN, DPD KEVIN V. WILLIAMS, DPD 21 22 23 RECORDER/TRANSCRIBER Sharleen Nicholson 24 25

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1991; 9:00 A.M.

THE COURT: C92174. State of Nevada v. Roy D. Moraga. Let the record reflect the presence of the defendant and his attorney, Mr. Williams, Ms. Lippis for the state.

This is a case that was remanded for sentencing.

This is the time set for entry of judgment and imposition of sentencing.

MR. WILLIAMS: Your Monor, this is Mr. Hillman's case and I noticed a --

THE COURT: And he just walked in.

THE BAILIFF: He just walked in.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay.

THE COURT: Are you ready?

MR. HILLMAN: I guess so. Mr. Moraga has informed me that he's suing me. I haven't received any notification regarding that. That kind of creates a conflict at this point in time.

MS. LIPPIS: Judge, I have --

DEFENDANT MORAGA: I filed that a month ago.

THE COURT: Just a minute.

MS. LIPPIS: I have a motion in our file for the withdrawal of attorney of record filed by the defendant in proper person on or about October 3, 1991. I don't know that

It required a response from the state. We generally do not take a position with regard to who represents defendants, but it has been filed.

THE COURT: Is he suing you individually or the whole Public Defender's Office?

DEFENDANT MORAGA: The Public Defender's Office.

THE COURT: Well, I guess you know the system but I agree that you are to be represented by an attorney other than one that you're making allegations about at this point.

Mr. Hillman, do you want to make an oral motion?
MR. HILLMAN: Yes. I'd move to withdraw, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. That motion will be granted and give me that list again.

I will appoint Kathy Teague to represent him.

MR. HILLMAN: Your Honor?

THE COURT: No, let me see. Yes.

MR. HILLMAN: She works in our office now.

THE COURT: Oh, Kathy Teague does.

MR. HILLMAN: She's been hired by us. Yes.

THE COURT: I'll appoint Paul J. Fitzgerald to represent him. He should be kept in custody here in Clark County until after sentencing. He will have an opportunity to discuss this matter with Mr. Fitzgerald and then we'll set the matter for sentencing in one week. If Mr. Fitzgerald for some reason

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needs more time, Mr. Hillman, would you see that Mr. Fitzgerald gets everything on this, including the PSI. Is there anything else he would need, Ms. -- well, he'll need -- I'm sure your file contains the remand from the Supreme Court, does it not?

MR. HILLMAN: Yes, it does.

THE COURT: Okay. Then it will be set for sentencing one week from today.

THE CLERK: October 21st at 9 o'clock.

THE COURT: And Kurt, will you notify Mr. Fitzgerald?

THE BAILIFF: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have his phone number?

THE BAILIFF: I'll find it.

THE COURT: It's 387-8888. He should contact Mr. Moraga as soon as possible.

DEFENDANT MORAGA: Your Honor, I'm a ward of the state.

I'm in prison. How come I can't go back there. If I stay
here I'll --

THE COURT: Well, because we're not going to keep running you back and forth, Mr. Moraga.

DEFENDANT MORAGA: Well, it's only twenty minutes away from where I'm at from Las Vegas.

THE COURT: What's the normal procedure, officer?

COURT SERVICES OFFICER: It's up to you, Your Honor. If

you want him here to talk to the attorney we'll --

THE COURT: I definitely want him here so he'll stay here. You'll just be here a week.

DEFENDANT MORAGA: Yeah, but I don't want to stay here and day.

THE COURT: You'll be here a week.

DEFENDANT MORAGA: Well.

THE COURT: Here's your list. (Speaking to the Clerk)

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.

SHARLEEN NICHOLSON Special Recorder DISTRICT COURT

FILED

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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CASE NO. C92174

DEPT NO. X

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACK LEHMAN, DISTRICT JUDGE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1991

RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE:

REMAND FROM SUPREME COURT FOR RE-SENTENCING

For the State:

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

ROY D. MORAGA,

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

DEBORAH J. LIPPIS,

Sharleen Nicholson

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1991; 9:00 A.M.

THE COURT: Ms. Lippis, which one are you here on?

MS. LIPPIS: Moraga, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Garcia was here but he's not here now. I'll have to wait.

Ms. LIPPIS: Judge, I have about five other appearances to make. Should I wait for a few minutes before I head off, probably never to be seen again.

THE COURT: I don't understand where he went.

THE BAILIFF: Yes, I don't know where he went, Judge. I remember seeing him back there in your chambers.

THE COURT: Yes, he was here in my chambers.

(Whereupon the Bailiff left the courtroom)

THE COURT: No?

THE BAILIFF: I haven't seen him, Your Honor. I checked in XIV and XVI.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know what to say, Ms. Lippis.

MS. Lippis: The Court's pleasure, Your Honor. I'll do
whatever you suggest. If you want to trail it I'll run down
to Department IV and then come right back or --

THE COURT: Okay. That will be fine. As soon as we find Mr. Garcia he'll come down to Department IV and let you know.

MS. LIPPIS: I'll either be in IV or VII.

 THE COURT: Okay. We're in recess.

THE BAILIFF: All rise.

(Whereupon the Court called a brief recess)

THE COURT: Let's see, were you not going to get Ms. Lippis.

THE BAILIFF: Aw, geez. She was just --

THE COURT: She's either in IV or VII I think.

THE BAILIFF: Let me go get her.

THE COURT: All right.

(Whereupon the Bailiff left the courtroom)

MR. GARCIA: Your Honor, while we're waiting for Ms. Lippis may I approach the bench?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Bench conference, not recorded)

THE COURT: Okay. C92174. State of Nevada v. Roy D. Moraga. Let the record reflect the presence of the Defendant in custody with his attorney, Mr. Garcia, Ms. Lippis for the State. This is the time set for the entry of judgment and the imposition of sentence.

On the 15th day of March 1990 Judge Mike Wendell -the jury returned a verdict of guilty to the offenses as
follows: Count I and Count II-Burglary, Count III and Count
IV-Sexual Assault, as charged in the Information.

Mr. Moraga, do you have any legal cause or reason

why judgment should not be pronounced against you at this time?

DEFENDANT MORAGA: No.

THE COURT: Okay. By virtue of the jury's verdict you are hereby adjudged guilty of Count I and II-Burglary and Count III and IV-Sexual Assault.

Does the Department of Parole and Probation have anything to add to this?

PAROLE & PROBATION: No.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Lippis, would you like to make a statement?

MS. LIPPIS: Just briefly, Your Honor. It appears the Court is familiar with the record.

I tried Mr. Moraga in front of the trial court,
Judge Wendell, and he was convicted of all counts that were
charged, two counts of Burglary and two counts of Sexual
Assault.

The jury found that the Defendant broke into the victim's apartment on two occasions. On one occasion he broke in and stole at least a key to the apartment and probably a watch. The next time he came in he committed two counts of sexual assault along with the burglary.

At the time of sentencing the State proved-up sufficiently evidence with which the trial court found that

 Mr. Moraga should be treated as a habitual criminal. As the Court will note in the original Pre-Sentence Report, he has several prior felony convictions.

Certified copies of those convictions and proving identity and such were presented to the trial court. The Defendant has prior felony offenses for burglary in '73, assault, which was aggravated assault, in 1976, assault and sexual assault in Phoenix, Arizona. He was convicted of attempted aggravated assault. Another burglary in 1988. And then 1989 the offense that is currently before Your Honor.

He has either been incarcerated since approximately 1977 or living in his mother's residence. He was on probation for aggravated assault at the time that he absconded from supervision in Arizona and came to the state of Nevada and committed these crimes.

The Defendant admitted, not only in the Pre-Sentence Report but at the trial as well, that he sees nothing wrong with having sex with a woman against her will. The Defendant testified to this because we had located another rape victim who was willing to testify and obviously his admission at trial precluded and actually we agreed not to call her based upon his admission of how he felt about sex in general.

In his interview with the Department of Probation he told them the same thing. The State considered him to be a

very dangerous member of our community and of our society. I argued before the trial court that he should be adjudicated a habitual criminal. I requested at that time and suggested that the evidence supported life without the possibility of parole. I also argued that on all four counts the defendant should be adjudicated a habitual and life without parole sentences on all four counts and that they be run consecutive.

The trial court agreed with the habitual criminal The trial court also agreed that he be sentenced to status. Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole. trial court. however. disagreed legality of on the adjudicating the defendant habitual as to all four counts. That's why we find ourselves back today, because the Nevada Supreme Court said that we have three other counts that we must deal with, the two burglaries and the other sexual assault.

Based upon the Defendant's actions, his total lack of remorse, his total lack of responsibility for what he's done in the past as well as the case that brought us here, I would suggest to this Court as well that the Defendant should be adjudicated a habitual criminal, as Judge Wendell found him, and that he be sentenced to life without the possibility on all the remaining three counts and that they be run consecutive.

This man should never walk the streets in a free society again.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Moraga, do you want to make a statement?

DEFENDANT MORAGA: No.

THE COURT: Mr. Garcia?

MR. GARCIA: Your Honor, there are just several points I'd like to raise in order to preserve the possibility that Mr. Moraga may be filing an appeal of your decision.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. GARCIA: Your Honor, initially we disagree that this is the proper courtroom for Mr. Moraga to be adjudged. Mr. Moraga was originally sentenced by Judge Wendell. The case was remanded back down. Since that time Judge Wendell has retired and there is a new District Court Judge that's been appointed to fill his position. We believe that Judge Gates is the appropriate judge who should hear this case.

Secondly, Your Honor, because I was not the trial attorney I was not present during that proceeding and unfortunately I have not been provided with a transcript of what transpired during the sentencing.

Now I have read the Supreme Court's Decision, the Order of Remand, and as Your Honor well knows, this morning I spoke at the bench with you concerning an issue of which Hr.

Moraga has apprised me of and that is that he believes that Judge Wendell did in fact sentence him on each of the four separate counts at issue, but that his final decision was that they were to run consecutive -- or concurrent with each other.

THE COURT: Concurrent. I would just point out to you that that is not possible for the simple reason that we wouldn't be here had he done that, and the Supreme Court had the entire transcript of the proceedings before Judge Wendell before it when it made its determination. So there is no doubt that Mr. Moraga is wrong on that and Ms. Lippis, you were there and evidently Judge Wendell did not actually do that.

MR. LIPPIS: No, he did not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So I don't have the transcript but I know the Supreme Court had it.

MR. GARCIA: Right.

THE COURT: And they would not have sent it back for remand, they would not have remanded it had he done that, but you may proceed. That's preserved.

MR. GARCIA: Your Honor, I'm simply doing that to preserve the record.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GARCIA: Your Honor, we've gone over the report. No doubt Mr. Moraga has had serious problems with law enforcement

.

in the past. Since my coming into this case we discussed the facts and circumstances of the case at issue here.

His position, as he informed me during the trial, is the same position that he maintains today, that he simply did not force or coerce this woman into having sexual relations. He informed me that this was a person who he had known and that in fact the sexual contact was consensual, that there was some disagreement with the lady in question afterwards, and that that resulted in his arrest and subsequent prosecution in this case.

In addition, Your Honor, the statement that appears in the report as attributed to him about his feelings about forcing women to have sex, Your Honor. That's on page six, the Defendant's statement. Also the comment that Ms. Lippis alluded to, Mr. Moraga has informed me that that is simply and absolutely untrue, that he never made that statement, that that's not the way he feels, that he would not force himself upon a woman who would not be consenting to his advances and that he just never made that statement.

Now, Your Honor, let me just suggest that what Ms.

Lippis is arguing is proper according to statute, I believe,

she has -- that Your Honor has the right to do that, but if

Your Honor is to sentence Mr. Moraga on four life sentences to

run consecutive without the possibility of parole, that Your

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Honor's in effect going to be sending away this man to prison for a longer period of time than most murderers receive in the State of Nevada, and that the facts and circumstances simply do not warrant that.

I'd ask Your Honor to consider a period of incarceration on each of these, but that you run them consecutive -- or concurrent to each other.

THE COURT: At this time then, under the laws of the State of Nevada, this Court does now sentence you, Roy D. Moraga, in addition to the \$20.00 Administrative Assessment, On Count I-Burglary, to ten (10) years in the as follows: Nevada Department of Prisons. On Count II-Burglary, to ten (10) years in the Nevada Department of Prisons. That is to run consecutively to Count I. On Count III-Sexual Assault, life in the Nevada Department of Prisons and that will run consecutively to Count II. On Count IV-Sexual Assault, on this count I find that you're a habitual criminal pursuant to NRS 207.010(2), and having sustained three prior felony convictions in 1977, 1983 and 1988 and as a result of that I sentence you to life without possibility of parole, and that's to run consecutive to Count III.

Anything else. Let's see. Credit for time served in the amount of -- do you have that figure by any chance, Ns. Lippis?

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MS. LIPPIS: No, Your Honor, I don't.

THE COURT: He'll be given credit for time served in whatever he has accrued. It was a hundred and sixty-nine days as of the time that he had been previously sentenced and we will make a determination on what additional time you're entitled to, Mr. Moraga.

THE CLERK: Your Honor, on Count III is that with possibility of --

THE COURT: That's without possibility of parole.

THE CLERK: Count III?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE CLERK: Thank you.

MS. LIPPIS: Judge, is the Defendant adjudicated a habitual on Count --

THE COURT: I did on Count IV.

MS. LIPPIS: Well, Count III will have to be with the possibility of parole, then, unless he is adjudicated a habitual on that one. Oh, no. It doesn't because the sentence is five to life on a sexual assault with the possibility of parole.

THE COURT: With the possibility of parole.

MS. LIPPIS: Yes.

THE COURT: I'll leave it with the possibility of parole on Count III. Sentence him to -- on Count IV I'm adjudicating

him a habitual criminal.

MS. LIPPIS: Thanks, Your Honor.

MR. GARCIA: Thank you.

Your Honor, there's one other issue that Mr. Moraga would like to raise and that is he's anxious to be returned back to prison. I've informed him that I don't believe the Court has the power to do it, that all you can do is work with the schedule of the Detention Center.

THE COURT: I'm sure that that will not take very long.

Probably --

COURT SERVICES OFFICER: Tomorrow.

THE COURT: Tomorrow. So that's as quick as we can get you back.

MR. GARCIA: Thank you, Your Honor.

DEFENDANT MORAGA: All right. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

* * * *

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.

SHARLEEN NICHOLSON Special Recorder

DISTRICT COURT

FILED

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MAR 4 1992

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

RAY MORAGA.

Defendant.

CASE NO. C92174

DEPT NO. X DOCKET K

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACK LEHMAN, DISTRICT JUDGE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1991

RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE:

DEPENDANT'S MOTION TO TRANSFER SENTENCING BACK TO DEPARTMENT VIII.

DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY
OF RECORD AND TPANSFER OF RECORDS
DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO
PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

APPEARANCES:

For the State: VALERIE P. ADAIR, DDA For the Defendant: ROGER R. HILLMAN, DPD

RECORDER/TRANSCRIBER Sharleen Nicholson

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1991; 9:00 A.M.

THE COURT: C92174. State of Nevada v. Roy D. Moraga.

MR. HILLMAN: What was that date? December --

THE CLERK: December 10th.

MR. HILLMAN: Thank you.

I believe he's still in Nevada State Prison, Your Honor. We'd ask to waive his presence.

THE COURT: Okay. This is defendant's motion to transfer sentencing to --

MR. HILLMAN: I checked with --

THE COURT: -- Judge Wendell. Let me explain. Judge Wendell has indicated he'll be hearing nothing until after January 1. There's no money for him to sit as a visiting Judge until July 1; consequently, the motion to transfer sentencing to Department VIII will be denied.

MR. HILLMAN: Judge, may I interject something?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. HILLMAN: I checked with Anna, or excuse, with the secretary who spoke with Anna in Court Administration, and Judge Wendell will be back next Tuesday.

THE COURT: No, he's back already. I talked to him yesterday.

MR. HILLMAN: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: And he advised me that he will not be sitting -- he will not even consider sitting until after January 1, but what I'm advising you that as a senior judge he will not be able to sit because of no funds until after July 1 of 1992, and for those reasons I'm denying the motion to transfer sentencing back to Department VIII.

Defendant's pro per motion for withdrawal attorney of record and transfer of records, I guess he wishes to represent himself. He should probably be represented at the time of sentencing. I'm hesitant to grant that motion. At this point I will deny that.

Defendant's pro per motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis, I'll grant that after the sentencing. So that will be held in abeyance until sentencing.

MR. HILLMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.

Special Recorder

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FILED DISTRICT COURT Mar CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, ROY D. MORAGA, 7 Defendant. 8 9 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACK LEHMAN, DISTRICT JUDGE 11 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23; 1991 12 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE: 13 REMAND FROM SUPREME COURT FOR RE-SENTENCING 14 15 16 17 18 . 19 20 WILLIAM P. HENRY, DDA For the State: 21 For the Defendant: ROGER R. HILLMAN, DPD 22 RECORDER/TRANSCRIBER 23 Sharleen Nicholson 24 25 26 27

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1991; 9 A.M.

THE COURT: Okay. So lat's go ahead with Department's VIII's remand from the Supreme Court. C92174. State of Nevada v. Roy D. Moraga. Let the record reflect the absence of the Defendant, who is in Nevada State Prison, and the presence of Mr. Hillman and Mr. Henry for the State.

This is the time set for imposition of sentence. On the 15th day of March 1990, in Department No. VIII of the Eighth Judicial District Court a jury returned a verdict of guilty of Counts I and II, Burglary, and Counts III and IV, Sexual Assault.

By virtue of the fact that the defendant, Roy D. Moraga, had three prior felony convictions, one for assault in 1976, one for assault and sexual assault in 1983. On the 1976 he was sentenced of aggravated assault and on the 1983 he was sentenced to attempted aggravated assault, and in 1988 he had a burglary. He was convicted of burglary third degree, which is also a felony. All of these prior to the instant offense.

I have reviewed the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report, and it was remanded to me on the basis that Judge Wendell erred by sentencing him only on one count and from the Supreme Court Remand Decision it's not clear which count he was sentenced on, but I think Judge Wendell felt that he would

just sentence him to life without possibility of parole as a habitual criminal under the habitual criminal statute, 207.010(2).

And do you want to say anything, Mr. Hillman?

MR. HILLMAN: Well, I think that this probably belongs in

Department VIII. Secondly, I don't know that we can proceed

without Mr. Moraga's presence.

It seems to me that the defendant has the right and is supposed to be present at all important parts of the proceedings, and I'd have to say this is probably a very important part. Other than that, I really don't have very much to say, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Henry?

MR. HENRY: Your Honor, it seems to me that -- I don't know if Judge Wendell retired or went senior, but in any event he's not regularly available. By sending it back to Department VIII we can't get it before Judge Wendell who heard the trial and did the sentencing.

THE COURT: That's correct and on that basis I'm going to deny that. I'm hearing Judge Gates' calendar. He's going to be gone for three more weeks. I plan to sentence this man since I'm hearing his calendar and since we don't have Judge Wendell available.

MR. HENRY: I think it would be safe to have him present

for sentencing, though, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I agree, so what I would like to do is set it for -- we can probably get him down here by Friday of this week, can't we?

MR. HENRY: If he's in a facility in Clark County we can, but if he's up North I don't know.

MR. HILLMAN: I suspect he's in Ely.

THE COURT: I would imagine.

MR. HILLMAN: I am going to be leaving on vacation, starting this Saturday, for ten days. I won't be back until after the 10th of October.

THE COURT: Well, we can surely get him down here after that so we'll sentence him on the 11th of -- let's see. Tenth of October. Do I have anything -- do you know if I have anything on the 11th?

THE CLERK: Only a revocation hearing.

THE COURT: Yes, well that's fine. We'll sentence him on the 11th. Mr. Henry, is that agreeable to you?

MR. HENRY: That's fine, Your Honor. We'll prepare an order to transport if Your Honor will sign it.

THE COURT: If you would do that. That should give him enough time, don't you think?

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is:

MR. HENRY: Yes, it will.

THE COURT: Okay. That will be fine.

* * * * *

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript.

SHARLEEN NICHOLSON Special Recorder

1	DISTRICT COURT
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA FILED
3	MAR 27 1992
4	Conflant white and 1885
5	THE STATE OF NEVADA. ORIGINATION
6	Plaintiff,) CASE NO. C092174
7	vs)
A	ROY D. MCRAGA,) DEPT. NO. VIII
9) DOCKET M
10	
11	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
12	OF
13	JURY SELECTION ONLY
14	PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT
15	
16	BEFORE THE HONORABLE:
17	MICHAEL J. WENDELL DISTRICT JUDGE
18	MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1990, 10:30 A.M.
19	
a 0	APPEARANCES:
21	FOR THE STATE: DEBORAH J. LIPPIS, ESQ.
2 2	Deputy District Attorney
23	FOR THE DEFENDANT: R. ROGER HILLMAN, ESQ. Deputy Public Defender
2.4	
2.5	REPORTED BY: PATSY K. SMITH, C.S.R. #190

INDEX

1	1 11/16.4	
2		PAGE
3 4	JURY SELECTION	
5	DANIEL GODFREY COOPER	
6	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	3 fi
7 8	MARIN VISCAINO HERNANDES	•
9	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	3'9
10	MYRAJANE PUCCI	
11	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	40
12	JOHN EDWARD KAUFMAN	
14	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	42
15	SHARLINE C. ROFILLER	
1 6.	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	4 4
17 18	DENNIS WAYNE TIREY	
19	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	4 6
20	HINTON DUANE ERNEST	
27	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	4 F
23 23	THOMAS E. DAVIS	
24	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	4 B
25	MICHAEL PAUL REAGO VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	19

2

1	VERONICA ANNE PIKE				
2	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	RY 7	THE	COURT	50
3	DOUGLAS ARVIN CAUDELL				
4					
5	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	BY T	PHE.	COURT	51
6	JOSE de JESUS LEYA				
7	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	RY 1	тнг	COURT	5.2
B					
9	DAVID GARLAND BARNEHY				
3	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	ву т	rhe	ርርሀአፕ	5.5
ιn	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	RY N	MR.	HILLMAN	60
1					
เล	JAYNE MARLENE HUGHES				
13	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	87 7	rhe	COURT	61
1 4	CHARENGE DON MORGAN.	ijŖ.			
1.5	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	6Y 1	THE	ตอนสา	6.1
	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION				65
l fi					
17	RENNETH A. NOVAK				
ı A	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION				6.6
19	VOTE DIRE EXAMINATION	BY F	4R.	HIT.I.MAN	70
(3					
2 0	CLARE ARLAND ENAPP				
2 1	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	BY 1	тне	COURT	71
2.2					
23	JAMES REIMER MARSH				
	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	BY 5	тне	COURT	72
2.4	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION				77
7.6	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	BY P	MS.	LIPPIS	77

1	GERRY DER PITTENGER	
2	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	78
3	SDIO COOMB NOWS	
4	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	84
5	TOTAL BARBINGTANA OF THE WORK	
6	JANET CAROL SEGUR	
7	VOTE DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	92
B	COLLEGE MACTE MACNEY	
9	COLLEEN MARIE MOONEY	9 2
10	VOTE DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT.	9.6
2 7	HOWARD L. TOBLER	
12	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	98
13	DEBRA JUNE ROBINSON	
14		102
15	VOTE DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	107
ŧ 6	NONTQUE T. COLE	
17	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	110
18	DURELLY DAILY DESCRIPED	
19	EVELYN RAUM BLOOMFIELD	111
2.0	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	1 1 -1
2.1	PAUL DENNIS PETARDE	
22	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY MS. LIPPIS	115
23	THE MINE EMPERISATION OF THE PARTY	
2.4	DIANE SNELLING	
2.5	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY THE COURT	150

1	CHARI	. F.S_W]	FREORD BEAN				
2			EXAMINATION EXAMINATION				128 131
3						,	
4	мітсін	ARI, T	<u>HOMAS BRIDENI</u>	RUR	3		•
5	VOIR	DTRE	EXAMINATION	87	THE	COURT	132
ត				•		•	
7							
8							
9							
0							•
1 1						•	
12							
13			,				
1.4							
1 5							,
1 6							•
17			·				
IR							
19						5.	
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2 1						•	
2 2							
2.3							
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- 1 MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1990, 10:30 A.M.
- THE COURT: This is the State of Nevada
- 3 against Roy D. Moraga, who is present with his
- 4 counsel, Mr. Hillman. Ma. Lippis is representing
- 5 the State.
- 6 This is out of the presence of the jury.
- 7 Mr. H.133 man.
- 8 MR. HILLMAN: Your Honor, briefly.
- Mr. Morago expressed some dissatisfaction
- 10 with my representation of him. For the record, I
- 11 went over to see him Thursday. He declined a
- 12 visit. When I went on Friday, he declined a visit.
- 13 When I went to see him Sunday, he declined a visit.
- 14 He informed me about two weeks ago he was going to
- 15 ank the Court to appoint a new attorney. He made
- 16 that motion in front of Judge Christensen. Judge
- 17 Christensen suggested be make a motion in front of
- 18 the overflow judge. That motion was not made at
- 19 that time. Mr. Moraga informs me be wants to make
- 20 that motion at this point in time and I advised him
- 21 if he wanted to put it on the record to reserve
- 22 that.
- THE COURT: Mr. Moraga, do you want to
- 24 state on the record why you want another attorney?
- 25 THE DEFENDANT: He hasn't been doing

- anything for me and he just keeps trying to get me a
- 2 life mentance. I have got all the motions. I
- 3 haven't seen him since March and I've been calling
- 4 everyday from December all the way to March and I
- 5 never seen him until March to ask him for things and
- s he -- even when he was in his office, he wouldn't
- 7 take my calls.
- 8 So that's not right and then that other
- 9 lawyer because he was sick, that's why I didn't put
- 10 any motions in and that other lawyer told me to shut
- 17 up. So I don't want to deal with that. If I can't
- 12 make it through a point to try to get me a lawyer
- 13 that's going to defend me for these crimes that they
- 14 say I have done and I know I can beat it, if I had a
- is lawyer that would go out there and get my witnesses,
- is but he don't want to do anything. So I just don't
- 17 want him.
- 18 THE COURT: Motion is denied.
- 19 Got the jury. We will get underway.
- 20 (Off the record at 10:32 a.m. and
- 21 back on the record at 10:40 a.m.)
- 22 THE COURT: Good morning, ladles and
- 23 gentlemen. This is the time fixed of the trial of
- 24 State of Nevada, plaintiff, against Roy D. Moraga,
- 25 defendant. Mr. Moraga is present in person and

- represented by his attorney, Mr. Roger Hillman.
- 2 Representing the State of Nevada is Ms. Debble
- 3 Lippis of the District Attorney's office.
- At this time, the clerk will take the
- 5 roll of the prospective jurors. When your name is
- 6 called, please answer present or here.
- 7 THE CLERK: Daniel Godfrey Cooper?
- B MR, COOPER: Here.
- 9 THE CLERK: Marin Viscoino Hernandez?
- 10 MR. HERNANDEZ: Present.
- 11 THE CLERK: Myrajane Pucci?
- 12 MS, PUGGT; Hore,
- 13 THE CLERK: John Edward Kaufman?
- 14 MR. KADEMAN: Hore.
- 15 THE CLERK: Sharling C. Rocller?
- 16 MS. ROELLER: Present.
- 17 THE CLERK: Keith Harmon Weeks?
- 18 MR. WREKS: Here.
- 19 THE CLERK: Vinton Duane Ernest?
- 20 MR. RRNEST: Here.
- 21 THE CLERK: Thomas E. Davier
- 22 MR. DAVIS: Here.
- 23 THE CLERK: Michael Paul Reago?
- 24 MR. REAGO: Hore.
- 25 THE CLERK: Veronica Anne Pike?

1	MS. PIEE: Present.
2	THE CLERK: Douglas Arvin Caudill?
3	MR. CAUDITA: Here.
4	THE CLERK: Jose de Jesus Leyva?
5	MR. LEYVA: Present.
6	THE CLERK: Dennis Wayne Tirey?
7	MR. TIREY: Here.
8	THE CLERK: David Garland Barneby?
9	MR. BARNERY: Here.
10	THE CLERK: Jayne Marlene Hughes?
11	MS. HUGHES: Here.
1 2	THE CLERK: Clarence Don Morgan, Jr.?
13	MR. MORGAN: Here.
14	THE CLERK: Kenneth A. Novak?
1.5	MR. NOVAE: Here.
16	THE CLERK: Clare Arland Knapp?
17	MR. KNAPP: Here.
1 8	THE CLERK: James Reimers Marsh?
19	MR. MARSH: Here.
20	THE CLERK: Gerre Lee Pittenger?
21	MR, PITTENGER: Here.
2.2	THE CLERK: Eric Scott Metz?
r3	MR. METT: Here.
2.4	THE CLERE: Jamet Carol Segur?
2.5	MS, SEGUR: Here.

3	THE	CLERK: Colleen Mooney?
2	MS.	MOONEY: Here.
3	ተዘፑ	CLERE: Howard Tobler?
4	MR,	TOBLER: Here.
5	THE	CLERK: Debra June Robinson?
6	MS.	ROBINSON: Here.
7	THE	CLERK: Montque Cole?
8	MS.	COLE: Bere.
9	THE	CLERK: Evelyn Bloomfield?
10	MS.	BLOOMFTELD: Here.
11	THE	CLERK: Paul Dennis Petarde?
1?	MR.	PETARDE: Here.
13	ጉዘድ	CLERK: Diane Marie Snelling?
14	MS.	SNELLING: Here.
1.5	THE	CGERK: Charles Wilford Rean?
16	MR.	BEAN: Here.
17	THE	GBRRK: Michael Thomas Bridenburg?
18	MR.	BRIDENBERG: Here.
19	ተዘድ	CLERK: Linda Jean Ferron?
20	MS.	FERRON: Here.
21	THE	CLERK: Stanley Orlando Sharpe?
22	MR.	SHARPE: Here.
23	ተዘድ	CLERE: Anne DeVaney?
3.4	MS.	DeVANEY: Here.
25	янт	CLERK: James Edward Verden?

1	MR.	VERDEN: Here.
5	THE	CLERK: William Sdward Nelson?
3	MR.	NETSON: Hero.
4	THE	CLERK: John Hofmann?
5	MR.	HOFMANN: Hera,
6	THE	CLERK: Donald Leroy Wilson?
7	MR.	WILSON: Bere.
គ	ተዘዩ	CLERK: Raiph Kenneth Bawley?
9	MR.	HAWLEY: Here.
10	тне	CLERK: Everlean Brown Terry?
11	MS.	TERRY: Here.
12	тне	CLERK: Barbara Dominicka Prandecka?
13	MS.	PRANDECKA: Present.
14	THE	CLERK: Kathleen Martinez McGee?
1.5	MS.	McGEE: Hore.
16	THE	CLERK: Julia E. Stromer?
1 7	MS.	STROMER: Here.
1 R	THE	CLERE: Margaret Bozarth?
19	MS.	BODARTH: Here.
20	THE	CLERK: John Gilbert Eneley?
21	MR.	REELEY: Here.
22	THE	CLERK: Rlimabeth Mahle?
23	MS.	MARLE: Present.
24	тне	CLERK: Candace Becker?
2.5	MS.	BECKER: Hero.

1	THE CLERK: Kenneth James Kirkey, Jr.7
. 2	MR. KTRKEY: Here
3	THE CLERK: Preston Van Cole?
4	MR. COLE: Here.
· 5	THE COURT: All present?
ñ	THE CLERK: Yes.
7	THE COURT: Is there anyone present whose
8	name was not dalled?
Ō	The clerk will call the first 12 names on
10	the list to fill the jury box. As your name is
1 1	called, ladies and gentlemen, please come forward
1.2	and take a seat in the jury box. We will start with
13	the first row, first seat towards me and fill six
1 4	seats, then we will go to the second row starting
1.5	with the first seat towards me, fill the next six
1.6	seats so we will have 12 persons in the jury box.
17	THE CLERK: Daniel Godfrey Cooper, Marin
18	Viscoino Hernandez, Myrajane Drewett Pucci, John
1.9	Edward Kaufman, Sharline C. Roeller, Keith Harmon
20	Weeks, Vinton Duane Ernest, Thomas E. Davis, Michael
21	Paul Reago, Veronica Anne Pike, Douglas Arvin
55	Candill, José De Josus Leyva.
23	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, those

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of you in the jury box, will you please stand to be

placed under oath by my clerk.

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(At this time, the jury panel was duly " 2 eworn.) THE COURT: Ms. Lippis, will you state to 3 the prospective jurors, both those in the jury box 4 and those beyond the rail, the nature of this case 5 and the names of the witnessed you intend to call? 6 7 MS. GTPPIS: Yes, Gir. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. 8 the Judge indicated to you, my name is Debbie 9 Lippis. I'm with the District Attorney's office. 10 You are here this morning to be called as potential 1.1 jurors in the case involving the State of Nevada 1.2 Versus Roy D. Moraga, 13 The Court will road to you and I will 14 briefly just to tell you what the charges are 1.5 about. The defendant, Mr. Moraga, is charged with 16 17 two counts of burglary. That is, in Count 7, that his entered a certain apartment with the intent to commit largery. Count II is that be entered a 19 certain apartment which is burglary, with the intent 2.0 to commit sexual assault, Count III, and Count IV 2.1 charges the defendant, Mr. Moraga, with two counts 2.2 of sexual assault. 2.3

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We anticipate that there will be between

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17 and 20 witnesses to be called at this tr(a).

24

- 1 are estimating approximately two and a half days for
- the length of the trial.
- 3 What I'd like to do is read to you some
- 4 names. If you are familiar with any of these names
- 5 or recognize them or think you may know these
- 6 people, please remember the name because Judge
- 7 Wendell will then ask you so we are assured that we
- 8 have a fair trial for all purposes.
- 9 THE COURT: Fardon me, can everyone in
- 10 the jury box hear all right?
- 11 A VOTCE: No.
- 12 MS. LIPPIS: Perhaps if I come up here.
- THE COURT: Yes, that would help.
- 14 MS. LIPPIS: Can everyone hear me now?
- 15 Dennis Devitte, who is a police officer
- 16 with the bas Vegas Metropolitan Police, John Fox,
- 17 also a police officer, William Gomez, a lay witness,
- 18 Michael Harper is a lay witness, Penny Hawk, Jodi
- 19 Boward, and Robert E. Novack, a police officer with
- 20 the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Jean
- 21 Bual, a lay witness. We have endorsed, meaning we
- 22 could have called the custodian of records for the
- 23 University Medical Center. You will bear testimony,
- 24 however, from the physician at that center as well
- 25 as possibly the nurse. So there will not be a

- 1 custodian of records. Linda Errichetto, she is a
- 2 forenaic actentiat with the Las Vegas Police
- 3 Department, Mary Ruth Frink is actually in the
- 4 fingerprint section of the Las Vegas Metropolitan
- 5 Police Department. I don't believe we will have to
- 6 call her, but I want to mention her name in the
- 7 event that her testimony becomes necessary, Michael
- 8 Gillins, who is -- that's a police officer with the
- 9 Los Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Richard
- 10 Bague, also in the fingerprint identification
- 11 section with Metro, Officer Lake, whose first name
- 12 eacapes me now. It's either Randall, I believe it's
- 13 Randall, also an officer with Metro, Harrison Mayo,
- 14 also an officer with Metro, Holen Prescott, she is a
- 15 registered nurse at the Clark County Detention
- 16 Center, Dawn, Reoche (phonetic), ohe is a physician
- 17 at University Medical Center, Denise Rudolph, she in
- 18 a corrections officer at the Clark County Detention
- 19 Center, Ronald Swift with Metro, and Sabin or Sehina
- 26 (phonetic), I'm not quite sure the pronunciation,
- 21 her last name Young, she is a registered nurse with
- 22 the University Madical Center.
- 23 THE COURT: Thank you.
- 24 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you.
- 25 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, those

- 1 of you in the jury box, I will be asking you some
- 2 questions that will bear upon your qualifications to
- 3 sit as jurous in the case and when I finish with my
- 4 examination, the attorneys will have an opportunity
- 5 to ask you questions. It's not our purpose to
- 6 embarrass you. It's not our purpose to pry, but
- 7 it's necessary that we ask these questions and that
- 8 they be answered fully and correctly so we are
- 9 assured of baving 12 neutral jurors in the jury
- 10 box.
- 11 Before I get underway, as Miss Lippis
- 12 stated, the estimated time for this trial is
- 13 something like two and a half or three days.
- 14 However, because of prior commitments, this case
- 45 will not be in session on Wednesday. So we would go
- 16 from Monday and Tuesday and not Wednesday and return
- 17 on Thursday. I will repeat that later on. But we
- 18 do hope to conclude this trial this week, ladies and
- 19 gentlemen.
- 20 Let me ask those of you in the jury box,
- 21 first of all, do any of you know one another? If
- 22 you do will you raise your hands?
- 23 MR. COOPER: Yes, cashally.
- THE COURT: Mr. Cooper, you know Mr.
- 25 Davist

MR. COOPER: Yes. How do you know one another? THE COURT: MR. COOPER: We are in a bowling iournament league. MR. DAVIS: That's all. 5 THE COURT: I see. Mr. Cooper and Mr. 6 Davis, if you two are ultimately seated on this jory, will each of you keep your own independent A judgment and thinking in the case, Mr. Cooper? 9 MR. COOPER: 10 Yes And Mr. Davis? THE COURT: 1 1 Yes, air. 12 MR. DAVIS: THE COURT: On any of you in the jury box 1.3 know anything about this case other than what you 14 heard so far in court this morning? By that, I mean 1.5 have you read about it, heard it discussed by 16 17 anyone, anything of that nature? If your answer is yes to any of my tΒ questions, please raise your hand. 19 Are any of you acquainted with Mr. 20 Moraga, who is the defendant in this case? He has 21 the dark shortsleeved shirt, seated at the counsel 2.2

Do any of you know his attornmy, Mr.

Roger Hillman? 2.5

table?

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Are any of you acquainted with Mm. Debbie Lippis of the District Attorney's office? 2 Do any of you know Rex Bell, the District 3 Attorney of Clark County, or anyone that works in that office? 5 It's a function of a jury in a jury Б trial, ladies and gentlemen, in both a civil and in 7 a criminal case, to decide what the facts are after ĸ they have heard all the evidence in the case. 3 10 all the evidence has been presented, one of the functions of the Court is to instruct the jury on 1 1 what the law is as it applies in this case. It is: 12 13 the duty of all the jurers to follow the Court's Instructions on the law. Is there anyone in the 14 jury box that feels for any reason you could not 15 follow the Court's Instructions on the law? 16 I see no hands, I therefore assume that 17 each of you will follow the Court's Instructions on 18 19 the law. 2.0 Let me take this one step further. 21 the event the Court's Instructions on the law are different than what you think the law is or ought to 2.2 be, you would have to set aside your own personal 2.3

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beliefs and follow the Court's Instructions.

that present a problem for any of you?

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- In there anything about the nature of 1 this case that would make it difficult for you to be 2 fair and impartial jurors? Ms. Lippis indicated 3 what the charges are in this case. I believe two charges of burglary and two charges of sexual 5 assault7 F, 7 MS. DIPPIS: Yes, sir.
- 8 THE COURT: Is there anything by reason 9 of the nature of the charges that would make it difficult for you to be fair and impartial? 10 1 1 Have any of you in the jury box, either 12 you yourself or any friends or relative, ever been

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- the victim of a crime? Let me take this a row at a time, in the first row? Let me give you some examples. When I say have you been the victim of a crime, if somehody broke into your home and stole something or robbed you at gunpoint, stale your lawn mower, broke into your truck and stole your tools, those are just examples where you were the victim of the orime.
- Now, in the first row, have any of you or 21 anyone close to you ever been the victim of any 22 23 crime? Let me start with Mr. Hernandez, were you the victim, Mr. Hermandez?
- MR. HERNANDED: Well, my house was broken 2.5

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- 1 in twice.
- 2 THE COURT: In Clark County?
- 3 MR. HERNANDEZ: Yes.
- 4 THE COURT: Would that in any way
- 5 influence your verdiet in this case for or against
- 6 either side?
- 7 MR. HERNANDED: Not really.
- 8 THE COURT: Did you report it to the
- 9 authorities, to the police?
- 10 MR. HERNANDED: Yes, we did.
- 11 TBE COURT: Was anyone arrested?
- MR, HERNANDED: No.
- 13 THE COURT: Were you satisfied with the
- 14 way the police handled your case?
- 15 MR. HERNANDEZ: Yes, I was.
- 16 THE COURT: Now, T believe somebody else
- 17 down there.
- 18 Mr. Woeks?
- 19 MR. WEEKS: Yes.
- 20 THE COURT: You were the victim, Mr.
- 21 WeeksT
- 22 MR. WEEEs: Of a robbery.
- 23 THE COURT: A robbery?
- 74 MR. WEEKS: Yes.
- 25 THE COURT: Now tell me what happened,

2.0

- 1 Mr. Weeks?
- 2 MR. WEEKS: Somehody broke into my garage
- 3 and stole a couple motorcycles.
- 4 THE COURT: See, that would be burglary.
- 5 A burglary is breaking in and stealing something. A
- 6 robbery is taking something by force or violence.
- 7 So that would have been a burglary. Was it in Clark
- 8 County?
- 9 MR. WEEKS: No, it was in Phoenix.
- 10 THE COURT: Did you report it to the
- 11 authorities there?
- 12 MR. WEERS: Yes.
- THE COURT: Was anyone arrested?
- MR, WERKS: No.
- 15 THE COURT: Would that experience in any
- 38 way infinence your verdict for or against either
- 17 side in this case?
- 18 MR, WEERS: I really don't know.
- 19 THE COURT: Do you think it might?
- 20 MR. WEEKS: It could.
- 71 THE COURT: I'm going to excuse you. Go
- 22 hack to the jury commissioner, Mr. Weeks. Report
- 73 down there on the first floor.
- 24 Will you call another name, please?
- 25 THE CLERK: Dennis William Tirey.

- DENNIS WILLIAM TIREY,
- 2 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 3 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 4 said as follows:
- 5 THE COURT: Mr. Tirey or Tirey?
- 6 MR. TIREY: Tirey.
- 7 THE COURT: Mr. Tirey, you heard the
- B questions I have asked so far. Do you know of any
- 9 reason why you could not be a fair and importial
- 10 juror?
- 11 MR, TIRRY: No.
- THE COURT: Do you know anyone seated to
- 13 the jury box?
- 14 MR. TIREY: No.
- 15 THE COURT: Do you know Mr. Moraga, the
- 7 tashudant7
- MR. TIREY: No.
- the THE COURT: Do you know either of the
- 19 attorneys involved in the trial?
- 20 MR. TIREY: No.
- 21 THE COURT: Do you know anyone that works
- 22 for Rex Bell, the District Altorney of Glark
- 23 County?
- 24 MR. TIREY: No.
- 25 THE COURT: Will you follow the Court's

1	Instructions on the la	w?
2	MR. TTREY:	Dh-huh.
3	THE COURT:	Ta that yes?
4	MR. TTREY:	Yes.
5	. THE COURT:	Have you over been the victim
Б	of a orime?	
7	MR. TIREY!	res.
8	THE COURT:	What was the crime?
9	MR. TTREY:	Burglary.
10	THE COURT:	In Clark County?
1 1	MR. TIREY:	Yes.
12	ተዘፍ ፍርሀፍታ:	How recently was It?
13	MR. TTREY:	Three years ago.
1 4	THE COURT:	Was anyone arrested?
1.5	MR. TTREY:	No.
16	THE COURT:	Was it to your home or?
17	MR. TTREY:	Уев.
1 ន	THE COURT:	Would that experience
1.9	influence your verdlot	in this case?
20	MR. TIREY:	No.
2 1	THE COURT:	Anyone else in the first row
22	that has been the vict	im of a crime?
2.3	In the seco	nd row, Mr. Davis?
2.4	MR. DAVIS:	Yes.

THE COURT: Were you the victim?

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١		MR. DAV	TS:	Yes.
2		THE COU	RТ:	What was the crime?
3		MR. DAV	TS:	One week, somebody broke to
4	the window	thram t	imes.	
5		тив соп	RΥ:	Broke into what?
6		MR. DAV	TS:	The window, broke in the
7	window.			
8		тне соц	RT:	Oh, I see to your home?
9	•	MR. DAV	TS:	Yes, str.
10		THE COR	ጽፓ :	Did they get in the home?
11		MR. DAV	TS:	No.
1.2		тик соп	RT:	Inside?
13		MR. DAV	TS:	No.
1 4	•	тив соц	кт :	How long ago did this
1.5	happen?			
1 ត		MR. DAV	TS:	Three years.
17		THE COU	RT:	Was it in Clark County?
18		MR. DAV	ıs:	Yen.
19		ፕዘ ድ ሮርሀ	RT:	Was anyone arrested?
ឧក		MR. DAV	TS:	Yes.
21		тив соп	RT:	Did that matter go to a
8.8	trial, do y	ron know	7	
23		MR. DAV	TS:	Ν α.
3.1		THE COU	RT:	Were you satisfied with the
2.5	way the po	lice han	dled	your case?.

- 1 MR. DAVIS: Yes.
- 7 THE COURT: Woold that experience
- 3 influence your verdict in this case for or against
- 4 either side?
- 5 MR. DAVIS: Yes.
- 6 THE COURT: How would it influence you?
- 7 Let me restate my question.
- 8 Would you be affected in this case by
- 9 what happened to you, would that cause you to be
- 10 Influenced in how you would arrive at a verdict?
- 11 MR. DAVIS: Oh, no, no. It wouldn't
- 12 affect me at all.
- 13 THE COURT: That would not influence your
- 14 verdiet?
- 15 MR. DAVIS: No.
- 16 THE COURT: Anyone else in the second
- 17 row? Mr. Ernest, is it Erns or Ernest?
- 18 MR. ERNEST: Ernest. Thad an attempted
- 19 burglary about five years ago.
- 20 THE COURT: To Clark County?
- 21 MR. ERNEST: In Clark County. My dog
- 22 chased a burglar away and he dropped his burglar
- 23 tonls so I didn't report it.
- 24 THE COURT: Would that influence you in
- 25 this case?

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1	MR. i	ERNEST:	No.
2	ተዘ ፍ (COURT:	And, Mr. Davis, you raised
3	your hand?		•
4	MR. 1	DAVIS:	Yes, sir.
5	ተዘ ድ (COURT:	Were you the victim?
Б	MR.	DAVIS:	T was.
7	тне с	ርዐዐጽፕ:	What was the orime?
я	MF.	navts:	Breaking in the automobile
9	and theft of a	radio fr	on there.
10	янт,	COURT:	Was that in Clark County?
1 1	MR. 1	DAVTS:	No, it was not.
12	ፐዝ ቼ (COURT:	How long ago was 177
13	MR. I	navis:	Oh, ten years ago.
14	THE (COURT:	Where was it?
15	MR. I	DAVTS:	That was in New Jersey, sir.
16	ተዘ ፑ (: דּדִּנוּחָה	Was anyone arrested?
1 7	MR. 1	DAVIS:	No, sir.
18	ተዘኛ (COURT:	Would that in any way
19	influence your v	verdict	in this casé?
20	MR.	DAVIS:	No.
21	THE (COURT:	Anyone else in the second
2.2	r nw *		
ឧន	Have	any of	you ever been poller officers
2.4	or engaged in la	aw enfor	coment related activity?
2.5	Mr. I	Ŋavia, w	ere you an officer?

MR. DAVIS: I was a military police 1 officer for about ten years of a 40-year career. THE COURT: Ten years of how long? 3 MR. DAVIS: Of about 40 military. THE COURT: Police officers will be S ล testifying in this case, Mr. Davis, and the jury will have to judge the credibility and the weight to 7 be given to police officer's testimony, like you'll 8 9 have to judge everyone who testifies as to their credibility and as to the weight to be given to 10 their testimony, 11 17 Mr. Davis, do you think a police officer's testimony is more believable or less 1.3 to lievable cither way just because he's a pollue 14 officer and for that reason alone? 15 MR. DAVIS: No. air. 16 17 THE COURT: Anyone else that has ever been engaged in law enforcement related work? 18 Mr. Ernest? 19 MR. ERNEST: I was a security guard at 20 the Circus Circus. 21 THE COURT: How long did you work there? 22

27

question. Do you think a police officer's testimony

THE COURT: Let me ask you the same

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MR. ERNEST: About one year.

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- I he more believable than anyone else's because he's o
- 2 police officer?
- 3 MR. ERNEST: I do, sir.
- 4 THE COURT: So if a police officer would
- 5 testify from the stand and his testimony conflicted
- 6 with all the other witnesses! testimony and all the
- 7 other evidence, you would disregard all their
- 8 testimeny and believe bim?
- 9 MR. ERNEST: Depends upon the situation,
- 10 but I believe a police officer is trained in that
- 11 and he would be more believable.
- 12 THE COURT: Well, perhaps the choice of
- 13 words on my part you say more bellevable. Do you
- 14 think he's more believable because he's been trained
- 15 to be an observer?
- 16 MR. ERNEST: Right, year, sir.
- 17 THE COURT: If his testimony conflicted
- 18 with all the other testimony in the case, how would .
- 19 you judge his testimony them?
- 20 MR. ERNEST: I would have to go with the
- 21 police officer's.
- 27 THE COURT: Even though a police officer
- 23 said the color was black and 20 other people came in
- 24 and maybe even some police officers themselves and
- 25 said it was white, now how would you resolve that?

- 1 MR. ERNEST: Like T said, it depends on 2 the situation.
- 3 THE COURT: Well, what we are trying to
- 4 avoid is to have nomehody in the jury hox that says,
- 5 well, he's a police officer and I'm going to believe
- 6 everything he says and I don't care what the other
- 7 evidence in. Is that the attitude you would have?
- 8 MR. RRNEST: No. sir.
- 9 THE COURT: Would your attitude by --
- 10 well, strike that.
- 11 Would you judge a police officer's
- 12 testimony the way you judge anybody else's testimony
- 13 by observing how he says it, what he says?
- MR. ERNEST: Yes, sir.
- 15 THE COURT: Comparing it with other
- 16 evidence that you do believe?
- 17 MR. ERNEST: Yes, sir.
- 18 THE COURT: Would you reject a police
- 19 officer's testimony if you said to yourself, well,
- 20 this is contrary to all the other evidence that I
- 21 believe?
- 22 MR. ERNEST: Yes, well, yes, sir.
- 23 THE COURT: Som, what we tro trying to
- 24 avoid is to have people in the jury box that says,
- 25 well, he's a police officer and I will automatically

- 1 accept his testimony no matter what it is or the
- 2 other side of the cain, he's a police officer and
- 3 I'm not going to believe anything that he says. Now
- 4 we don't want people that way. We want people that
- 5 would be able to judge the testimony of each
- 6 witness, how they say it, their recollection of how
- 7 the incident happened and then make a decision as in
- 8 whether or not it's believable or not believable.
- 9 Could you do that?
- MR. DAVIS: Yes, sir.
- 11 THE COURT: Anyone else that's ever been
- 12 engaged to law enforcement related work?
- 13 Do any of you know any of the witnesses.
- 14 whose names were read by Ms. Lippis? She read from
- 15 a list of witnesses that she intends to call, do any
- 16 of you know any of those persons?
- 17 Bave any of you ever been jurous before?
- 18. This me take that a row at a time. In the first row,
- 19 Mr. Cooper, you have been a juror before?
- 26 MR. COOPER: Yes, sir.
- THE COURT: Was it a civil or oriminal
- 22 case, if you can remember?
- 28 MR. GOOPER: A oriminal case.
- 24 THE COURT: Was it in Clark County?
- 25 MR. COOPER: Yes, sir.

	·
1	THE COURT: How long ago was it?
2	MR. COOPER: Eight yearn.
3	THE COURT: Do you remember what the
4	oharge was in that case?
5	MR. COOPER: Breaking and entering.
ñ	THE COURT: Without telling me what the
7	verdict was, did that Jury reach a verdict?
R	MR. COOPER: Yes, sir.
9	THE COURT: Did anything happen during
10	that trial that might somehow influence your verdict
11	in this trial for or against either side?
1.2	MR. GOOPER: No. sir.
13	THE COURT: Mr. Hernandez, have you been
1 4	a jurar before?
. 15	MR. HERNANDER: I was on a federal grand
16	jury.
17	THE COURT: Federal grand jury?
18	MR. HERNANDER: Yes.
19	THE COURT: Have you ever been a frial
2.0	juror?
21	MR. HERNANDER: No.
22	THE COURT: Petit juror?
2.3	MR. HERNANDEZ: No.
2 4	THE COURT: Miss Pucci, did you raise
នទ	your hand?

1	MS. P	ucci:	Yes, I did.
2	тня с	OURT:	Have you been a juror
3	hefore?		
4	MS. P	ucci:	Yeu, three years ago.
В	тне с	លបក។:	In Clark County?
6	MS. P	ност -	Yes.
7	тня с	សម្រក :	Was it a criminal case?
ន	MS. P	DCCT:	Yes, sir.
9	THE C	ዕሀጽፕ:	What was the charge in that
10	cane?		
11	MS. P	ncc1:	Murder.
12	тнк с	በሀቹፕ:	Nid that jury reach a
13	verdict?		
14	MS. P	: roou	Yes.
1.6	THE C	OURT:	Did anything happen during
16	the trial that w	ការ ត្រូវ	mehow influence your verdict
17	in this telal?		
18	MS. P	HCCT:	Ruh-uh.
19	тнк с	በሀጽፕ:	Anyone else in the first
2.0	rawî Yes. Mr.	Kaufman	, have you been a juror?
71	MR. K	AUFMAN:	Yes.
នន	тне с	OUET:	How many times?
2.3	MR. K	AUFMAN:	One time

3.2

THE COURT: Was it in Clark County?

MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, Bir.

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THE COURT: How long ago was 107 1 MR. KAUFMAN: About six years ago. 2 THE COURT: What was the charge in that 3 CASET MR. KAUFMAN: A rape. 5 THE COURT: Without telling me what the f, verdict was, did that jury reach a verdict? 7 MR. KAUPMAN: No. sir. B THE COURT: Were they unable to agree q upon a verdict in that case? 1 ព MR. KAUFMAN: Not that time, no. baler 11 they did. 1? THE COURT: Tell me what happened, why 13 you couldn't reach a verdict? 14 MR. KAHEMAN: Well, everybody did not 15 agree with the verdict. 16 17 THE COURT: So it was what we call a hong 18 1027 1 C: MR. KAUFMAN: Hung jury, yes. THE COURT: Anything by reason of that 2.0 experience that might somehow influence your verdict 2.1 in this case? 22 23 MR. KAUFMAN: No, sir.

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THE COURT: Anyone else in the first row

that has been a juror?

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1	In the second row, have any of you been
2	jurous before? Mr. Ernest, how recently was it?
3	MR. ERNEST: About three years ago, a
4	child molestation case, but before the jury was
5	scated, the defendant negotiated a plea bargain.
6	THE COURT: Anything by reason of the
7	time that you were in court on that occasion that
8	you would be influenced in this case?
F	MA. ERNEST: NO.
10	THE COURT: Mr. Davis, have you been a
11	·jurco?
1 2	MR. DAVIS: Not to the civilian
13	community. I served on military courts both as
1 4	trial counsel, defense counsel, and member of the
1.5	ក្រុមក្រ ភព្យ ន និង្គាគេស្គី ប្រាក្រ ប្រឹក្សាក្រ 💮 💮
16	THE COURT: Now, I'm sure you understand,
17	Mr. Davis, that the law as it applies in this case
18	might be different than the code of military
19	justice?
20	MR. DAVIS: Yes, sir.
21	THE COURT: You understand that?
2.2	MR. DAVIS: Yes, sir.
23	TRE COURT: Anything by reason of those

martials that you think you might be influenced in

various times that you did participate in court

this case? MR. DAVIS: Not at all, sir. THE COURT: Anyone else that has been a З jurar before? Ves? Mr. Caudill? 5 MR. CAUDITEE: Yes. ñ THE COURT: How many times have you been a juror7 MR. CAUDILLE Once. THE COURT: How long ago was it? 10 MR. GAUDIDIc: Eight to ten years ago. 11 THE COURT: Was it in Clark County? 12 13 MR. GAGDILL: Yes. THE COURT: Was it a criminal case? 14 MR. CAUDILL: Yes. 1.5 THE COURT: What was the charge in that 16 17 29860 MR. CAUDIBL: A man was accused of 18 flaching some juveniles. 19 THE COURT: Of what? 20 MR. CAUDITAL: Of flashing himself nade to 2.1 to juveniles. THE COURT: Did that jury reach a 2.3

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Yes.

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MR. CAUDIDA

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verdict?

- THE COURT: Did anything happen during
- 7 that trial that might influence you now in this
- 3 trial?
- A MR. GAUDITAL: No.
- B THE COURT: Have I overlooked anyone?
- 6 Have any of you ever been a party to any
- 7 civil or criminal litigation, you shed or were sued,
- 8 plaintiff or defendant? In the first row?
- 9 In the second row, Mr. Davis?
- 10 MR. DAVIS: In Texas, I was a businessman
- 11 and case of an individual returned to me some
- 12 material which I had sold to him, he had broken part
- 13 of it, I failed to check it under the law of caveat
- 14 import, he sued me because I canceled the check,
- 15 sont it back. We went to the court, I knew I was
- 16 going to lose. We did lose and I had to give him
- 17 back his money.
- 18, THE COURT: Would that experience in any
- 19 way influence you bere?
- 20 MR. DAVIS: No. sir.
- 21 THE COURT: Did it leave you with a had
- 22 feeling about the judicial system?
- 23 MR. DAVIS: No, sir; not at all.
- 24 THE COURT: Anyhody else been a party
- 25 plaintiff or defendant in any civil or criminal

- 1 proceeding?
- 2 Have any of you ever had a personal
- 3 interest in the outcome of a criminal case? Now I
- 4 emphasize personal interest to distinguish that from
- 5 a case that you are interested in because it was
- 6 newsworthy, a case that you might have been just
- 7 following in the newspaper, but you didn't know
- 8 anyone involved. Bave any of you ever had a
- 9 personal interest in the outcome of any criminal
- 10 case? Maybe you knew the defendant, maybe you knew
- 11 the attorneys involved, maybe you know a witness,
- 12 whatever you had a personal interest?
- 13 It's a principle of law in the United
- 14 States, ladies and gentlemen, and it applies in
- is every criminal case in every jurisdiction, a
- 16 defendant in a criminal case is presumed to be
- 17 innocent. Do any of you have any problem accepting
- 18 the presumption of innoceace principle that applies
- 19 in criminal cases?
- 20 It's also a principle of law in every
- 21 criminal case in the United States that the burden
- 22 is upon the prosecution. In this case that would be
- 23 the State of Nevada to prove the defendant guilty
- 24 beyond a reasonable doubt. I will larer tell you no
- 25 instruct you as to what is meant by a reasonable

- donbl. My question now is, do any of you have 2 any problems accopting that principle, that the 3 burden is upon the State to prove the defendant polity beyond a reasonable doubt? К In there any reason that comes to your 7 minds, ladies and gentlemen, as you sit here today and you feel that for some reason you could not be 8 fair and impartial and do justice to both the 10 defendant in this case and to the State of Nevado? Mr. Cooper, let me ask you some 7 7 questions. How long have you lived in Clark 12 County? 1.3 MR. GOOPER: Almost 18 years. 14 15 THE COURT: Are you employed? MR. COOPER: 16 Yeen. THE COURT: Where do you work? 17 18 MR. COOPER: At the Las Vegas Convention Center on 3150 Paradise Road. 13
- 20 THE COURT: What are your duries there?
- 21 MR. COOPER: I work in services.
- 72 THE COURT: Are you married?
- 28 MR. COOPER: No.
- 74 THE COURT: I'm sorty?
- 25 MR. GOOPER: No.

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3		THE	COURT: Have you over been mar	ried?
2		MR.	COOPER: No, sie.	
а		THE	COURT: Did you serve in the a	rmed
4	forces?			
5		MR.	COOPER: Yes, sir.	
6		THE	COURT: What branch?	
7		MR.	COOPER: Navy.	
а		THE	COURT: How long did you serve	?
9		MR.	COOPER: Four years.	
10		THE	COURT: What were your duties	in the
1 7	navy?			
12		MR.	COOPER: Aviation electrician.	
13		янт	COURT: What is the extent of	your
14	กปีแผลเมือดใ		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1.5		MR.	COOPER: Twelve years.	
1 ស		ተዘድ	COURT: Mr. Hernandez, how lon	g have
17	you lived	in C	ark County?	
18		MR.	HERNANDER: Eighteen years.	
19		THE	COURT: Where do you work?	
20		MR.	HERNANDER: Bally Grand.	
? I		тнг	COURT: Bally?	
2.2		. AM	HERNANDED: Bally.	
23		THE	COURT: What do you do there?	
24		MF.	HERNANDER: Furniture upholste	r Mills
2.8		тнк	COURT: What is your education	্ব

1	M	MR.	HERNANDED:	Sixth grade.
?	т	THE	COURT: Ar	e you married?
3		MR.	HERNANDES:	Yes.
.1	т	THE	COURT) IN	your wife employed?
5	A.	и∺.	HERNANDES:	Ven, she is.
6	7	FKF	COURT: Wh	ere does she work?
7	4	MR.	HERNANDES:	Las Vegas Club.
ß	ŋ	rHF	оп тяноо	you have children?
9	ħ	MR.	HERNANDER:	Yes.
1.0	7	THE	COURT: Ho	w bany?
7 7	٨	м ж.	HERNANDES:	Five.
12	7	341	сопят: но	w many of the five children
1.3	live in Clar	rk C	ounty?	
1.3	+ / / / 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			,
14			HERNANDES:	None.
	4	MR.	HERNANDEM:	None, ere do the children live?
14	۶ ۲	мR. Тне	HERNANDER: COURT: Wh	•
14	۶ ۲	MR. THE MR.	HERNANDER: COURT: Wh HERNANDER:	ere do the children live?
14 15 16	tndianapo) is	MR. THE MR.	HERNANDER: COURT: Wh HERNANDER:	ere do the children live?
14 15 16 17	tndianapo) is	MR. THE MR.	HERNANDER: COURT: Wh HERNANDER:	ere do the children live? Phoenix, Arizona,
14 15 16 17	Forces?	MR. THE MR. MR.	HERNANDER: COURT: Wh HERNANDER: hdiana. COURT: Di	ere do the children live? Phoenix, Arizona,
14 15 16 17 18	Tudianapolis Tudianapolis Torces?	MR. THE MR. B, T THE	HERNANDER: COURT: Wh HERNANDER: ndiana. COURT: Di	ere do the children live? Phoenix, Arizona, d you serve in the armed
14 15 16 17 18 19	Tudianapolis doreses?	MR. THE MR. THE	HERNANDER: COURT: Wh HERNANDER: COURT: Di HERNANDER: COURT: Wh	ere do the children live? Phoenix, Arizona, d you serve in the armed Yes, I did.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A Tradisamapolis d forcess? A	MR. THE MR. THE MR. THE	HERNANDER: COURT: Wh HERNANDER: ndiana. COURT: Di HERNANDER: COURT: Wh HERNANDER:	ere do the children live? Phoenix, Arizona, d you serve in the armed Yes, I did.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Tudianapolis forces?	MR. THE MR. THR HR THR THR	HERNANDER: COURT: Wh HERNANDER: COURT: Di HERNANDER: COURT: Wh HERNANDER:	ere do the children live? Phoenix, Arizona, d you serve in the armed Yes, I did. at branch? Army Air Corps.

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lived in our community? Thirty-foor years. MS, PUCCI: 2 Are you employed outside the THE COURT: 3 home? Well, just part-lime. MS. PUCCI: 5 What do you do part-time? THE COURT: 6 MS. PHOCT: I'm an aerobics instructor. 7 THE COURT: Arc you married? MS. PUCCI: Yes. Where is your busband 1 (1 ተዘጽ ሮቦሀጽፕ: employed? 11 ·MS. PUCCI: He's a free lance musician. 12 That means when somehody calls him up and needs a 13 musician for a certain thing, then he goes. 14 THE COURT: Do you have children? 1.5 MS. PURCT: Three. 1.6 Du they live in Clark 17 THE COURT: County? 18 MS. PUCCI: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Are they adulte? 20 MS. PUCCI: Yes. 21 What type of employment do THE COURT: 55 the children have? 2.3 MS. PHECT: The youngest one is employed 24 for Cosmo World. She's a secretary. The other two 2.5

4 1

1	are just married.
7	THE GOURT: What is your advection?
3	MS. PUCCT: Thad one year of college.
4	THE COURT: Did you merve in the armed
ឥ	forces?
6	MS. PUCCT: No, sir, I didn't.
7	THE COURT: Mr. Kanfman, how long have
A	you lived in Clark County?
Ġ	MR. KAHEMAN: About 19 years.
10	THE COURT: Are you employed?
1 1	MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, sir.
12	THE COURT: Where do you work?
13	MR. KAUFMAN: Reynolds Electrical
14	Engineering Company.
1.5	тик собкт: What do you do there?
16	MR. KAUFMAN: I'm a senior benefit
17	apecialist.
18	THE COURT: What is your education?
19	MR. KAUFMAN: Four Years college.
ភព	тня поинт: по уюз наче а федере?
21	MR. KAUFMAN: Yes.
22	THE COURT: In what field?
2.3	MR. KAUFMAN: Business
2 4	THE COURT: Are you married?
2.5	MR. KAUPMAN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Is your wife employed? MR. KAUFMAN: Yes. THE COURT: Where does she work? MR. KAUPMAN: She works at the wellare department. THE COURT: Do you have children? 6 MR. KAUFMAN: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Do they live in Clark County? 9 10 MR. KAUFMAN: Yes. THE COURT: What type of employment do 11 12 the children have? MR. KAHEMAN: She's not: She's only 13 13 years old. 14 THE COURT: I see. I don't know if I 15 asked you this or not, did you serve in the armed 16 forces? 17 -MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, sir. 16 THE COURT: What branch? 19 MR. KAUFMAN: Army. 2.0 21 THE COURT: How long did you serve? MR. KAUFMAN: About three years. 2.2 THE COURT: What were your doties in the 23 24 service?

43

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MR. KAUPMAN: Personnel clerk.

THE COURT: Ms. Roeller, how long have 1 you lived in Clark County? MS. ROELLER: Two years. 3 THE COURT: Where did you live before that7 MS. ROELLER: Casper, Wyoming. THE COURT: How long did you live there? 7 MS. RORLLER. Thirty-one years. Я THE COURT: Were you employed in Casper? MS. ROELLER: Yes. 10 THE COURT: What type of employment? 7 7 MS. ROELLER: With banks. 12 13 THE COURT: Where are you presently employed? 14 MS. ROELLER: I'm just going to start a 15 new job tomorrow at Weyerhaeuser Mortgage. 16 THE COURT: Are you married? 17 18 MS. ROELLER: Yes. THE COURT: Where is your husband 19 employed? 2.0 2.1 MS. ROELLER: Yes. THE COURT: Where is he employed? 22 MS. ROELLER: Works for surveyors Inc. 23

44

Two.

THE COURT: no you have children?

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MS. ROELLER:

23

1	THE COURT: How old are they?
Ż	MS. ROELLER: Sixteen and twenty-one.
з	THE COURT: Is the 21 year ald living
4	here in Clark County?
5	MS. ROPLIER: No.
ñ	THE COURT: Where is that child?
7	MS. ROELLER: Salt Lake.
R	THE COURT: Is the child employed?
9	MS. ROELLER: No, she is going to
10	school.
11	THE COURT: Does the 16 year old live
1.2	with you and your husband?
13	MS. ROELLER: Uh-hoh.
1 4	THE COURT: In that year
1.5	MS. ROELDER: Yes.
16	THE COURT: I need an audible answer.
17	MS. ROELLER: Okay
1 8	THE COURT: And I say it because it looks
19	in the record, if it were transcribed, that I have
20	asked the question, but it basn't been answered even
2.1	though I know by a and of a head or shake of the
2.2	head what the answer is, but, for the record, it
2.3	looks like it's unanswered.
24	Did you serve in the armed forces?

4.5

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MS. ROELLER: No, I did not.

1	тнк	COURT:	Mr. Tirey, how long have you
7	lived in Glark	Gounty?	
3	MR.	TTREY:	Twenty years.
4	тня	COURT:	Are you employed?
5	. AM	TTREY:	Yes.
ក	THE	COURT:	Where do you work?
7	M方,	TTREY:	has Vegas Transit System.
8	17H F.	COURT	What do you do there?
9	MR,	TTREY:	Mechanic.
10	THE	COURT:	What is your education?
1 1	MR,	TTREY:	Twelfth grade.
1 2	тня	COURT:	Did you serve in the armed
13	forces?		
1 4	MR.	TIREY:	No.
15	ተ ዘፍ	COURT:	Are you married?
រគ	NR.	TIREY:	No.
17	тнг	COURT:	Have you ever been married?
18	MR.	TTRRY:	No.
1 9	THE	COURT:	Mr. Rrnest, how long have you
20	lived in Clark	County?	•
21	, я м	ERNEST:	Thirty-six years.
25	тне	COURT:	Are you employed?
23	MR.	ERNEST:	Yes, sir.
24	тне	COURT:	Where do you work?
2.6	MR.	ERNEST:	Costello Beverage.

1	THE COURT: What do you do there?
2	MR. ERNEST: Driver.
3	THE COURT: What is your education?
4	MR. ERNEST: Twelve years.
5	THE COURT: Are you married?
6	MR. ERNEST: Yes.
7	THE COURT: Is your wife employed?
8	MR. ERNEST: No, sir.
9	THE COURT: Do you have children?
10	MR. ERNEST: Three.
1 1	THE COURT: Do they live in Clack
1 2	County?
13	MR. ERNEST: Yes, sir.
1 4	тик сонкт: What type of employment do
1.5	they have?
16	MR. ERNEST: One is a craps dealer, one
17	is an escrow officer, and one is housewife.
18	THE COURT: Bid you serve in the armed
19	forces?
20	MR. ERNEST: Yes, str.
21	THE COURT: What branch?
22	MR. ERNEST: Air force.
23	THE COURT: How long did you serve?
2.4	MR. FRNEST: Six years.
25	THE COURT: What were your duties in

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general?
                MR. ERNEST: Intelligence technician.
                 THE COURT:
                             And, Mr. Davis, how long have
 3
     you lived in Clark County?
                            It will be four years the
                MR. DAVIS:
 5
     27th this month, sir.
 Б
                THE COURT: Where did you live prior to
 7
 B
     that?
 9
                MR. DAVIS:
                             In New Jersey, Bir.
10
                THE COURT:
                             Were you employed in New
     Jersey?
1 1
12
                MR. DAVIS:
                             Yes, sir, I was.
13
                THE COURT:
                             What type of employment?
14
                MR, DAVIS:
                             My last employment, I was an
     associate professor at the University for medical
1.5
16
     dentistry in New Jersey.
17
                THE COURT: Where are you presently
     employed?
18
                MR. DAVIS:
1 ១
                             Tim not employed. I gamble
     professionally. That's where I spend my time.
30
21
                THE COURT:
                            What is your education?
22
                MR. DAVIS:
                             Twenty years, sir.
23
                THE COURT:
                             Do you hold degrees?
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4 R

I hold a doctorate degree to

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MR. DAVIS.

dentistry n.M.n.

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- THE COURT: And you presticed in New
- 2 Jersey?
- 3 MR. DAVIS: I practiced in New Jersey,
- 4 yes, sir, and the military.
- 5 THE COURT: How long did you serve in the
- 6 military?
- 7 MR. DAVIS: Thirty-three years for
- 8 refirement; nearly forly-two years.
- 9 THE COURT: What is the highest cank or
- 10 rating you achieved?
- MR. DAVIS: Colonel, sir.
- 12 THE COURT: Are you married?
- 13 MR. DAVIS: I am, sir.
- 14 THE COURT: Is your wife employed?
- 45 MR. DAVIS: She does the same thing T
- 16 do. She gambles.
- 17 THE COURT: Do you have children living
- 18 in this community?
- 19 MR. DAVIS: No. sir.
- 20 THE COURT: Mr. Reago, how long have you
- 21 lived in Glark County?
- 27 MR. REAGO: Twenty-foor years.
- 23 THE COURT: Where are you employed?
- 24 MR, REAGO: With has Vegas Valley Water
- 25 District.

1	тн	COURT:	What do you do there?
2	MR	. REAGO:	Tim a civil engineer.
s	тн	COURT:	What is your education?
4	MR	. REAGO:	I have a backstor's degree to
5	civil engineer	tng.	
ñ	тн	COURT:	Where did you receive your
7	degree?		
R	MR	. REAGO:	Penn State.
9	тн	S COURT:	Are you married?
10	MR.	REAGO:	No
11	र भा	GOURT:	Have you ever been married?
12	MR.	REAGO:	No.
13	THI	GOURT:	nid you serve in the armed
14	forces?		
1.5	MR	REAGO:	Yes.
16	· тн	GOURT:	What branch?
17	MR	REAGO	The air force.
18	TH	ያ ርዕሀጽፓ:	How long did you serve?
1,9	MR	. REAGO:	About five years.
20	` тн	COURT	And what were your dutles?
23	MR	REAGO:	I was a civil engineer,
22	ፐ អ F	COURT:	Ms. Pike, how long have you
23	lived in Clark	County	?
74	н, я.	PTKE:	Six and a half years.
2.5	тна	COURT:	Where did you live prior to

1	that?			
2		MS.	PIRE:	Long Island, New York.
3		THE	COURT:	भें के ल ए हर ?
4		MS.	PIKE:	Long Island.
5		ተዘደ	COURT:	Ware you amployed there?
ឥ		MS.	PIKE:	No.
7		тне	COURT:	Are you presently employed?
g		MS.	PIEE	Yes, I am.
9		THE	COURT:	Where do you work?
10		MS.	PIKE:	Gaesars Palace.
11		тне	COURT:	What do you do there?
1 2		MS.	PTKE:	I'm a payroll clerk,
13		THE	court:	What is your formal
1 4	educalinn?			
1.5		MS.	PIKE:	I have been to college for
1 ñ	five years	but	it's e	Inivalent to two full years.
17		тнв	COURT	What were you studying?
1 ន		MS.	PIKE	Marketing.
19		THE	COURT:	Are you married?
20		MS.	PTKE:	No.
21		THE	COURT:	Have you ever been married?
2.2		MS.	PTXE:	Na.
23		THE	COURT:	Mr. Caudill, how long have
2.4	You lived	in G	lark Cm	inty?
2.5		MR.	CAUDIG	Twenty-two years.

5.1

t	тня	COURT: Where are you employed?
2	MR.	CAUDILL: Caesars Palace.
5	THE	COURT: What do you do?
4	MR.	CAUDILL: I work in the engineering
5	department.	
A	тня	COURT: What is your education?
7	мя.	CAUDILL: Twelve years.
R	ፐዘፍ	COURT: Did you serve in the armed
9	forces?	•
1 0	MR.	CAUDIFF: No.
11	тне	COURT: Are you married?
1 2	мк,	CAUDILL: Yes.
13	тне	COURT: Is your wife employed outside
14	the home?	
1.5	MR.	CAUDITA: No.
16	THE	COURT: Do you have children?
17	МК.	DAUDILL: Three boys.
18	тнк	COURT: How old are they?
19	MR.	CAUDITAL: Right, five, and five
20	months.	
? 1	тне	COURT: Do They all live with you and
22	your wife?	·
23	MR.	GAUDILL YES, Sir.
24	тня	COURT: Mr. heyva, how long have you
25	lived in Clark	County?

5.5

Sarorut -vitoagamag adi lo das oi edif binow	აონგ ყვ
Mr. Hillman, do you have any questions	tt
§∺παi1	senb ga
ves eved may to redite of traudo AHT	ន១
(.Detroqer ton notesussib brosse sd) 110)	١٥
រួមនយករុប ។ បានបង្គប រួមនយករុប ។ បានបង្គប	so the
THE COURT: Counsel, would you come up to	t.i
.nn Avyaa .am	81
ु १८६६ -	evanj Zt
ប់គណៈមុខ ១៨៦ ៧៤ ១៤៤១៨ ៧៤៤ ស្រាប់ នេះ គឺប្រសិវ គឺមា។	9 (
Lareay avit : Avid . SM	2 L
souttenute anoy at tack transposer.	7 L
ABURU SQL TA FAVYST RM	ទរ
THE COURT: Where does she work?	۷ ۱
, MS V : AVYAJ AN	1.1
ናሱፅሂሳ(ዓመፅ නንነው ባወልሂ ቁነ - «ፕጽሀሰን ጃዛፕ	υι
. 267 : AVYA.1 . RM	ь
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Linebastis wad dosne : AVVRJ . AM	L
reredt ob uny ob tedW :T8800 AHT	- 9
segret off the saven saw	y
THE COURT: Where do you work?	
	Ť.
MR, GRVAA: Yes.	ř.
ያስማጀመር መጣ ተጣል ተመጀመርን ብዛኛ	ž .
Lerany nearxis (AVYET LAN	ı

BATROGRA TRUOD JAIDITED , HTJMR , M YETAG

- MR. HILLMAN: I have one that I would
- a like to ask.
- 3 THE COURT: Yes.
- MR. HTLLMAN: Of the entire panel, if T
- 5 may, and that question is would the fact that Mr.
- 6 Moraga is of a different nationality than any of you
- ? have any hearing upon any decision you wight make in
- a this case?
- THE COURT: If it would, would you raise
- 10 your hands.
- 11 MR. HILLMAN: Thank you. That's the body
- 12 guestion T have.
- 13 THE COURT: Mr. Dippis, did you have any
- 14 questions you wish to ask?
- 15 MS. LTPPTS: No. your Honor.
- 16 THE COURT: The State may excreise the
- 17 first percuptory challenge.
- is MS. LIPPIS: Thank you.
- 19 Your Honor, the State would request the
- 20 Court to thank and please exquse Mr. Kaufman.
- THE COURT: Mr. Kaufman, we would thank
- 22 you for your attendance.
- MR. HAUPMAN: Thank you.
- 24 THE COURT: You are free to go home, Mr.
- 25 Faufman.

	•
1	THE CLERK: Thank you.
2	THE COURT: Will you call another name,
з	please?
4	THE CLERK: Bavid Garland Barneby.
5	DAVID GARGAND BARNEBY,
6	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
7	whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
В	noid as follows:
9	THE COURT: Mr. Barneby, do you know of
រព	any reason why you could not be a fair juror?
11	MR. BARNERY: 'No.
1 2	THE COURT: Are you acquainted with
13	anyone scated in the jury box?
1 4	MR. BARNEBY: No. I'm not.
1 5	THE COURT: Are you acquainted with Mr.
16	Moraga, the defendant?
1 7	MR. BARNERY: No, I'm nol.
18	THE COURT: Are you acquainted with
19	either of the atturneys involved in the trial?
20	MR. BARNEBY: No. I'm not.
21	THE COURT: Did you hear what I said
2.2	about the function of the Court and the function of

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PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

the jury and that the Gourt will be instructing the

MR. BARNERY:

73

2.4

2.5

jury on the law?

THE COURT: Will you follow the Court's 1 2 Tostructions on the law? MR. BARNERY: Yes, sir, T will. 3 THE COURT: Even though it might be different than what you think the law is? 5 MR. BARNERY: Yes. 6 THE COURT: Have you ever been the victim of a orime? MR. BARNERY. Yes, I have. THE COURT: What was the crime? 10 11 MR. BARNEBY: It was a house prowl burglary in 1985. 12 13 THE COURT: In Clark County? MR. BARNEBY: 14 Tes. THE COURT: Was anyone arrested? 1,5 16 MR. BARNEBY: No. 17 THE COURT: Did you report it to the authorities? 18 MR. BARNERY: Yes, T Gld. 19 20 THE COURT: Were you satisfied with the way they investigated your case? 21 22 MR. BARNERY: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Would that experience

56

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

influence your verdict in this case for or against

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cither side?

- MR. BARNEBY: I don't think so. THE COURT: Is there anything by reason 2. of the nature of the charges in this case that would 3 make it difficult for you to be fair and impartial? MR, BARNEBY: No. THE COURT: Have you ever been engaged in £. law enforcement work? 7 MR. BARNERY: No. I baven't. Ŕ THE COURT: On you have friends or q relatives that are police officers? 10 MR. BARNERY: I have had neighbors who 1 1 are court bailiffs and secret service agents. 12 THE COURT: Anything by reason of those 13 acquaintanceships that might influence your verdict 14 in this case? 15 MR. BARNEBY: No. 16 THE COURT: Do you know any of the 17 witnesses whose names were read by Ms. Lippis? 18 MR. BARNEBY: No, I don't. 19 THE COURT: How long have you lived in 20 2.1 Clark County?
- 22 MR. BARNEBY: Forty-one years.
- THE COURT: Where are you employed?
- 24 MR. BARNERY: Nevada Power.
- 25 THE COURT: What do you do there?

MR. BARNERY: I'm vice president of gower supply for Nevada Power. THE CODET: What is the extent of your formal education? MR. BARNEBY: I have a B.S. in mechanical 5 enginearing. THE COURT: Are you married? 7 8 MR. BARNEBY: Yes. THE COURT: Is your wife employed outside 9 TΩ the bome? MR. BARNEBY: No. THE COURT: Do you have children? 12 MR. BARNEBY: Yes. 1.3 14 THE COURT: Sow many? MR. BARNEBY: I have two. 15 16 THE COURT: How old, are they? MR. BARNERY: Rleven and fourteen. 17 THE COURT: Do they live with you and 18 your wife? 19 20 MR. BARNEBY: Yes, they do. THE COURT: Did you serve in the armed 21 forces? 22 23 MR. BARNEBY: Yes, I did.

58

PATSY E. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

THE COURT: What branch?

MR. BARNEBY: Army.

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THE COURT: Now long did you serve? MR. BARNERY: Three years. THE COURT: What were your duties there? MR. BARNEBY: I was an officer in the Corps of Engineers. 5 THE COURT: Have you ever been a juror ĸ hefore? 7 MR. BARNERY: No. q THE COURT: Bave you ever sued or been sued in any type of proceeding? 10 11 MR. BARNEBY: I have been involved in a number of civil cases with the power company, either 12 as a witness or involved in starting suits. THE COURT: Anything by reason of that 14 litigation that would in any way influence you in 15 this case? 16 17 MR. BARNEBY: No. 18 THE COURT: Have you ever had a personal 19 interest in the outcome of any oriminal case? MR. BARNERY: 20 No. 21 THE COURT: Did you hear what I said about the burden of proof and the presumption of 22

59

THE COURT: Do you accept those

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MR. BARNEBY: Yes.

improcence in a original case?

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- 1 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 2 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 3 said as follows:
- 4 THE COURT: Ms. Haghes, do you know of
- 5 any reason why you could not serve fairly and
- 6 impartially?
- 7 MS. HUGHES: Yes.
- 8 THE COURT: You do?
- 9 MS, HUGHES: I'm six months pregnant. I
- 10 would definitely. I have also been a victim of a
- ii sexual orime.
- 12 THE COURT: J'm going to excuse you.
- 13. Thank you and you are free to go home.
- 14 MS. HUGHES: Thank you.
- 75 THE COURT: Will you call another name
- 16 please.
- 17 THE GEERE: Glavenue Don Morgan, Jr.
- 18 CHARENCE DON MORGAN, JR.,
- 19 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 20 whole truth and nothing but the truth, tealified and
- 21 said as follows:
- 72 THE COURT: Mr. Morgan, do you know of
- 23 any reason why you could not serve fairly and
- 24 impartially?
- 25 MR. MORGAN: No. sir.

- THE COURT: No you know anyone seated in
- 2 the jury hox?
- 3 MR. MORGAN: No, I do not.
- 4 THE COURT: Do you know either of the
- 5 attorneys involved?
- 6 MR. MORGAN: No.
- 7 THE COURT: No you know Mr. Maraga, the
- 8 defeadant?
- MR. MORGAN: No.
- 10 THE COURT: Other than what you heard in
- 11 court, do you know anything about this case?
- 12 MR. MORGAN: No. sir.
- 13 THE COURT: Will you follow the Court's
- 14 Traileactions on the law?
- MR. MORGAN: Yes, slr.
- 16 THE COURT: Have you or anyone close to
- 17 you ever been the victim of a crime?
- 18 MR. MORGAN: No, sir.
- 19 THE COURT: Have you ever engaged in law
- 20 enforcement related work?
- 21 MR. MORGAN: No.
- 22 THE COURT: Do you have friends or
- 23 relatives that are police officers?
- 24 MR. MORGAN: No.
- 25 THE COURT: Do you know any of the

Theor whose names were read? MR. MORGAN: No, sic. THE COURT: How long have you lived in Э Clark County? MR. MORGAN: Three years. THE COURT: Prior to that where did you reside? MR. MORGAN: Colorado. A Ģ THE COURT: Were you employed in Calarada? 10 MR. MORGAN: Yes, sin. THE COURT: What type of employment? 12 MR. MORGAN: I was Installed for ATAT. 13 THE COURT: Where? 14 15 MR. MORGAN: Installer for ATRT. THE COURT: Where are you presently 16 17 employed? MR. MORGAN: Target. 18 THE COURT: What do you do there? 19 MR. MORGAN: I'm receiving supervisor. 20 THE COURT: Are you married? 21 MR. MORGAN: 22 Yes. 23 is your wife employed? THE COURT: MR. MORGAN. Yes, sir. 24

6.3

THE COURT: Where does she work?

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

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1	МЯ.	MORGAN:	nillard's.
. 2	THE	COURT:	Do you have children?
з	MR.	MORGAN:	Yes, sir.
4	THE	COURT	No any of them live in Glark
5	County?		
ក	MR.	MORGAN:	Yes, sir.
7	THE	COURT:	What type of employment do
В	the children ha	ve?	
S	MR.	MORGAN:	Daughter is a housewife and
1 ()	son is working	for Dese	ert Produce.
1 1	тне	COURT:	What is your formal
12	education?		
าล	МR.	MORGAN ·	Twelve years.
1 4	THE	COURT:	Mid you serve in the armed
1.5	forces?		. •
1 &	MR.	MORGAN:	Yes, sir.
1 7	тнк	COURT:	What branch?
18	MR.	MORGAN:	Const guard.
19	знт	COURT:	How long did you serve?
20	MR -	MORGAN:	Three years.
21	тне	COURT:	Have you ever served as a
22	juror before?		
23	MR.	MORGAN:	No, sir.
2.4	тне	COURT:	Have you ever sued or been
25	S0Hd7		

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3		MR. MORGAN: No. sir.
2		THE COURT: Mave you ever had a personal
3	Interest in	the outcome of any oriminal case?
4		MR. MORGAN: No. sir.
5	•	THE COURT: Mr. Billman, any questions?
ĥ		VOTE DIRE EXAMINATION
7	ву мк. иты	.MAN:
R	Q.	Mr. Morgan, did you bear the question I
ទ	asked previ	ioùsly?
10	۸.	Yes, sir.
1 1	Q.	And what would your answer be to that?
12	۸.	No, sir.
13		MR. HILLMAN: Thank you.
1 4		THE COURT: Ms. Lippis.
15		MS. LIPPIS: I have no questions, your
16	Banor.	
1 7		THE COURT: State may exercise the second
18	peremptory	challenge.
19		MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, your Honor. The
20	State would	l thank and ask to excose Mr. Tirmy.
21		THE COURT: Mr. Tirey, we do thank you
77	for your at	rtendance and you are from to go home, Mr.
2.3	Tirey.	
24		MR. TTREY: Thank you.
	•	

6.5

THE COURT: Will you half another name.

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

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1	THE CLERK: Renneth A. Novak.
2.	KENNETH A. NOVAK,
ន	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
4	whole troth and nothing but the truth, testified and
5	said as follows:
6	THE COURT: Mr. Novak, do you know of any
7	reason why you could not be a fair juror?
s	MR. NOVAE: No.
9	THE COURT: Are you acquainted with
10	anyone seated with you in the jury box?
11	MR. NOVAK: No.
12	THE COURT: Do you know either of the
13	attorneys involved?
14	MR. NOVAE: No.
1.5	THE COURT: Do you know the defendant,
16	Mr. Moraga?
17	MR. NOVAK: No.
18	THE COURT: Will you follow the Court's
19	Instructions on the law?
20	MR. NOVAK: Yes, sir.
2.1	THE COURT: Even though it might be
2.2	different than what you think the law is?
23	MR. NOVAK: Yes.
2 4	THE COURT: Have you ever been the victim
25	of a crime?

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1	мт	Ŕ.	NOVAE:	No.
a	Ti	не	COURT:	No you have any friends or
3	relations th	at	are poli	ce officers?
4	M	Ŕ.	NOVAR:	No.
5	ፓ !	нк	COURT:	Do you know any of the
6	witnesses th	aŀ	may be d	alled to testify by the
7	State?			
R	M	R.	HAVON	Wn.
9	T	HE	COURT:	Row long have you lived in
10	our community	у?		
11	м	F.	NOVAK:	Approximately five years.
12	T	нъ	COURT:	Prior in that where did you
1.3	reside?			
14	M	ห.	NOVAK:	Chicago, Tilinois.
15	τ	H E	COURT:	Were you employed back
16	the em?			-
17	м	ñ.	NOVAK:	Yes.
1 B	T	HE	court:	What type of employment?
19	М	R .	NOVAK	I worked for United Parcel
20	Service, BPS	, 4	ទេ ៤៦ ប្រវិ	០ភព្ភិក្
21	т	HE	COURT:	For UPS?
22	м	R.	NOVAR -	Yes.
23	т	HE	COURT:	Where are you presently
24	emfijoAcys			
25	м	R.	NOVAK:	3 C Penneys.

1	τ	HE COURT:	What do you do there?
7	W	TR. NOVAK-	Tim a loss prevention
3	menager.		
4	т	HE COURT:	Are you married?
5	м	IR. NOVAK:	Yes.
б	т	HE COURT:	Is your wife employed?
7	м	IR. NOVAK:	Yes.
8	т	HE COURT:	Whate does she work?
9	М	IR, NOVAK:	Barbary Coast Hotel.
1 ()	Ψ	HE COURT:	Do you have children?
1 1	M	IR. NOVAK:	Yes.
1 2	Ŧ	HE COURT:	How many7
13	ল	IR. NOVAK:	One.
1 4	Ŧ	HE COURT:	How old is the child?
15	м	IR. NOVARE	Two years old.
16	т	HE COURT:	Does the child live with you
17	and your wif	`#7	
1 8	м	R. NOVAK:	Yes, sir.
19	т	HE COURT:	What is your formal
20	education?		
2.1	м	IR. NOVAK:	Twelve years and about two
5 5	years of col	lege.	
23	т	HE COURT:	nid you serve in the armed
24	forces?		

Νú.

MR. NOVAE+

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- 1 THE COURT: Have you ever served as a
- jurar before?
- R. NOVAK: No.
- 4 THE GOURT: Have you ever sued or been
- 5 sued?
- 6 MR. NOVAK: No.
- 7 THE COURT: Have you ever had a personal
- 8 interest in any oriminal case?
- 9 MR. NOVAK: A few; the ones that I dealt
- 10 with with my company.
- 11 THE COURT: These were related to your
- 12 omployer?
- 13 MR. NOVAK: Yes.
- 14 THE COURT: Were you a witness in any of
- 15 those cases?
- 16 MR. NOVAK: Yes.
- 17 THE COURT: Did they take place in this
- 18 state or in Illinois?
- 19 MR. NOVAK: In this state, yes.
- 20 THE COURT: Anything by reason of those
- 2) trials that might in any way influence you in this
- 22 trla17
- 23 MR. NOVAK: No.
- 24 THE GOURT: Were those oriminal cases or
- 25 civil cases?

- 1 MR. NOVAK: Criminal.
 2 THE COURT: What were the charges in
- 3 those cases?
- 4 MR. NOVAK: Grand larceny, petty larceny
- 5 that's basically all.
- 5 THE COURT: You do not feel that those
- 7 rases would in any way influence your verdict in
- 8 this case?
- e MR. NOVAK: No.
- THE COURT: Abything by reason of those
- ii cases that left you with a bad feeling in general
- 12 about the oriminal justice system?
- 13 MR. NOVAK: No.
- 14 THE COURT: Or about attorneys in
- 45 general?
- 16 MR. NOVAK: No.
- 17 THE COURT: Mr. Hillman?
- 18 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
- 19 BY MR. HITTIMAN:
- Q. Mr. Novak, you beard the question T asked
- 21 before; is that correct?
- A. Yes.
- 23 Q. What would your answer be to that?
- 24 A. No.
- 25 MR. HTGGMAN: Thank you. Nothing else.

- 1 THE COURT: Miss Dippis?
- MS. LIPPIS: I have no questions.
- 3 THE COURT: The defense may exercise the
- 4 second peremptory challenge.
- 5 (Off the record discussion not reported.)
- 6 MR. SILLMAN: Now, your Honor, the
- 7 defense would thank and excuse juror number 34, Mr.
- 8 pavis.
- 9 THE COURT: Mr. Davis, we do thank you
- 10 for your attendance today. You are free to go
- 11 home.
- 12 MR. DAVIS: Thank you.
- 13 THE CLERK: Clare Arland Enapp.
- 14 CLARE ARLAND KNAPP,
- 15 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 16 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 17 said as follows:
- 16 THE COURT: You have heard the questions,
- 19 Mr. Enapp. Do you know any reason why you could not
- 20 he a fair jurne?
- 21 MR. KNAPP: Well, when my next to
- 22 youngest daughter was living at home she was
- 73 sexually assaulted.
- 24 THE COURT: Do you think that might
- 25 infinence your verdict in this case?

- 1 MR. KNAPP: † do, mir.
- 2 THE COURT: Then I'm going to excuse
- 3 you. Thank you for your attendance today, Mr.
- 4 Knapp. You are free to go home, Mr. Knapp.
- 5 MR. ENAPP: Thank you.
- 6 THE Cherk: James Reimers Marsh.
- 7 JAMES REIMERS MARSH,
- A having been first doly swarn to fell the truth, the
- 9 whole truth and nothing but the truth, tostified and
- 10 said as follows:
- THE COURT: Mr. Marsh, do you know anyone
- 12 seated in the jury box with you?
- MR. MARSH: No, sic.
- 14 THE COURT: Other than what you beard in
- 15 court, do you know anything about the case?
- 16 MR. MARSH: No, sir.
- 17 THE GOURT: Do you know either of the
- 18 attorneys involved?
- 19 MR. MARSH: No. sir.
- 20 THE COURT: On you know Mr. Moraga, the
- 21 defendant?
- 72 MR. MARSH: No, sir.
- 23 THE COURT: Will you follow the Court's
- 24 Instructions on the law?
- 25 MR. MARSH: Yes, sir.

- THE COURT: And if those Instructions are
- different than What you think the law is, will you.
- 3 set aside your own personal heliefs and follow the
- 4 Court's Tostructions?
- 5 MR. MARSH: Yes, sir.
- 6 THE COURT: Have you ever engaged in law
- 7 mulorcement related work?
- 8 MR. MARSH: No, sir.
- 9 THE COURT: Now, have you or any business
- 10 that you might have been interfested in ever involved
- 11 as a victim in a crime?
- 12 MR. MARSH: Yes, sir.
- ts THE COURT: Has it bappened a number of
- 14 times?
- 15 MR. MARSH: Yes, sir.
- THE COURT: You have a car dealership,
- 17 Mr. Marsh?
- 18 MR. MARSE: Yes, sir.
- THE COURT: And have these orimes related
- 20 to your business for the most part?
- 21 MR. MARSH: Minor vandalism primarily.
- 22 THE COURT: Have you reported these
- 23 Incidents to the police authorities?
- 24 MR. MARSH: Yes, sir.
- 25 THE COURT: Have you been satisfied in

- 1 general with the way the police have handled your
- 2 complaints7
- 3 MR. MARSH: Yes, sir.
- 4 THE COURT: Has anyone ever been arrested
- 5 on any of these occasions?
- 6 MR. MARSH: Yes, sir.
- 7 THE COURT: Did those matters up to trial
- 8 If you know?
- 9 MR. MARSH: I don't believe so. I
- 10 believe they were plea bargained.
- THE COURT: Do you think those
- 12 expectances might in any way influence your verdict
- 13 to this case?
- 14 MR. MARSH: T wouldn't think no.
- 15 THE COURT: Are you acquainted with any
- 15 law enforcement officers?
- 17 MR. MARSH: No, sir.
- 18 THE COURT: Do you know any of the
- 19 witnesses whose names were read?
- 20 MR. MARSH: No, sir.
- 71 THE COURT: How long have you resided in
- 22 Clark County?
- 23 MR. MARSH: Nineteen years.
- 24 THE COURT: And would you tell us the
- 25 nature of your employment or husiness?

1	Α.	Tim self-am	ployed automotive.
2		THE COURT:	How long have you engaged in
3	that busine	esa?	
4		MR, MARSH:	Sinne T arrived here in 171.
5		THE COURT:	Are you married?
6	•	MR. MARSH:	No, sir.
7		THE COURT:	Have you ever been married?
ន	•	MR. MARSH:	No, sir.
9		тия сонят:	Did you serve in the armed
1 ()	forces?	• •	·
11		MR. MARSH:	TER, SIr,
1 2		THE COURT:	What branch?
13		MR, MARSH:	Army two years.
14		THE COURT:	What is your formal
15	education?	,	
1 &		MR. MARSH:	Well, I got thrown out of
17	college ay	third year.	So I guess that some it op.
18		THE COURT:	Have you ever been a jurur
19	before?		
20		MR. MARSH:	Yes, sic.
21		THE COURT:	Bow many times?
2.2		MR. MARSH:	Twice.
23		тне сопят:	Were those criminal or civil
24	cases?		
25		MH. MARSH:	One of mach.

- 1 THE COURT: Did each of those juries
- 2 reach a verdint?
- 3 MR. MARSH: Yes, sir, they did.
- 4 THE COURT: What was the charge in the
- 5 criminal dase?
- 6 MR. MARSE: MUTGET.
- THE COURT: Did anything happen during
- B wither one of those trials that might in any way.
- 9 laftuence your thinking in this trial for or against
- to cither side?
- MR. MARSH: No, sir.
- 12 THE COURT: Have you been a party to any
- 13 libigation?
- 14 MR. MARSH: Yes, sir.
- 15 THE COURT: Anything by reason of those
- 16 litigations that might in any way infinence your
- 17 veedlet in this case?
- 18 MR. MARSH: No. sir.
- 19 THE COURT: Ware those generally
- 20 litigations based upon business dealings, things of
- 21 That nature?
- 22 MR. MARSH: That's currect,
- 23 THE COURT: Do any of those or did any of
- 24 those cases leave you with a had feeling about the
- 25 judicial system?

- 1 MR. MARSH. No. sir.
- 2 THE COURT: Have you ever had a personal
- 3 interest in the outcome of any oriminal case other
- 4 than those vandalism cases you spoke of?
- 5 MR. MARSH: No. sir.
- **Б** THE COURT: Do you accept those
- 7 principles that I have mentioned regarding the
- 8 burden of proof and the presumption of innunerous?
- 9 MR. MARSH: Absolutely.
- THE COURT: Mr. Hillman.
- 11 MR. BILLMAN: Thank you, Judge.
- 12 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
- 13 BY MR. HILLMAN:
- 14 Q. Mr. Marsh, would the fact that Mr. Moraga
- 15 is of a different ethnic background when you effect
- 16 your deliberations in any way?
- 17 A. No, sir.
- is MR. HILLMAN: Thank you. Nothing else.
- 19 THE COURT: MA. Lippie?
- 20 MS. GIPPIS: Thank you, Judge.
- 21 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
- 22 BY MS. TIPPTS:
- 23 Q. Mr. Marsh, the two juries that you surved
- 24 on, without stating your verdicts, were the jurous
- 25 able to agree on an upinion?

- A. Yes, they were.
- MS. GTPPTS: Thank you, sir. Nothing
- 5 further.
- 4 THE COURT: State may exercise the third
- 5 peremptory challenge.
- 8 Ms. LIPPIS: Your Honor, the State would
- 7 thank and ask the Court to excuse Mrs. Pucci.
- a THE COURT: Mrs. Pucci, we would thank
- 9 you for your attendance. You are free to go home.
- tO THE CLERK: Gerre Lee Pittenger.
- 11 GERRY REE PITTENGER,
- 12 having been first duly swarn to tell the truth, the
- is whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and .
- 14 said as follows:
- 15 THE COURT: Mr. Pittenger, having heard
- 16 the questions we have been asking, do you know of
- 37 any reason why you could not be a fair and impartial
- 18 jurne?
- 19 MR. PITTENGER: No.
- 20 THE COURT: Do you know anyone seated in
- 21 the jury box?
- 22 MR. PITTENGER: No.
- 73 THE COURT: Other than what you heard in
- 24 court this morning, do you know anything about this
- 25 case?

7 A

- MR, PITTENGER: Nυ. 1 THE COURT: Are you acquainted with Ms. Lippin, who is the deputy district attorney? MR. PITTENGER: No. 81r. THE COURT: Are you acquainted with Mr. Hillman, who is the defendant's attorney? ត MR. PITTENGER: No. Air. 7 THE COURT: Do you know Mr. Muraya, the 8 Befrendant? MR. PITTENGER: No. Air. 10 THE COURT: Will you follow the Court's 11 Instructions on the law? 12 MR. PITTENGER: I beg your pardou? 13 THE COURT: Will you follow the Coort's 14 Instructions on the law? 1.5 MR. PITTENGER: Yes. 15 THE COURT: If the Court's Instructions 17 on the law are different than what you think the law 18 is, will you have any problem setting aside your 19 personal beliefs in following the Court's 20
- 21 Instructions?
- oo MR. PITTENGER: No. 8ir.
- 28 THE COURT: No you have any bearing
- 24 impairment? Do you have a problem hearing?
- 25 MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir.

- THE COURT: Do you wear a hearing aid? MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir. Are you wearing it today? -3 THE COURT: MR. PITTENGER: No, I forgot them. Surry. THE COURT: If you are schedied, will you 6 bring your hearing aid with you? MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir. B THE COURT: Are you having any problems Ģ understanding we now? 1.0 MR. PITTENGER: No., 1 1 THE COURT: We are in a room that is --12 it's -- the admistics are just desadful and we all 13 recognize that and if any of you bave any problem 14 hearing me or the attorneys or witnesses, just raise 1.5 your hand, if you would, as an indication so we cap 16 the assured that everyone hears what is going on. 17 Have you ever been the victim of a 18 Grime" 1 7 MR. PITTENGER: Our home was burglarized 20 about four years ago. 21 THE COURT: Was that in Clark County? 2.2
- 23 MR. PITTENGÉR: Yes, sir.
- 24 THE COURT: Did you report it to the
- 25 authorities?

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1	MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir.
2	THE COURT: Was anyone arrested?
s	MR. PITTENGER: No.
Δ	THE COURT: Were you satisfied with the
ឥ	way they handled your case?
ñ	MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir.
7	THE COURT: Would that experience
я	influence your verdict in this case?
٩	MR. PITTENGER: No.
10	THE COURT: Are you acquainted with any
11	police officers?
1 2	MR. PITTENGER: No, sir.
1.3	THE COURT: To you know any of the
1.4	witheses whose names were read by the district
1.5	atturney?
16	MR. PTTTENGER: No.
17	THE COURT: How long have you lived in
រន	តាម។ កាយសម្រេចប្រើប្រ
19	MR. PITTENGER: Forty years.
20	THE COURT: Are you employed?
7 1	MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir.
2.2	THE COURT: Where do you work?

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THE GOURT: What do you do there?

MR. PITTENGER: I work for Reynolds

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

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MR. PITTENGER: I'm an electrician. 1 THE COURT: Are you married? MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir. THE COURT: IS your wife employed? MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Where does she work? MR. PITTENGER: She works for Whiting R Brothers. THE COURT: Do you have children? 9 MR. PITTENGER: Two. 10 THE COURT: Do they live in Clark 1 1 County? 12 MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir. THE COURT: What type of employment do 14 the children have? 15 MR. PITTENGER: I have one son that works 16 17 for Whiting Brothers and one son that's in a peluting basiness. 18 THE COURT: What is your formal 19 enucation? 20 2.1 MR. PITTENBER: High school. THE COURT: Did you serve in the armed 22 forces? 23 MR. PITTENGER: No, sir. 24

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THE COURT: Have you ever served as a

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- 1 Jurar before?2 MR
 - MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir.
- 3 THE COURT: How many times?
- 4 MR. PITTENGER: It was on a federal grand
- 5 jury and I was on a federal court trial jury.
- 6 THE COURT: How long ago was the federal
- 7 court trial?
- MR. PITTENGER: About four years ago.
- THE COURT: Do you remember if it was a
- 10 oriminal case or civil case?
- 11 MR, PITTENGER: It was a criminal case.
- 12 THE COURT: Did that Jury reach a
- 13 verdicts
- 14 MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir.
- 15 THE COURT: Did anything happen during
- 16 that trial that might somehow influence your
- 17 thinking in this trial?
- 18 MR. PITTENGER: No. alr.
- 19 THE COURT: Have you ever sued or been
- 20 sned in any type of proceeding?
- 21 MR. PITTENGER: No. 812.
- 27 THE COURT: Have you ever had a personal
- 23 lutterest in the outcome of any criminal case?
- MR. PITTENGER: No. air.
- 25 THE COURT: Do you accept the principles

- i that I have alluded to previously regarding the
- 2 burden of proof and the presumption of innocease?
- 3 MR. PITTENGER: Yen, Blr. 1
- 4 THE COURT: Do you think you can be fair
- 5 to both sides?
- 6 MR. PITTENGER: Yes, sir.
- 7 THE COURT: The defense may exercise the
- 8 third peremptory challenge.
- 9 MR. HILLMAN: Thank you.
- 10 Your Honor, the defense would thank and
- 11 excuse juror number 31, Ms. Roeller.
- 12 THE COURT: Ms. Roeller, we do thank you
- 13 for your attendance and you are free to go home.
- 14 MS. ROEGLER: Thank you.
- 15 TRE COURT: Please call another name.
- 16 THE CLERK: Eric Scott Metz.
- 117 ERIC SCOTT METS,
 - 18 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 19 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 20 said as follows:
- 23 THE COURT: Mr. Metz, do you know of any
- 72 reason why you could not be a fair and impartial
- 23 jurar?
- 24 MR. METE: No.
- 25 THE COURT: Do you know anyone seated

- 1 with you?
- 2 MR, METE: No.
- 3 THE COURT: Do you know anything about
- 4 this case other than what heard in court?
- 6 MR. METE: No.
- 6 THE COURT: Are you acquainted with
- 7 either of the attorneys involved?
- 8 MR. METE: I have seen the defendant's
- 9 attorney, but I don't know who he is.
- 10 THE COURT: Where do you think you saw
- 11 him?
- 12 MR. METH: In court, because I have been
- 13 In hope before.
- 14 THE COURT: Why have you been in court
- 15 before?
- 16 MR. METS: I had criminal cases a lung
- 17 ប់គេ១ agn.
- 18 THE COURT: Wore you a defendant in those
- 19 CARCRY
- 20 MR. METE: Yes.
- 2) THE COURT: What were the charges in
- 72 those cases, Mr. Metx?
- 23 MR. METC: Conspiracy to commit theft on
- 24 a vending machine.
- 25 THE COURT: Did those matters go to a

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- 1 trial?
- 2 MR. METS: No, they didn's. It was a
- 3 plea bargain.
- 4 THE COURT: How long ago was that?
- 5 MR. METD: A couple years I think, about
- 6 a year, a year or two. "
- 7 THE COURT: Are you on probation?
- A MR. METE: Yes.
- 9 THE COURT: Do you think it would be
- 10 difficult for you to be a fair and impartial jurne
- in this case and do justice to both sides?
- 12 MR. METT: No.
- 13 THE COURT: Do you have any ill feelings
- 14 about the criminal justice system?
- 15 MR. METD: Not at all. 1
- 16 THE COURT: Do you have any 111 feelings.
- 17 about the District Attorney's office?
- 18 MR. METS: No.
- 19 THE COURT: Or about defense attornoys?
- 20 MR. METE: No.
- 21 THE COURT: Will you follow the Court's
- 72 Instructions on the law?
- 23 MR. METS: Yes.
- 24 THE COURT: Have you ever been the victim
- 25 of a crime?

1	MR, METER NO.
2	THE COURT: Has Mr. Hillman ever been
3	your attorney?
4	MR. METE: No.
· 5	THE COURT: Are you acquainted with any
ก	law enforcement officers?
7	MR. METZ: No.
a	THE COURT: Police officers will be
ä	testifying in this case, Mr. Metz. Do you think a
10	police officer's testinony is more or less
1 1	believable either way because he's a police
1 2	officer7
1.3	MR. METE: No.
1 4	THE COURT: Have you ever had any had
3.6	experience with any law enforcement officer?
16	MR. MET2: No.
17	THE COURT: Do you know any of the
18	witnesses whose names were read?
19	MR. METT: NO.
20	THE COURT: How long have you lived in
21	Clark County?
2,2.	MR. METE: Twenty-two years.
23	THE COURT: How far bove you gone in
24	school?

Graduated from high school.

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- t here in this community?

 2 MR. METD: Yes, I do.
- 3 THE COURT: What type of employment does
- 4 your father have?
- 5 MR. MRTW: He isn't. My mother works at
- 6 Circus Circus. My father is deceased.
- 7 THE COURT: Did he die of natural
- 8 canses?
- 9 MR. MRTZ: Heart attack.
- THE COURT: Do you have brothers and
- 11 sisters living here?
- 12 MR. METS: Yes, T do.
- THE COURT: How many?
- 14 MR. METC: I have a brother. Be's 25 and
- 15 he works on Target Sports.
- 16 THE COURT: Do you have a sister also?
- T7 MR. METH: No.
- 18 THE COURT: Have you ever been a jurge
- 19 before?
- 20 MR. METS: 'Yes.
- 21 THE COURT: How long ago was 11?
- 22 MR. MRTD: About two or three years.
- 23 THE COURT: Two or Phree years ago? Was
- 24 it in Glack Gounty?
- 25 MR. META: Yes, Bir.

A 9

THE COURT: Was it a civil or criminal 1 2 case? It was a criminal case. MR. METH: THE COURT: What was the charge in that 5 CASE? MR. METE: It was an assault, socurity 6 7 quard from a hotel supposedly assaulted a patron. THE COURT: Was that a criminal case or R civil case, were they seeking money damages in that q 1.0 case? MR. MRTR: Yeah. 11 THE COURT: That probably was a civil 12 case, Mr. Metz. How many jurdes were in the jury 13 box with you, do you remember? 14 15 MR. METE: There was 12 of hs. THE COURT: Without telling me what the 16 17 verdict was, dld that jury reach a verdict? MR. METE: Yes, they did. 18 THE COURT: Did anything bappen during 19 that I rial that might in any way influence your 20 thinking in this trial? 21 MR. METC: No. 72 THE COURT: You had the one prior 23

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PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

Yes.

conspiracy charge, is that correct, --

MR. METE:

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THE COURT - YES.	a r
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THE COURT: In you think you can be fair	2 L
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- t this case, so I'm guing to excuse you, Mr. Metz. We
- 2 do thank you for your attendance today and you are
- 3 free to go home.
- 4 THE CHERK: Janet Carol Segue.
- 5 JANET CAROL SEGUR,
- a baving been first duly sword to tell the truth, the
- 7 whole leath and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 8 said as follows:
- 9 THE COURT: Ms. Segur, do you know of any
- 10 reason why you could not be a fair and impartial
- 11 juror in this case?
- 12 MS. SEGUR: Yes. By looking at him, he
- 13 reminds me of Charles Manson. I'm very serious.
- 14 THE COURT: I'm going to excuse you.
- ts Ms. Segur: Thank you.
- THE COURT: You are free to go home.
- 17 Thank you, Ms. Segur.
- 18 Will you call another name, please?
- 19 THE CLERK: College Marie Mooney.
- 20 COLLERN MARTE MOONEY,
- 21 having been first duly sworn to fell the truth, the
- 22 whole trath and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 23 said as follows:
- 24 THE COURT: Ms. Madney, do you know of
- 25 any reason why you could not serve fairly and

- 1 impartially?
- MS. MOONEY: No.
- 3 THE COURT: At this time, we are going to
- 4 take our break for lunch. We will resome at 1:30,
- 5 ladies and gentlemen.
- 6 Now, at each admonition or at each
- 7 adjournment, it's my duty to admonish the jury that
- B you must not discuss this case among yourselves or
- 9 with anyone else. You must not read, watch, or
- 10 listen to any news, should there he any news, at the
- 31 trial and you must not form or express any opinions
- 12 concerning any subject connected with the trial
- 13 until the case is finally submitted to the jury.
- 14 Also, ladies and gentlemen, you will be
- 15 areing the attorneys out in the hallway perbaps.
- 16 Ms. Lippis and Mr. Hillman will not be engaging
- 17 members of the jury panel in conversations. The
- 18 reason being that they, as altorneys, are governed
- 19 by certain rules that apply to their profession and
- 20 during the course of the trial, it just would not be
- 21 proper for the attorneys to be engaging members of
- 22 the jury in social conversations.
- 73 Now we will resume at 1:30, ladies and
- 24 gentlemen, and gather downstairs in the jury room
- 25 where you were earlier this morning and just walt

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- there for my hailiff to bring you up to court. We
- 2 will resume at 1:30.
- a (Off the record at 11:55 a.m. and hack on
- 4 the record at 1:35 p.m.)
- 5 THE COURT: We will resume with the Court
- 6 examining Ms. Mooney.
- 7 Ms. Mooney, you indicated you thought you
- 8 could be a fair and impartial juror, I believe, is
- 9 that correct?
- 10 MS. MOONEY: Yes.
- 11 THE COURT: Do you know anyone seated in
- 12 the jury box?
- 13 MS. MOONEY: No, T do not.
- 14 THE COURT: Are you acquainted with any
- is of the participants in the trial, the attorneys or
- 16 the defendant Mr. Moraga?
- 17 MS. MOONEY: No, I'm not.
- 18 THE COURT: Will you follow the Court's
- 19 Instructions on the law?
- 20 MS. MOONEY: Yes, T will.
- 21 THE GOURT: Have you ever been the victim
- 22 of a orime?
- 23 MS. MOONEY: No. I have not.
- 24 THE GOURT: Do you have friends or
- 25 relatives, if you know, that have been victimized?

ι	MS. MOONEY: Yes, T do.
2	THE COURT: Who would that be?
ភ	MS. MOONEY: My parents got their house
4	broke into just a couple months ago.
5	THE COURT: Was anyone arrested?
6	MS. MOONEY: No.
7	THE COURT: Would that experience that
8	they encountered in any way influence your verdict
9	in this case?
10	MS. MOONEY: No, it would not.
11	THE COURT: Are you acquainted with any
1 2	law enforcement officers?
13	MS, MOONEY: No, Tim not.
1 4	THE COURT: Is there anything by reason
1.5	of the nature of the charges in this case that would
16	make it difficult for you to be fair and impactial?
17	MS, MOONEY: No.
1.8	THE COURT: To you know any of the
19	witnesses the State intends to call?
2.0	MS. MOONEY: No. T do not.
21	THE COURT: How long have you resided in
2.2	Glack Gonnty?

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THE COURT. Prior to that, where did you

FATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MS. MOONEY: For eight years.

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MS. MOONEY: New Orleans, Louisiana. 1 THE COURT: Were you employed there? MS. MOONEY: No, I was not. Are you presently employed? THE COURT! MS. MOONEY: No, Tim not. THE COURT: Are you married? Б MS. MOONEY: Yes, I am. 7 THE COURT: Where is your husband A employed? 9 MS. MODNEY: He's employed at Sigo System 1.0 Incorporated. He is an electrician. 11 THE COURT: Do you have children? 12 MS. MOONEY: No. I don't. 13 THE COURT: Bid you serve in the armed 14 15 forces? MS. MOONEY: No, I have not. 16 THE COURT: What is the extent of your 17 formal education? 18 MS. MOONEY: Tenth grade. 1.9 THE COURT: Have you ever served as a 2.0 jaror before? 21 MS. MOONEY. No. I have not. 55 THE CODET: Have you ever sued or been 23 sund in any type of litigation? . 2.4

96

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MS. MOONEY: No, I have not.

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- THE COURT: Have you ever had personal interest or private interest in any criminal case? 2 MS. MOONEY: No. 3 THE COURT: Questions, Mr. Hillman? MR. HIBEMAN: No questions, Judge. 5 THE COURT: Ms. Lippis. Б MR. STPPIS: No, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: The State may exercise the fourth peremptory challenge. 9 10 MS. LIPPIS: Your Bonor, at this time, the State would waive its fourth peremptory 11 12 challenge. THE COURT: The defense may exercise the 1.3 14 foorth percomptory challenge. MR. BILLMAN. Could we approach the 15 beach, your Honor? 1 6 THE COURT: Yes. 17 (Off the record discussion not reported.) 18 THE COURT: The defense may exercise the 19 fourth peremptory challenge. 20 MR. HILLMAN: Your Honor, the defense 21 would thank and excuse juror number 57, Mr. 22
- 28 Caudill.
- 24 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Gaudill, for
- 25 your attendance today and you are free to go bome.

- THE CLERK: Boward L. Tobler, 1 2 HOWARD L. TOBLER, having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the 3 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said as follows:. THE COURT: Mr. Tobler, it gets ñ 7 repetitive, but we have to ask these questions. R you know anyone seated with you? MR, TOBLER' No, I don't. 3.0 THE COURT: So you know wither of the attorneys involved? 11 12 MR TORLER: No. 13 THE COURT: Do you know Mr. Moraga, the Sinabneleb 14 MR. TOBLES: No. 1.5 15 THE COURT: Do you know of any reason why 17 you could not be fair and impartial? MR. TORGER: No. 1 R THE COURT: Will you follow the Court's 19 Instructions on the law? 20 2.1 MR. TOBLER: Yes. THE COURT: Even though it might be
- 22
- different than what you think the law is or should 2.3
- be? 74
- 2.5 MR. TOBLES: Yes, sir.

- 1 THE COURT: Have you ever been the vintim
- 2 of a crime?
- s MR. TOBLER: No.
- 4 THE COURT: No you have anyone close to
- 5 you that has been vintimized?
- 6 MR. TOBLER: I have a niece that was a
- 7 victim of a hit and run.
- 8 THE COURT: Would that in any way
- 9 influence you in this case?
- 10 MR. TOBLER: No, the person came back a
- 11 couple bours later.
- 12 THE COURT: Do you have friends or
- 13 relatives that are pulice officers?
- 14 MR. TOBLER: I have some acqualntances,
- 15 friends.
- 16 THE COURT: Are they with the
- 17 Metropolitan Police Department?
- 18 MR. TOBLER: Yes.
- 19 THE COURT: Were any of those friends or
- 20 acquaintances on the list of witnesses that Ms.
- 21 Lippis read?
- 22 MR. TOBLER: No.
- 23 THE COURT: Anything by reason of your
- 24 acquaintanceship with those officers that might be
- 25 difficult for you to judge the credibility of

1	officers?
2.	MR. TOBLER: No.
ន	THE COURT: Do you know any of those
4	witnesses whose names were read?
5	MR. TOBLER: No.
Б	THE COURT: How long have you resided in
7	Clark County?
А	MR. TORKER: Thirty-two years.
9	THE COURT: Where are you employed?
1 0	MS. TOBLER: Falcon Homes.
1 1	THE COURT: What do you do there?
1 2	MR. TOBLER: I'm vice prosident of
1 A	fluance.
14	THE COURT: What is your education?
1.5	MR. TOBLER: I have a B.S. in husiness
16	administration.
17	THE COURT: Are you married?
18	MR. TOBLER: Yes.
19	THE COURT: In your wife employed?
5 O	MR. TOBLER: No.
21	THE COURT: Do you have children?
22	MR. TOBLER: Yes.
23	THE COURT: How many?
S 4	MR. TOBLER: Four,
2.5	THE COURT: How old is the oldest child?

MR. TOBLER: Nine. 1 THE COURT: Do all the children live with 7 you and your wife? 3 MR. TOBLER: Yes. THE COURT: Did you serve in the armed 1000000 MR. TOBLER: No. 7 THE COURT: Have you ever served as a R Jurar hefore? 1.0 MR. TORLER: No. THE COURT: Have you ever been called to 1 1 be a juror hefore and gotten as far as the jury box 12 and then excused? 13 MR. TOBLER: No. THE COURT: Have you ever sued or been 1.5 sued? 1.6 MR. TOBLER: No. 17 THE COURT: Have you ever had any personal interest to the outcome of any ociminal 19 CASE? 20 MR. TOBLER: No. 21 - THE COURT: Do you accept those 2.2 principles that I mentioned earlier regarding the 23

101

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

barden of proof and the presumption of innocence is

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a criminal case?

1	MR. TOBLER: Yes.
2	THE COURT: Questions, Mr. Hillman?
3	MR. HILLMAN. No questions, your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Ms. Lippis7
ត	MS. LIPPIS: No questions, your Honor.
ĸ	THE COURT: State may exercise the fifth
7	្ត ក្រុមស្សាស្ត្រព្រះស្មាធិប្រាស់
я	MS. LIPPIS: The State would waive its
9	fifth peremptory challeage.
1 0	THE COURT: The defense may exercise the
11	fifth peremptory challenge.
12	MR. HILLMAN: Your Bonor, the defense
13	would thank and excuse jurur number 45, Mr. Marsh.
1 4	THE COURT: Mr. Marsh, we thank you for
1.5	your attendance today.
1 ត	Gall another name, please.
17	THE CLERK: Debra Robinson.
18	DEBRA JUNE ROBINSON,
: a	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
20	whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
? ī	said as follows:
22	THE COURT: Ms. Robinson, do you know of
2.3	any reason why you could out be a fair juror?
24	MS. ROBINSON: No. 1 don't.
2.5	THE COURT: Do you know anyone seated in

- 1 the Jury box?
- 2 MS. ROBINSON: No.
- 3 THE COURT: No you know Mr. Maraga, the
- 4 defendant?
- 5 MS. ROBINSON: No, I do not.
- 6 THE COURTS Do you know Mr. Hillman, his
- 7 Attorney?
- 8 MS. ROBINSON: No.
- 9 THE COURT: Do you know Ms. Lippis?
- 10 MS. ROBINSON: No.
- 11 THE COURT: Of the District Attorney's
- 12 office?
- 13 Will you follow the Court's Instructions
- 14 incoming law?
- 15 MS. ROBINSON: Yes, T will.
- 16 THE COURT: Do you have friends or
- 17 relatives that are police officers?
- 18 MS. ROBINSON: No, I don't.
- 19 THE COURT: Have you or anyone close to
- 20 you ever been the victim of a crime?
- 21 MS. ROBINSON: Yes. T have.
- 22 THE COURT: What was the origin?
- 23 MS, ROBINSON: Our son to an attempted
- 24 murder.
- 25 THE COURT: Was it the same incident?

- MS. ROBINSON: Yes. THE COURT: Could you tell me a little hit more about the details? З MS. ROBINSON: My ex-husband what me in the back of the head with a .22 rifle and then while 5 I was at the hospital, he came back and set my 6 mother's boose on fire. 7 Я THE COURT: How long ago did this happen? 10 MS. ROBINSON: Almost five years ago. THE COURT: Have you fully recovered? 11 MS. ROBINSON: Yes, I have. 12 THE COURT: Was there a trial, jury 13 trial? 14 1.5 MS. ROBINSON: Not a jury trial, no. THE COURT: Was he arrested? 16 17 MS. ROBINSON: He gave himself up. 18 THE COURT: To you know what happened to 19 the case? MS. ROBINSON: He pleaded guilty and he 20 was sent to prison for six years.
- THE COURT: Did that came in any way. 2.5 leave a had feeling with you about the crimical
- 24 Justice Hystem?

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MS. ROBINSON: With that particular case, 25

104

- 1 yes.
- 2 THE COURT . Do you think that that might
- 3 somehow carry over into this case and is some way be
- 4 a problem for you in this case as and when I say
- 5 problem --
- 6 MS. ROBINSON: No.
- 7 THE COURT: -- I mean with you being a
- B fair and impartial juror?
- 9 MS. ROBINSON: No, because this has
- 10 nothing to do with my life.
- 11 THE COURT: Would it have any impact on
- 12 the way you would receive the Instructions on the
- 13 law, for example, that the Court might give you?
- MS. ROBINSON: No.
- 15 THE COURT: "Did you have any feelings
- 16 then about the District Attorney's office, adverse
- 17 feelings about the District Attorney's office the
- 18 way they handled the case?
- MS. ROBINSON: No. they did a real good
- 20 job.
- 21 THE COURT: What about the police
- 22 department? Did you have any feelings about them at
- 23 that time?
- 24 MS. ROBINSON: NO.
- 25 THE COURT: What about -- strike that.

hid your former husband have an attorney 1 appointed for him, do you know? 2 MS. ROBINSON: Yes. THE COURT: Was it the public defendents office --5 MS. ROBINSON: I ~~ THE COURT: -- if you know. MS. ROBINSON: Tassame. I don't know erally. THE COURT: Do you have any feelings 10 about defense attorneys in criminal cases? 11 MS, ROBINSON: No. 12 THE COURT: Adverse feelings? 13 MS. ROBINSON: Huh-uh. 14 THE COURT: Is your bushand still in 1.5 jail, in prison? 1 5 MS. ROBINSON: Yes, he is. . 17 THE COURT: Have you received any 18 correspondence from your husband since he has been 19 in perison? 20 MS. RORINSON: All the Lime. 21 THE COURT: Are they threatening? 22 MS. ROBINSON: No. 23 THE COURT: Has he said anything to you 2.4

108

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

in this correspondence or has anything developed

since his imprisonment that might somehow have an impact on your thinking in this case? 2 MS. ROBINSON: No. 3 THE COURT: Anything by reason of the nature of the charges in this case that would make 5 ir difficult for you to be fair and impartial? ĥ MS. ROBINSON: Not at all. 7 THE COURT: To you know any of those Я persons whose names were read as witnesses? 9 10 MS. ROBINSON: No. I dog!t. THE COURT: How long have you lived in 11 Glark County? 12 MS. ROBINSON: A year and a ball. 13 THE COURT: Prior to that, where did you 1 4 11007 15 MS. ROBINSON: Michigan. 16 THE COURT: Did this inclident that you 17 related, did that take place in Michigan? 18 MS. ROBINSON: Yes, it did. 19 THE COURT: When you were living in 2.0 Michigan, were you employed there? 21 MS. ROBINSON: No. I was not. 5.5

107

THE COURT: Are you presently employed?

THE COURT: What type of employment does

No. I'm a homemaker.

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MS. ROBINSON:

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your husband have? MS. ROBINSON: He works at Gold Bond Ide 2 Cream Corporation. He is a parts purchaser there. 3 THE COURT: Do you have children? MS. ROBINSON: Yes, I do, three. 5 THE COURT: Are they by this present marriage? 7 MS. ROBINSON: One is. Я THE COURT: And two by the former 9 marriage? 1.0 MS. ROBINSON: Right. 1 7 THE COURT: How old are the children? 12 MS. ROBINSON: Seven, four, and two and a 13 half. 15 THE COURT: In all three children live with you and your husband? 16 MS. ROBINSON: Yes, they do. 17 18 THE COURT: What is your education? Ms. ROBINSON: Tenth grade. 1.9 THE COURT: Did you serve in the armed 2021 forcee? MS ROBINSON: No.

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- 22
- 23 THE COURT: Have you ever been called for
- jury doty before? 24
- No, 1 haven'l. 2.5 MS. ROBINSON:

108

1	THE COURT: Have you over soed or been
3.	sued?
3	MS. ROBINSON: I have sued before.
4	THE COURT: Tell we something about that,
5	what happened in that case?
6	MS. ROBINSON: My daughter who is seven
7	now, when she was two, she fell in a place of
ä	business back in Michigan and severely out her head
9	and I shed for damages on that.
10	THE COURT: Did that go to a jury or was
1 1	it settle3?
1.2	MS. ROBINSON: It was settled out of
13	$\cos n r t$,
1.4	THE COURT: Would that experience to any
1.5	way influence your verdict in this case?
16	MS. ROBINSON. No.
17	THE COURT: Have you ever had a personal
18	interest in the nutcome of any criminal case except
13	the one case you related by your exchashand?
20	MS. ROBINSON: No, I haven't.
21	THE COURT: Mr. Hillman?
22	MR. HILLMAN: No questions, your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Ms. Gippis?
74	MS. LIPPIS: No questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: The State may exercise the

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25

- sixth peremptory challenge.
- MS. LIPPIS: The State would waive its
- sixth peremptory challenge.
- 4 THE COURT: The defense may exercise its
- 5 sixth challenge.
- 6 MR. HTLLMAN: Your Honor, the defende
- 7 would thank and excuse jurar 52, Mes. Rollinson.
- 3 THE COURT: Mrs. Robinson, we thank you
- 9 for your attendance today and you are free to go
- 10 home.
- 11 MS. ROBINSON: Thank you.
- 12 THE GLERK: Monlyne Cole.
- 13 MONTQUE L. CODE,
- 14 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 15 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 15 said as follows:
- 17 THE COURT: Mrs. Cole, you have heard all
- 18 these questions we have been asking. Do you know of
- 19 any reason why you could not serve fairly?
- 20 MS. GOLE: No, sie.
- 21 THE COURT: Do you know either of the
- 22 attorneys involved?
- 73 MS. COLE: No, I don't.
- 24 THE COURT: Do you know the defendant?
- 25 MS. COLE: No, I dun't.

THE COURT: Do you know anyone that's seated with you in the jury hox? MS. COLE: No, I don't. 3 THE COURT: Do you know anything about this case other than what you heard in court today? MS. CODE: No. T dun't. THE COURT: Old you hear what I said 7 R about the function of the jury and the function of the Court? 10 MS. COLE: Yes, I dld. 1 1 THE COURT: Will you follow the Court's lastructions on the law? 12 1.3 MS. COLE: Yes. THE COURT: Have you or anyone close to 14 1.5 you ever been the victim of a orime? MS. COLE: I have. 16 THE COURT! What is the arime? 17 18 MS. GOLE: Altempted sexual assault. THE COURT: How long ago was this? 19 20 MS. COLE: About 46 years ago. 21 THE COURT: Was it in Clark County? MS. COLE: Yes, it was. 2.2 THE COURT: Was anyone arrested? 23 MS. COLE: No, they weren't. 24

111

THE COURT: Did you know the person?

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1	MS. COLE: No. T didn't.
2	THE COURT: Now, the defendant in this
а	case has nimilar charges against him in this case.
4	no you think that would pose a problem for you?
5	MS. COLE: No. T don't.
6	THE COURT: Were you injured in that
7	attempt7
я	MS. COLE: No, just very frightened.
9	THE COURT: How ald were you at the
1 ()	time?
1 1	MS. COLE: Fourteen.
12	THE COURT: Where did it take place?
13	MS. COLE: To our home.
14	THE COURT: In Nevada?
1.5	MS. COLR: Yes, in Clark County.
1.6	THE COURT: Were you satisfied with the
17	way the police handled your investigation?
18	MS. COLE: Veah, they did the hest they
1.9	could.
20	THE COURT - Did you suffer any permanen
21	injury or damage?

THE COURT: Psychological or physical?

MS. COLE: Just afraid for a long time,

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MS. COLE: No.

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2.5

but that's all.

1		THE	COURT:	Are you employed outside the
2	home 7			
3		MS.	COLR	No, sir.
4		тне	COURT:	Where is your husband
5	employed?			
б		MS.	COLE:	Nevada Prefab Engineers.
7		THE	COURT:	Do you have children?
R		MS.	GGTE	Yes, I do.
9		THE	COURT	How many?
10		MS.	CODE:	Three.
11		THE	COURT:	How old is the oldest?
1.2		MS.	COLE:	Thirteen.
13		тне	COURT:	Do all three children live
1 4	with you a	nd ye	าแระโกเลโ	band?
1.6		MS.	3,100	Yes, they do,
a r		THE	COURT:	fild you serve to the armed
17	forces?			
1 8		MS.	COLE:	No, I did not.
19		тня	GOURT:	What is your formal
20	education?			
21		MS.	COLE:	Righ school and sboot six
22	months col	រិកពួច	equiva	lency.
2.3		тне	COURT:	Have you over been a jorur
24	brfure?			

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MS. COLE: No. I have not.

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1	THE COURT: Have you over been a party in
2	any lawsuit?
3	MS. COLE: No, I haven't.
4	THE COURT: Have you ever had personal
5	interest in the nulcome of any oriminal case?
6	MS. COLE: No.
7	THE COURT: Mr. Hillman?
R	MR. BITTIMAN: No questions.
9,	MS. htpp://www.sir.
10	THE COURT: The State may exercise the
iı	seventh persuptory challenge.
12	MS. LIPPIS: State would waive lis
13	meventh challenge.
14	TRE COURT: The defease may useralse.
1.5	MR. HILLMAN: Your Honor, the defense
រត	would thank and excuse Ms. Cole, juror number 53.
17	THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Cole, for your
18	attendance today.
19	MS. GOLE: Thank you.
20	THE CLERK: Evelyn Bloomfleld.
21	EVELYN BAUM SLOOMFIELD,
22	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
23	whole troth and nothing but the truth, testified and
24	said as follows:.
25	THE COURT: Ms. Bloomfield, do you know

- 1 of any reason why you cannot be a fair and impactial
- 2 jurner?
- 3 MS. BLOOMFIELD: I have a daughter that
- 4 was involved in a rape case.
- 5 THE COURT: I didn't get all that.
- 6 MS. BLOOMFIELD: I have a deciditer that
- 7 was involved in a rape case and it would.
- B THE COURT: Was that in Clark County?
- 9 MS. BLOOMFIELD: Yes.
- 10 THE COURT: Do you think that might have
- 11 an impact on your thinking in this case?
- MS. BLOOMFIELD: Yes, I do because it was
- 13 devastating.
- THE COURT: I'll excuse you, Ms.
- 15 Bloomfield.
- THE CLERK: Paul Petarde.
- 17 THE COURT: Thank you for your attendance
- 18 today.
- 19 PAUL DENNIS PETARDE,
- 20 baving been first duly sworn to tell the troth, the
- 21 whole reuth and nothing but the truth, restiffed and
- 22 said as follows:
- 23 THE COURT: Mr. Petarde, how long have --
- 24 strike that.
- 25 On you know anyone seared with you in the

- 1 jury box?
- MR. PETARDE: No. sic. I don't.
- 3 THE COURT: Do you know of any reason why
- 4 you could not be fair and impartial and do justice
- 5 to both the State and the defendant?
- 6 MR. PETARDE: No. sir.
- 7 THE COURT: Do you know either of the
- attorneys involved in this trial?
- 9 MR. PETARDE: No, sir.
- 10 THE COURT: Do you know Mr. Moraga, the
- 11 defendant?
- 12 MR. PETARDE: No. sir.
- 13 THE COURT: Will you follow the Court's
- 14 Instructions on the low?
- 15 MR. PETARDE: Yes, sir, I will.
- 16 THE COURT: Have you ever been the victim
- 17 of a orime?
- 18 MR. PETARDE: No. sir, T baven't.
- 19 THE COURT: Do you have any friends that
- 20 have been victimized?
- 21 MR. PETARDE: A friend of mine had his
- 72 car broken into and a stereo stolen.
- 28 THE COURT: Would that in any way
- 24 influence you in this case?
- 25 MR. PETARDR: No. str., it wouldn't.

- THE COURT: Are you acquainted with any 1 police officers? 3 MR. PETARDE: One of one beighbors down the street is a police officer, but other than that, I don't know anybody. THE COURT: Would that in any way have an F. impact on your thinking in this case? B MR. PETARDE: No, sir, not at all. THE COURT: Or in judging the testimony 9 of the police officers? 10 11 MR. PETARDE: No, sir. THE COURT: Do you know any of the 12 13 Wilnesses whose names were read? MR. PETARDE: No. sir. 14 THE COURT: Row long have you resided in 15 16 Clark County? 17 MR. PETARDE: Twenty-one years. THE COURT: Are you married? 18 MR. PETARDE: No. sir. 19 THE COURT: What is your education? 20
- MR. PETARDE: Pre-med.
- 24 THE COURT: Are you a graduate of one of
- 25 the local schools?

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117

MR. PETARDE: I'm a junior at UNLV.

THE COURT: What are you studying?

- MR. PETARDE: Yes, sir. I graduated in 1 January '86 from Western High School. 2. THE COURT: Have you ever been called as 3 a jucue before? MR. PETARDE: I was called when I was in 5 high school, but I didn't go because of school. 6 THE COURT: Have you ever sued or been 7 sued in any type of civil or criminal proceedings? a MR. PETARBE: No. Bir. q THE COURT: Rave you ever had a personal 10 interest in the outcome of any criminal trial? 1) MR. PETARDE: No, sir, I don'r. 12 THE COURT: Do you have any problems 13 accepting those principles that I have mentioned 14 earlier about the burden of proof and the 1.5 presumption of innocence? 1.6 MR. PETARDE: No. sir. 17 18 THE COURT: Do you think you can be fair to both sides? 19 MR. PETARDE: Yes, sir, I think I can. 20 THE COURT: State may exercise its eighth 21 22 peremptory challenge -- I'm sorry -- Mr. Hillman?
- 23 MR. HTGEMAN: No questions.
- 24 THE COURT: Ma. Lippia.
- 25 MS. LIPPIS: I just have a few

- questions.
- 2 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
- 3 RY MS. LIPPIS:
- 4 Q. Mr. Petarde, are you in achord now,
- 5 currently UNGV?
- តិ A. Yes, ma^lam, Tam.
- 7 Q. Do you have classes during the daytime?
- BA. No, at night.
- 9 Q. So sitting as a juror wouldn't cause you
- 10 to miss any classes?
- 11 A. No.
- 12 MS. GIPPIS: Thank you, Judge.
- 13 THE COURT: State may exercise the eighth
- 14 peremptory challenge.
- 15 MS. GTPPTS: State would waive its eighth
- 16 challenge, your Honor.
- 17 THE COURT: The defense may exercise the
- 18 eighth peremptory challenge.
- 19 MR. HILLMAN: Your Honor, the defense -
- 20 would waive its eighth peremptory challenge.
- 21 THE COURT: Ladles and gentlemen, will
- 22 you stand please to be sworn as the jurous in this
- 23 casu.
- 74 (At this time the Jury panel was duly
- 25 swarn.)

- 1 THE COURT: Will you call two names as
- 2 alternate jurors please.
- 3 THE CLERK: Diane Shelling.
- 4 THE COURT: Ms. Shelling, would you come
- 5 forward please and take a seat in the jury box where
- a the halliff will indicate.
- 7 THE CLERE: Charles Bean.
- 8 DIANE SMELLING and CHARLES WILFORD BEAN,
- 9 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- in whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 11 said as follows:
- 12 THE COURT: Please be seated.
- 13 Ms. Shelling and Mr. Bean, do either of
- 14 you know of any reason why you could not be fair and
- 15 impactial jurors, Ms. Snelling?
- 16 MS. SNELLING: No.
- 17 THE COURT: Mr. Seast?
- 18 MR. BEAN: No.
- 19 THE COURT: As alternate jurors, you
- 20 would not go back with the other juroes to
- 21 deliberate at the conclusion of all the evidence to
- 22 the case unless for some reason the Court would have
- 23 to excuse one of the regular jurors and, in that
- 24 event, Ms. Smelling, you would be smaled for that
- 25 jarar. If we had to excuse two jururs, then, Mr.

- 1 Read, you would be seated for the second one.
- 2 With that information, would that cause
- 3 you to be less attentive as to what's going on
- 4 during the trial, Ms. Snelling?
- 5 MS. SNELLING: No.
- 6 MR. BEAN: No.
- 7 THE COURT: Do either of you know either
- 8 Mr. Hillman, attorney for the defendant, or Ms.
- 9 Lippis, the attorney for the State, Ms. Snelling?
- MS. SNELLING: No.
- MR. BEAN: No.
- 12 THE COURT: Do either of you know Me.
- 13 Moraga, who is the defendant?
- MS. SNEEDING: No.
- 15 MR. BEAN: No.
- 16 THE COURT: Will each of you follow the
- 17 Court's Instructions on the law?
- 18 MS. SNELLING: Yes.
- 19 MR, BEAN: Yes,
- THE COURT: Ms. Shelling, have you ever
- 21 been the viotim of a crime?
- 22 MS. SNELLING: No.
- 28 THE COURT: Do you have any friends that
- 24 have been, if you know?
- 25 MS. SNELLING: My mather-in-law's home

- 1 was broken into.2 THE GOI
 - THE COURT: In Clark County?
- 3 MS. SNELLING: Yes.
- 4 THE COURT: How recently?
- 5 Ms. snenting: Within the year, last
- 6 year.
- 7 THE COURT: Anyone arrested?
- MS. SNELLING: No.
- 9 THE COURT: Would that experience in any
- 10 way influence you in this case?
- 11 MS. SNELLING: No.
- 12 THE COURT: Mr. Bean, have you ever been
- 13 the victim of a crime?
- 14 MR. BEAH: No.
- 15 THE COURT: Do you have any friends or
- 16 relatives that have been, if you know?
- 17 MR. REAN: No.
- 18 THE COURT: Do either of you know any
- 19 police officers, Ms. Smelling?
- 20 MR. REAN: No.
- THE COURT: Mr. Rean?
- 22 MR. BEAN: No.
- 23 THE COURT: Anything by reason of the
- 24 nature of the charges in this case that would make
- 25 It difficult for you to be fair and impartial? Ms.

Smelling? MS. SNELLING: No. THE COURT: Mr. Beau? MR. BEAN: No. THE COURT: Do either of you know any of the witnesses whose names were read by Ms. Dippls? MS, SMELLING: No. 7 MR. BEAN: No. 8 THE COURT: Ms. Shelling, how long have you lived in Clark County? 10 MS. SMELLING: Nine years. 1.1 THE COURT: Prior to that, where did you 12 reside? MS. SMELLING: North Hollywood, California. 15 THE COURT: Were you employed thora? 1.5 MS. SNELLING: Yes. 17 THE COURT: What type of employment? 18 MS. SNELLING: I was a secretary. 19 THE COURT: Were you ever a legal 20 secretary? MS. SNELLING: Yes. 2.2 THE COURT: Was it as a legal secretary 23 there?

123

No. It was previous to

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MS. SNELLING:

- that.
- THE COURT: The attorney that you worked
- 3 for, when you were a legal secretary, did he do
- 4 criminal work?
- 5 MS. SNELLLING: No. Givil.
- 6 THE COURT: Civil work. What is your
- ? មាចិលពុងដៅកាកា?
- B MS. SNELLING: High school and little bit
- a of college.
- 10 THE COURT: Are you married?
- 11 MS. SNELLTING: Yes.
- 12 THE COURT: Where is your husband
- 13 employed?
- 14 MS. SNELLING: He's -- right now he is
- in unemployed.
- THE COURT: What type of work did be
- 17 normally do?
- 18 MS. SNELLING: Bricklayer.
- 19 THE COURT: Do you have children?
- 20 MS. SNELLING: Yes.
- 21 THE GOURT: How many?
- 22 MS. SNELLING: Two.
- 23 THE COURT: How old are they.
- 24 MS. SNELLING: Seven and eight.
- 25 THE COURT: Do they live with you?

1	MS. SNELLING: Yes.
2.	THE COURT: Have you ever been a juror
3	hefore?
4	MS. SMET.T.TNG: No.
5	THE GOURT: Have you ever sund or been
Б	aued in any type of proceeding?
7	MS. SNELLING: Yes. I have sund.
8	THE COURT: What was the nature of that?
\$	MS. SNELLING: It was a flooding suff.
10	THE COURT: Was that in California?
1 1	MS. SNELLING: No, it was here.
1 2	THE COURT: Did it go to a trial?
13	MS. SNELLING: Not our particular case.
1 4	It was like a whole lot of people that had sued.
1.5	THE COURT: Was this a mobile home park?
16	MS. SNELLING: Yes.
17	THE COURT: Did you ever go into the
18	court on that trial?
1 9	MS. SNELLING: No.
2.0	THE COURT: Were you told that it was
2.1	tried in this courtroom?
2.5	MS. SNELLING: No.
2.3	THE COURT: Anylbing by reason of that
24	experience that might have some impact on your
	ullet

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

thinking in this case?

1	MS. SNELLING: No.
?	THE COURT: Anything by reason of that
3	case that might leave you with a had feeling about
4	the judicial system?
5	MS. SNELLING: No.
6	THE COURT: Or about attorneys?
7	MS. SNEGGING: No.
R	THE COURT: Have you ever had a personal
9	interest in the outcome of any oriminal case?
10	MS. SNELLING: Yes.
11	THE COURT: What was that , Ms. Shelling?
12	MS. SNELLING: My humband was in trouble
13	once here.
1 4	THE COURT: What was the charge there?
15	MS. SNELLING: I'm not sure. I think it
1 6	was assault.
17	THE CODET: Was this after you were
1 គ	married or before you were married?
1.9	MS. SNELLITNG: After.
20	THE COURT: Did lt go to a telal?
21	MS. SNELLING: No.
77	THE COURT: Did he have an attorney in
23	that case?
74	MS. SNEIGING: Gourt appointed I think.

THE COURT: Was it a public defender, if

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you know? MS. SWELLING: Vers. THE COURT: Coursel, would you come up bere, please? (Off the record discussion, not reported.) THE COURT: In that case, Ms. Snelling, ត were you pretty much satisfied your husband was Tyllant beteeri 8 MS. SNELLING: Yes. 9 10 THE COURT: Any bad feelings about the public defender's office? 11 12 MS. SNELLING: No. THE COURT: ' About the District Allocoey's 13 office? 15 MS. SNELLING: Nn. THE COURT: About the oriminal justice 16 system? 17 18 MS. SHELLING: No. 19 THE COURT: Was be placed on probation or クロ do you know? MS. SNELLING: Yes, he was. 21 THE COURT: Is be off probation now? 2.2 MS. SNELLING: Yes. 23

127

THE COURT: Did you bear what I said

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about the burden of proof and the presumption of

3	innocence as they apply in criminal cases?
?	MS. SNELDING: Yes.
3	THE COURT: Any problem with accepting
d	those principles?
5	MS, SNELLING: No.
E	THE COURT. Do you think you can be fair
7	to both the defendant and to the State of Nevada in
a	this case?
9	MS. SNELLING: Yes, T do.
1 /3	THE COURT: Mr. Bean, how long have you
1 1	lived in Clark County?
12	MR. BRAN: Twenty-three years.
13	THE COURTS Are you employed?
14	MR. BEAN: YES.
15	THE COURT: Where do you work?
1 6	MR. BEAN: JJ Plumbing.
17	THE COURT: Are you a plumber?
18	MR. BEAN: Yes.
19	THE COURT: Are you married?
30	MR. BEAN: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Is your wife employed?
22	MR. BEAN: Yes.
23	THE COURT: Where does she work?
2.4	MR. BEAN: First Interstate Bank.

THE COURT: Do you have children?

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25

1		MR.	REAN:	YPR.
2		THE	COURT:	How many?
3		MR.	BEAN:	Three.
4		THE	COURT:	How old are they?
5		MR.	BEAN:	Twenty-six, thirty,
Б	thirty-mix.		••	
7		тнк	ពេលមក។:	Do they live in Clark
ន	Goon (y?			•
9		MR.	BRAN:	One.
10		THE	: דאָאוּמָה	What type of employment does
11	that child	have	: ?	
12		MR.	BEAN:	Garpenter.
13		THE	COURT:	Where are the other two
1 4	children?			•
1.5		MR.	REAN:	One in Galifornia and one in
1,6	Datroit.			,
7 7		THE	GOURT:	What is your education?
18		MR.	BEAR:	Tenth grade.
19		ፕዘፍ	៩០០ភក:	Did you serve to the armed
20	forces7			
21		MR.	BEAN	Yes.
22		THE	: ។ អប្រល	What branch?
23		MR,	BRAN:	Army.
24		THE	COURT:	How loag?
25		MR.	REAN:	Тыр Урчин.

THE COURT: What were your duties generally? MR. BEAN: Motor pool, acting motor poul 3 ฐกายูกลมช่ว THE COURT: Have you ever been a juror hefare? MR. BEAN: No. THE COURT: Have you ever sued or been 8 surd? MR, BEAN: 10 Titi . 11 THE COURT: Have you ever had a personal interest in the outcome of any criminal case? 12 MR. BEAN NO. 13 THE COURT: Do you accept those 14 15 principles that I mentioned regarding the burden of proof and presumption of immostace? 1 K 17 MR. BEAN: Yes. THE COURT: Do you think you can be falc 18 to both sides? 19 MR. BEAN: Ob, yes. 20 THE COURT: The State may execuise the 21 one challenge to the alternate jurors. Before you

130

MR. HILLMAN: Can I ask Mr. Bean a few

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23

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2.5

do --

questions, your Honor?

- 1 THE COURT: Yes, I'm sorry, Mr. Hillman
- 2 VOTE DIRE EXAMINATION -
- S BY MR. HILLMAN.
- 4 Q. Mr. Boan, you state your wife works at
- 5 First Interstate Bank. Which branch does she work
- 6 at2
- A. She works for the computer center.
- 8 MR. HILLMAN: Okay. No forther
- 9 questions.
- 10 THE COURT: Any questions?
- 11 MS. LIPPIS: No questions, your Horor,
- 12 THE COURT: Before you exceptise your
- 13 challenge, if alternate number one, Ms. Smelling, is
- 14 excused for any reason, number two does not move
- 15 into number one's position. They maintain their
- 16 same position one and two.
- 17 The State may exercise its peremptory
- 18 challenge.
- 19 MS. LIPPIS: Your Honor, the State would
- 20 thank but excuse Mrs. Smelling.
- 21 THE COURT: Ms. Shelling, we do thank you
- 22 for your attendance and you are excused. You are
- 23 free to go home.
- 24 MS. SNELLTING: Thank you.
- 25 THE GLERE: Michael Bridenburg.

- MICHAEL THOMAS BRIDENBURG, 2 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said as follows: 5 THE COURT: Mr. Bridenburg, do you know of any reason why you could not be fair and impartial? ' MR. BRIDENBURG: 8 No, sir. THE COURT: Are you adquainted with 9 anyone in the jury box? 10 11 MR. BRIDENBURG: No. Air. THE COURT: . Do you know the defendant, 12 Mr. Moraga? 13 MR. BRIDENBURG: No. sic. 14 15 THE COURT: Do you know Mr. Hillman or Ms. Lippis? The attorneys? 1 6
- MR. BRIDENBURG: No. sir.
- THE COURT: Did you hear what I said
- 19 about the Court instructing the jury on the law?
- an Mar. Bridenburg: Gertainly.
- 21 THE COURT: Will you follow the Gourt's
- 27 Instructions?
- 23 MR. BRIDENBURG: Certainly.
- 24 THE GOURT: Have you ever been the violim
- 25 of a crime?

1	мн.	BRIDENBURG: Yes, sir.
2	янт	COURT: What was the celme?
3	MR.	RRIDENBURG: Burglary.
4	THE	COURT: To your home?
5	MR.	BRIDENBURG: Yes, sir.
ត	тне	COURT: More than one time?
7	MR.	BRIDENBURG: No, sir, Just orde.
а	ፐዘፍ	COURT: Was it in Clark County?
9	MR.	BRIDENBURG: Yes, sir.
10	тня	COURT: Bow recently was 11?
1 1	MR.	BRIDENBURG: Four years ago.
12	тнв	COURT: Did you report it to the
13	anthorities?	
7 4	M R .	RETORNBURG: Yes, sir.
15	тне	COURT: Was anyone arcested?
16	MR.	BRIDENBURG: I think so, sir. They
17	were minors.	
18	тнк	COURT: Were you satisfied with the
19	way the police	handled your matter?
3 U	MR.	BRIDENBURG: Yes, sir.
21	тне	COURT: Would that experience
22	Influence your	verdich in this case?
25	MR.	BRIDENBURG: No.
54	THE	COURT: Do you know any pullor
2.5	officers?	

- 1 MR. BRIDENBURG: Yes, I do.
 2 THE COURT: Are they with the
- 3 Metropolitan Police Department?
- 4 MR. BRIDENBURG: Yea, sir.
- 5 THE COURT: Would you obsescherize them
- 6 as friends or acquaintances?
- 7 MR. BRIDENBURG: I have some of both.
- HE COURT: If a police officer
- 9 testifles, Mr. Bridenburg, do you think his
- 10 testimony is more believable and entitled to greater
- 11 weight than anyone else's because he's a police
- 12 officee?
- 13 MR. BRIDENBURG: No, air.
- 74 THE COURT: Do you think he's entitled to
- 15 any leaser weight or believability because he is a
- 16 police officer?
- 17 MR. BRIDENBURG: No, sir.
- 18 THE COURT; Would you try to adjudge
- 19 police officer's testimony the way you adjudge
- 20 anyone else's testimony?
- 21 MR. BRIDENBURG: Gertainly.
- 22 THE COURT: Do you know any of the
- 23 witnesses whose names were read?
- 24 MR. BRIDENBURG: No. sir.
- 25 THE COURT: How long have you lived in

1	Clark County?
S	MR. BRIDENRURG: Forty-two years.
3	THE COURT: Are you employed?
4	MR. BRIDENBURG: I'm part-time and I'm a
ħ	student,
F.	THE COURT: What are you studying?
7	MR. BRIDENBURG: Engineering.
a	тик социт: Атт уон шаттілд?
9	MR. BRIDENBURG: Yes, sir.
1 0	THE COURT: Is your wife employed outside
11	the home?
12	MR. BRIDENBURG: Yes, sir.
13	THE COURT: In what capacity?
14	MR. BRIDENBURG: She is the cable T.V.
15	engineer for prime cable.
16	THE COURT: Do you have children?
17	MR, BRIDENBURG: One.
18	THE COURT: How old is the child?
19	MR. BRIDENBURG: Seven.
20	THE COURT: Is it boy or girl?
2 1	мя, актремвиясь воу.
22	THE COURT: Does be live with you and
23	your wife?
2.4	MR. BRIDENBURG. Yes, sir.

What is your education?

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THE COURTS

- 1 MR. BRIDENBURG: I have two years of
- 2 callege plus I'm currently earalled.
- 3 THE COURT: Did you serve in the semed
- 4 forces?
- 5 MR. BRIDENBURG: In the U.S. Navy.
- 6 THE COURT: How long did you serve?
- 7 MR. BRIDENBURG: Four Years.
- A THE COURT: What were your doties in the
- 9 navy?
- in MR. BRIDENBURG: I was a radio man.
- 11 THE COURT: Have you ever served as a
- 12 jarar before?
- 13 MR. BRIDENBURG: No. sir.
- 14 THE COURT: Have you ever sued or been
- 15 sued in any proceeding?
- 16 MR. BRIDENBURG: At one time I was the
- 17 sopervisor in charge of litigation for the Bank of
- 18 Nevada, All civil.
- 19 THE COURT: Any experience there that
- 20 might somehow impact your thinking in this case?
- 21 MR. BRIDENBURG: No. sir.
- 22 THE COURT: Have you ever had a personal
- 23 interest in any oriminal case?
- 74 MR. BRIDENBURG: No. Hic.
- 25 THE COURT: Do you accept the principles

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7	I have mentioned regarding the burden of proof and
2	presumption of innocence?
3	MR. BRIDENBURG: Certainly.
4	THE COURT: The defense may exercise the
5	challenge to the alternate.
Æ	(Aff the record discussion not reported.)
7	MR. HILLMAN: Your Honor, the defense
ន	would waive its peremptory challenge.
q	THE COURT: Mr. Bridenburg and Mr. Bean,
1 0	will you stand please to be sworn as the alternate
1 1	jurars.
12	(At this time, the jurous were duly
13	sworn.)
14	THE COURT: To the other members of the
15	jury panel, ladies and gentlemen, we have our jury
16	now and two alternate jurors, your services will not
17	he required in this case. However, they may be
18	required in another case. So please report back to
19	the jury commissioner on the first floor and we do
20	thank you for your alterdance today
21	
22	(At this time, the jury panel left the
23	courtroom.)
5.7	
2.5	(At this time, proceedings were reported,

PATSY E. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

1	but already transcribed.)
?	
3	* * * * * .
4	
ħ	ATTEST: FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF
f.	PROCEEDINGS.
7	
ន	PATSY R. SMITH, C.S.R. #190
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PROCEEDINGS

BY THE COURT: This is the State of

Nevada against Roy Moraga who's present with Mr. Christiansen of the defender's office and Miss Lippis representing the district attorney's office.

Mr. Christiansen?

had previously notified the court and counsel that

Mr. Hillman came in this morning ready to proceed with

trial and he was ill when he got here and became more

ill as he stayed around and ended up going home.

There's no way that I believe he will be here tomorrow,

and I'm just hoping -- I understand from speaking to the

prosecution and also the bailiff that the court's

talking about passing this and beginning on Monday.

That is fine with us with just a couple of caveats.

One is he has, Roger Hillman has, a supreme court argument next Wednesday the 14th. In fact, I've already had to reassign his justice court calendar that day due to that fact.

The other is I'm just hoping his health will be such he'll be able to try the case next

week. He has had some fairly serious problems with ulcers. Bleeding ulcers. In fact, we thought he had gotten it under control. He lost a good parcel of work. He was in the hospital and they ended up not having to operate on him. It all began the way this illness began this time, and I'm hoping what's wrong with him is just the flu and it's not back to the ulcer problem he had before.

I just want to put all this on the record and make the court a record of it because if Miss Lippis holds witnesses in town until Monday and he's not available there's nothing I can do about it.

I understand her problem. She says she's got 17 witnesses, some of which she's notified already that it's going to be continued over until Monday. I guess we can do that. It would make some sense to continue it beyond that time from our perspective, but I can see it from their perspective that they would like to hold it to a Monday trial.

BY THE COURT: I'm overflow next week and I could start the trial on Monday.

BY MS. LIPPIS: Judge, that would be preferable to the state. I know that Mr. Hillman has had these medical problems in the past and our concern for his health is certainly I think the same as

. 1 Mr. Christiansen's. What I suggest is, I have notified 2 a majority of the witnesses we are going to start on 3 Monday, perhaps if we could check with Mr. Hillman on Friday with a status check. I think that's a good BY THE COURT: 5 6 idea. 7 By MS, LIPPIS: If he's not ready that would give me sufficient time to recall everybody. 8 9 I have only one out-of-state witness and I'll send him 10 back. 11 What I needed to do is confirm that everybody will be available next week and beyond that I 12 think we would need subpoena. 13 BY THE COURT: I could put it back on 14 15 status check for Friday morning. BY MS. LIPPIS: Friday is fine. 16 17 BY MR. CHRISTIANSEN: I think we'll 18 have a real good idea on his health by then. 19 BY THE COURT: Let's continue this 20 until Friday at 9:00 in the morning. That's just for a 21 status check. 22 BY MR. CHRISTIANSEN: We are also at this point, Judge, tentatively at least looking at this 23 24 thing on March 12th as long as Roger's health is fine.

, 1	BY THE COURT: Yes. Monday.
2	March 12. And he has to be in Carson City on Wednesday?
3	BY MR. CHRISTIANSEN: Yes. I think
4	that's to fly up, do his argument and fly back.
5	BY THE COURT: We could recess for
6	one day and resume back on Thursday.
7	BY MS. LIPPIS: That'll be fine.
8	BY THE COURT: All right.
9	
10	ATTEST: True and accurate transcript.
11	
12	
13	Jennifer Main Sunduti
14	COURT REPORTER
15	
16	
17	
18	
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROY D. MORAGA,
Appellant(s),
vs.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C092174 SC No: 61734

RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME 2

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT ROY D. MORAGA # 31584 PROPER PERSON 1200 PRISON RD. LOVELOCK, NV 89419

ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT STEVEN B. WOLFSON, ESQ. DISTRICT ATTORNEY 200 LEWIS AVE. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

C092174 STATE OF NEVADA vs. ROY D. MORAGA

<u>INDEX</u>

VOLUME:	PAGE NUMBER:
1	1 - 220
2	221 - 441
3	442 - 662
4	663 - 882
5	883 - 1101
6	1102 - 1320

VOL	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1117 - 1120
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	442 - 442
4	03/05/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	757 - 758
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	702 - 704
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	764 - 766
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	443 - 445
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF DEFENDANT	705 - 706
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	767 - 768
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	1121 - 1122
5	04/30/1998	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	887 - 888
5	09/27/2004	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	1061 - 1062
1	06/13/1990	AMENDED INFORMATION	118 - 121
3	11/13/1991	AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	461 - 463
4	07/31/1992	ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	670 - 680
4	10/29/1996	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	859 - 861
5	06/15/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	910 - 911
5	09/28/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	947 - 948
5	02/18/2004	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1044 - 1045
6	02/10/2005	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1102 - 1103
6	03/02/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1214 - 1216
6	03/05/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1219 - 1220
6	09/18/2012	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1317 - 1318

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
7	11/09/2012	CERTIFICATE OF COPY AND TRANSMITTAL OF RECORD	
5	02/25/2002	CERTIFICATE OF INMATE'S INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNT	968 - 968
5	01/17/1997	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	886 - 886
4	08/05/1996	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	830 - 830
1	12/28/1989	CRIMINAL BINDOVER	1 - 11
3	01/27/1992	CRIMINAL SETTING SLIP	469 - 469
1	06/27/1990	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	140 - 141
3	11/13/1991	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	464 - 465
3	02/13/1992	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	471 - 471
4	10/07/1996	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	849 - 850
5	06/13/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	907 - 908
5	09/22/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	944 - 945
6	02/10/2005	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	1104 - 1105
7	11/09/2012	DISTRICT COURT MINUTES	
3	02/20/1992	EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	472 - 472
5	02/09/2004	EX PARTE MOTION FOR EXCESS FEES	1030 - 1036
4	02/20/1996	EX PARTE MOTION FOR FEES FOR EXPERT SERVICES	707 - 711
5	09/27/2004	EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1063 - 1069
3	10/03/1991	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	446 - 447
6	01/10/2006	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	1123 - 1124
6	02/08/2007	FINDING OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW	1201 - 1206
4	09/06/1996	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	833 - 838
6	08/13/2012	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1275 - 1281
1	01/09/1990	INFORMATION	12 - 14
1	03/15/1990	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY	42 - 66
1	07/07/1990	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	146 - 147
1	03/13/1990	JURY LIST	41 - 41

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
1	06/04/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO AMEND INFORMATION	85 - 117
4	02/20/1996	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO COMPEL, PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD	712 - 726
1	02/05/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	31 - 34
5	10/18/2004	MOTION AND ORDER FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND REINSTATE MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	1075 - 1082
6	02/22/2006	MOTION AND ORDER TO TRANSPORT AND PRODUCE INMATE FOR HEARING	1169 - 1173
6	03/05/2007	MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL ON APPEAL	1221 - 1222
5	06/01/1998	MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	905 - 906
4	04/11/1996	MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	791 - 794
3	10/03/1991	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	448 - 448
4	02/20/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	727 - 727
4	03/05/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	759 - 759
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	769 - 769
5	02/25/2002	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	969 - 971
6	01/10/2006	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1125 - 1126
4	08/26/1993	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; MOTION FOR AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION TO INCLUDE JAIL TIME CREDITS AND AFFIDAVIT OF PETITION	683 - 693
6	08/06/2012	MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1257 - 1270
5	12/16/2003	MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	996 - 1006
4	07/21/1992	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	667 - 669
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	770 - 773

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
3	01/02/1992	MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL FOR APPEAL	466 - 468
5	04/30/1998	MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	889 - 890
5	02/25/2002	MOTION TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE AND ORDER	972 - 980
5	08/06/1998	MOTION TO STRIKE	918 - 924
2	09/26/1991	MOTION TO TRANSFER SENTENCING BACK TO DEPARTMENT VII	439 - 441
5	10/31/2002	MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	982 - 987
4	04/09/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	785 - 788
4	08/02/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	826 - 829
5	10/19/2004	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1083 - 1088
6	09/13/2007	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1241 - 1248
4	10/30/1995	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	698 - 701
5	04/30/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	949 - 951
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	952 - 959
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	960 - 967
6	05/02/2005	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	1113 - 1116
3	10/04/1991	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - REMAND	454 - 458
1	06/27/1990	NOTICE OF APPEAL	142 - 143
3	10/30/1991	NOTICE OF APPEAL	460 - 460
4	09/27/1996	NOTICE OF APPEAL	847 - 848
5	06/13/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	909 - 909
5	09/22/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	946 - 946

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
5	02/17/2004	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1038 - 1039
6	02/10/2005	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1106 - 1106
6	03/02/2007	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1217 - 1218
6	09/17/2012	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1312 - 1316
6	02/22/2006	NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS	1174 - 1174
6	02/13/2007	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF DECISION AND ORDER	1207 - 1213
6	08/21/2012	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1282 - 1289
4	04/17/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	796 - 799
4	09/20/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	839 - 846
4	10/28/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	851 - 858
5	05/29/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	901 - 904
5	07/07/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	914 - 917
6	04/08/2005	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	1109 - 1112
5	02/26/2002	NOTICE OF HEARING - CRIMINAL	981 - 981
3	10/03/1991	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	449 - 453
4	03/05/1996	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	760 - 763
1	06/29/1990	ORDER	144 - 145
1	08/02/1990	ORDER	148 - 149
4	08/17/1992	ORDER	681 - 682
6	03/30/2005	ORDER	1107 - 1108
3	02/10/1992	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL	470 - 470
6	03/23/2007	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1239 - 1240
5	06/30/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	912 - 913
5	01/07/2004	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1028 - 1029

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	10/05/2012	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1319 - 1320
5	05/28/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	899 - 900
5	08/27/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO STRIKE	942 - 943
3	10/23/1991	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	459 - 459
5	11/21/2002	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF	988 - 988
5	02/11/2004	ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF EXCESS FEES	1037 - 1037
6	01/12/2006	ORDER FOR PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	1162 - 1162
2	09/13/1991	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE	437 - 438
6	04/21/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1186 - 1187
6	05/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1188 - 1189
6	06/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1199 - 1200
4	08/27/1996	ORDER FOR TRANSCRIPTS	832 - 832
6	01/27/2006	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1167 - 1168
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	473 - 474
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	475 - 476
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	477 - 478
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	479 - 480
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	481 - 482
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	483 - 484
2	01/09/1991	ORDER RELEASING EVIDENCE	435 - 435
1	06/13/1990	ORDER TO AMEND INFORMATION	122 - 122

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
1	02/15/1990	ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	39 - 40
4	04/17/1996	ORDER TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD	800 - 801
2	01/09/1991	PETITION FOR RELEASE OF EVIDENCE	436 - 436
4	02/20/1996	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	728 - 748
6	01/10/2006	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1127 - 1161
1	05/16/1990	PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT (UNFILED) CONFIDENTIAL	75 - 84
1	03/15/1990	PROPOSED VERDICT	71 - 74
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	485 - 485
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	486 - 486
3	02/28/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	487 - 487
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	488 - 488
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	489 - 489
4	08/27/1993	RECEIPT OF COPY	694 - 694
5	12/17/2003	RECEIPT OF COPY	1007 - 1007
4	04/09/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY AND CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	789 - 790
4	04/15/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	795 - 795
4	08/05/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	831 - 831
5	01/05/2004	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1023 - 1027
6	08/28/2012	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1290 - 1297
6	05/24/2006	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1190 - 1198
5	01/05/2005	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND MOTION TO DISMISS	1099 - 1101

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER :
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF APRIL 17, 1996	862 - 866
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 12, 1996	867 - 871
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 21, 1996	872 - 875
1	01/24/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF DECEMBER 26, 1989	15 - 30
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF FEBRUARY 15, 1990	490 - 491
1	02/12/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 11, 1990	35 - 38
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 23, 2006	1223 - 1226
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 5, 2004	1046 - 1052
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 15, 1996	876 - 877
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 19, 1996	878 - 882
1	06/13/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 13, 1990 (UNFILED)	123 - 139
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 26, 2006	1227 - 1233
1	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUED)	150 - 220
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUATION)	221 - 264
3	03/27/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990	520 - 657
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 13, 1990	265 - 387
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 15, 1990	388 - 434
5	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 6, 1996	883 - 885
3	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 7, 1990	658 - 662
4	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 9, 1990	663 - 664
5	05/14/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MAY 11, 1998	1057 - 1060
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 13, 2002	1053 - 1056
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 11, 1991	492 - 494
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 14, 1991	495 - 499
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 21, 1991	500 - 511
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 9, 1991	512 - 514
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF SEPTEMBER 23, 1991	515 - 519

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
4	05/26/1992	REQUEST FOR RECORDS	665 - 666
6	08/28/2012	REQUEST TO FILE EXHIBIT 1	1298 - 1311
4	09/29/1993	SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	695 - 697
5	11/27/2002	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTIO TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	989 - 993
6	03/16/2007	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1234 - 1238
5	12/26/2003	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1008 - 1022
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR TRANSPORT	1175 - 1178
4	04/01/1996	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD, PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION) AND MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	774 - 784
5	05/08/1998	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	891 - 898
6	08/09/2012	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1271 - 1274
6	01/19/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1163 - 1166
6	05/16/2012	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1249 - 1256
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1179 - 1185
5	08/17/1998	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE	925 - 941
5	12/15/2004	STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1089 - 1098
4	06/27/1996	STATE'S SUPPLEMENTAL OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	816 - 822

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
5	06/11/2003	STIPULATION AND ORDER	994 - 995
4	05/20/1996	SUBSTATION OF ATTORNEYS	802 - 803
4	07/16/1996	SUPPLEMENT REPLY AND OPPOSITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	823 - 825
5	09/27/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL ACT	1070 - 1074
4	02/20/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF AND POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	749 - 756
5	02/17/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF TO STATES OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1040 - 1043
4	06/13/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	804 - 815
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT I	67 - 67
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT II	68 - 68
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT III	69 - 69
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT VI	70 - 70

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. Are these yours as well?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 MS. LIPPIS: Court's indulgence one
- 5 moment, I'm going to get a pair of scissors.
- 5 THE COURT: Best have them marked before
- 7 he opens them.
- 8 MS. LIPPIS: J will.
- 9 Q. Officer, while I'm having these marked,
- 10 would you -- may I have the Court's indulgence.
- 11 Off the record discussion not reported.
- 12 Q. (RY MS. LIPPIS) Officer, when you are
- 13 booking somebody in the Clark County Detention
- 14 Genter for a crime such as sexual assault, is there
- 15 a certain protocol that you follow with in terms of
- 16 confiscating clothing, taking certain samples?
- 17 A. Yes, there is.
- 18 Q. Would you describe to the jury what that
- 19 is?
- 20 A. On a sexual assault arrest, it's our
- 21 policy that a sexual assault kit is completed on the
- 22 subject who has been booked for sexual assault and
- 23 the items of clothing that the subject is wearing is
- 24 also booked in for evidence.
- 25 Q. Did you in fact personally book the

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 defendant into jail?
- 2 A. Yes, I did.
- 3 Q. Did you confiscate his clothing?
- 4 A. Yes, I did.
- 5 Q. And book that into evidence?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Did you assist with the taking of a
- B sexual assault kit on the subject?
- 9 A. Yes, I did.
- 10 Q. What is included in the sexual assault
- 11 kit?
- 12 A. The first step is a package. The first
- 13 step there is an envelope with a comb in it and the
- 14 subject is instructed to comb the pubic area with
- 15 the comb with the envelope underneath the pubic
- 16 region and it's combed out and the comb is placed
- 17 into the envelope and sealed up.
- The next step is hair from the pubic area
- 19 is pulled out and placed into another envelope and
- 20 sealed up.
- 21 And then the next step is head hair is
- 22 pulled from the suspect and placed in the envelope
- 23 and sealed up.
- Then there is a white disc that is folded
- 25 over and the suspect places that in their mouth so

- 1 saliva is deposited on it and it's allowed to air
- 2 dry and then placed in an envelope and sealed.
- Q. And all of these things are for later
- 4 forensic testing; is that correct?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. At some point is blood drawn from the
- 7 defendant?
- 8 A. Yes.
- g Q. Did Nurse Helen Prescott draw blood from
- 10 this defendant to your recollection?
- 11 A. Yes, she did.
- 12 Q. And you were present when that blood was
- 13 drawn?
- 14 A. Yes, I was.
- 15 Q. Has the blood been given to you to be
- 16 booked?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Did you in fact book it?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. Did bring the rape kit you just described
- 21 with you today?
- 22 A. Yes, I did.
- 23 Q. And it will be in one of these packages
- 24 that we are going to open?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. So that we can stay in order, I'm showing
- 2 you what's been marked for identification, State's
- 3 proposed Exhibit No. 4, and I'll ask you, first of
- 4 all, if you can identify this bag?
- 5 A. No, I can't.
- 6 Q. And why can you not identify the bag?
- 7 A. This isn't the bag that I put the items
- 8 ln.
- 9 Q. If we were to open up this bag, do you
- 10 believe that we would find what you originally put
- 11 in your own bag?
- 12 A. Yes, T do.
- 13 Q. There is some handwriting and some
- 14 signature on here that you have seen before?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. There is a name on there, Linda
- 17 Errichetto, do you know who she is?
- 18 A. No, I don't.
- 19 Q. If would you please, without disturbing
- 20 the seals that are in this bag -- let me ask you
- 21 about the seals first.
- 22 Are your initials located on these seals
- 23 in the initials right here?
- 24 A. No.
- 26 Q. And these are other seals?

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 A. No.
- Q. Did the bag that you put the defendant's
- 3 items in, did you initial the items and write on the
- 4 bag and seal the bag up with seals?
- 5 A. Yes, I did.
- 6 Q. What I would like you to do, without
- 7 disturbing these seals, is to open this bag on the
- 8 side and let's remove the contents?
- 9 MR. HILLMAN: Before they do that, may T
- 10 look at the contents?
- 11 THE COURT: Yes, please.
- 12 MS. LIPPIS: I'm sorry, Mr. Hillman.
- 13 (Off the record discussion not reported.)
- 14 Q. (BY MS. LTPPTS) If you will remove the
- 15 other items from inside the package.
- 16 (Off the record discussion not reported.)
- 17 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Officer, I'm going to
- 18 stand over here. I'm going to show you what's been
- 19 marked as State's Exhibit 4-A. It's the bag you
- 20 took out of State's proposed Exhibit No. 4. Do you
- 21 recognize this bag?
- 22 A. Yes, I do.
- 23 Q. And how is it that you recognize the bag
- 24 that we removed from 4-A?
- 25 A. I recognize my initials, and it has my

- 1 writing on it.
- Q. All right. Is this the bag that you used
- 3 to impound or to place some of the Items of clothing
- 4 that you took from the defendant during this booking
- 5 process?
- 6 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you list the items that you had
- 8 originally placed in this bag?
- 9 A. Yes, I did.
- 10 Q. What did you list on your bag?
- 11 A. One one pair brown cowboy boots, one pair
- 12 white socks, and one pair blue Levi jeans.
- 13 Q. Are these the boots you took from the
- 14 defendant, which have been marked as State's
- 15 proposed Exhibit 4-B?
- 16 A. Yes, they are.
- 17 Q. Are these the boots that you had
- 18 originally put into your own packaging?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. It appears that these items have been
- 21 repackaged by someone; is that correct?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Are these the blue jeans that's marked as
- 24 State's proposed Exhibit 4-C that you placed in your
- 25 own evidence bag?

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. These are the blue jeans that you removed
- 3 from the defendant at the Clark County Detention
- 4 Center?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. I'm handing you now what's been marked
- 7 for identification State's proposed Exhibit No. 5
- 8 and ask you to take a look at this.
- g THE COURT: Do you want to see it,
- 10 Mr. Hillman?
- 11 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) I'd ask you to take a
- 12 look at State's proposed Exhibit No. 5 and ask you
- 13 if you can identify this bag?
- 14 A. Yes, I will.
- 15 Q. What is the nature of identification?
- 16 A. My handwriting and my initials.
- 17 Q. Where is your handwriting located on the
- 18 bag?
- 19 A. All along the front part of the bag and
- 20 on the seals.
- Q. On the seals?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Do those seals appear to be in the same
- 24 condition now as they were at the time you sealed
- 25 the bag with the evidence in it?

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 A. No.
- Q. They have been --
- A. They have been opened.
- 4 Q. -- opened?
- S A. Broken, yes.
- 6 Q. There is another different colored seal
- 7 placed on the bag, a dark red one, did you place
- 8 that seal?
- 9 A. No, T didn't.
- 10 Q. Is it true that someone has been in the
- 11 bag; is that correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. When you package evidence, are you
- 14 assigned a D.R. number?
- 15 A. Yes, I am.
- 16 Q. What is the D.R. number?
- 17 A. 89-11770099.
- 18 Q. And that is the same D.R. number on the
- 19 other State's proposed Exhibit 4 and the letters
- 20 that went with it; is that correct?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Where did you get this D.R. number? Who
- 23 assigns it?
- 24 A. The department of records.
- 25 Q. Is it a daily report number?

- A. Yes. It's the report number that's
- 2 assigned to a case or a booking.
- Q. So each time another case comes through
- 4 the system, another arrest, if there is evidence to
- 5 be booked, it's given its own D.R. number?
- 6 A. Yes.
- Q. So same D.R. 89-11770099 is the D.R.
- 8 number assigned specifically to this case?
- 9 A. That's correct.
- 10 Q. I'm going to ask you is that all the
- 11 evidence that you booked, to make the record clear
- 12 with regard to State's proposed Exhibits 4-A, B, and
- 13 C, and now we are into State's proposed Exhibit 5,
- 14 that these all were in your sole care, custody, and
- 15 control from the time you received them from the
- 16 Defendant Moraga until you placed them in these
- 17 bags?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Do they so far appear to be in
- 20 substantially the same condition now as they were at
- 21 the time you booked them?
- 22 A. Except for the repackaging.
- Q. Repackaging and seal on State's proposed
- 24 Exhibit 5; is that correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. Officer, would you please open State's
- 2 proposed Exhibit No. 5 without touching the seals,
- 3 if you can.
- 4 If you will remove the contents from that
- 5 package I will have it marked before we discuss it.
- 6 Is that it?
- 7 A. Yes.
- B MS. LIPPIS: Mr. Hillman would you like
- 9 to see these as they are being marked?
- 10 (Off the record discussion not reported.)
- 11 THE COURT: We will take a ten minute
- 12 break, ladies and gentlemen. Don't discuss the case
- 13 among yourself or with anyone else.
- 14 We will be in recess for ten minutes.
- 15 (Off the record at 4:07 p.m. and back on
- 16 the record at 4:18 p.m.)
- 17 THE COURT: You may resume, Ms. Lippis.
- 18 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, your Honor.
- 19 DIRECT SXAMINATION CONTINUED
- 20 BY MS. LIPPIS:
- 21 Q. Officer, we left off with State's
- 22 proposed Exhibit No. 5, which was your evidence
- 23 impound bag. I'm showing you what's been marked as
- 24 part of the contents from that bag as State's
- 25 proposed Exhibit 5-A, do you know what this is?

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICTAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 A. No, T don't.
- Q. Do you recognize the initials on it?
- 3 A. The same as it was on the outside of the
- 4 bag.
- Q. Okay, thank you.
- 6 MR. HILLMAN: Your Honor, I'm having a
- 7 hard time hearing the witness.
- 8 THE COURT: Would you speak up, please.
- g Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) You indicated they were
- 10 the same initials as on State's proposed Exhibit 4;
- 11 is that correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. The initials of LTE?
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. Perhaps Linda Errichetto; is that
- 16 correct?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Showing you what's been marked for
- 19 identification as State's proposed Exhibit 5-E. DID
- 20 that come out of State's proposed Exhibit 6?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. What is this?
- 23 A. It's an elastic knee brace or elastic
- 24 brace.
- 25 Q. An elastic band that stretches?

- 1 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Was the defendant wearing this when you
- 3 backed him or did he have it on his person or do you
- 4 recall?
- 5 A. I believe he had it on his leg. Under
- 6 the clothing.
- 7 Q. Under his clothing?
- A. I'm not sure.
- 9 Q. That's fine.
- 10 Showing you what has been marked for
- 11 identification as State's proposed Exhibit 5-E, do
- 12 you recognize this?
- 13 A. Yes, I do.
- 14 Q. This came out of State's 5; is that
- 15 correct?
- 16 A. Yes,
- 17 Q. Was the defendant wearing this or
- 18 carrying this when you transported him and booked
- 19 him at the Clark County Detention Center?
- 20 A. I don't recall.
- Q. It was in his possession; is that
- 22 correct?
- 23 A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Showing you what has been marked as
- 25 State's proposed Exhibit 5-D which appears to be a

- 1 T-shirt. Did this also come from the defendant?
 - 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And you booked this during the procedure;
- 4 is that right?
- 5 A. Yes, I did.
- 6 Q. Do you recall whether or not he was
- 7 wearing or carrying this?
- 8 A. No, I don't. He had several items of
- 9 clothing, and I don't recall if he was wearing some
- 10 of it, or all of it, or he was carrying it.
- Q. Showing you what has been marked for
- 12 identification as State's proposed Exhibit 5-G,
- 13 which appears to be men's boxer shorts, were these
- 14 also taken from the defendant?
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you recall whether he was wearing or
- 17 carrying these?
- 18 A. He was wearing them.
- 19 Q. Was he wearing his blue jeans and boots?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. The ones we just described as State's
- 22 proposed Exhibits 4-B and 4-C?
- 23 A. Yes.
- MS. LIPPIS: For the record, your Honor,
- 25 contained within State's proposed Exhibit B, which

- 1 are the boots, are a pair of socks.
- 2 THE COURT: Have they been marked?
- 3 MS, LIPPIS: No, they have not. I just
- 4 found them in there when I was looking for it.
- Q. Showing you what has been marked State's
- 6 proposed Exhibit 5-B, which appears to be man's gray
- 7 jacket, do you recognize this?
- 8 A. Yes, I do.
- 9 Q. Was this also taken from the defendant
- 10 during his booking procedure?
- 11 A. Yes, it was.
- 12 Q. Do you recall when he was stopped in the
- 13 area of the crime with other officers, whether he
- 14 was wearing this jacket or carrying it?
- 15 A. I believe he was wearing it.
- 16 Q. Are you sure?
- 17 A. No.
- 18 Q. Or do you recall?
- 19 A, I don't recall.
- Q. Finally, Officer, I'm showing you what's
- 21 been marked for identification as State's proposed
- 22 Exhibit 6 and ask you, first of all, do you
- 23 recognize this smaller envelope?
- 24 A. Yes, I do.
- 25 Q. What is the basis of your recognition?

- 1 A. My signature.
- 2 Q. Your P number?
- A. P number, signature.
- 4 Q. Your handwriting?
- A. My handwriting.
- 6 Q. What is the D.R. number on that envelope?
- 7 A. 89-11770099.
- Q. Being the same D.R. number that was
- 9 assigned to Exhibit 4 and contents and 5 is the
- 10 contents; is that correct?
- 11 A. Yes, it is.
- 12 Q. Officer, if we were to open up this
- 13 package, what would we find?
- 14 A. Find the collection kit for the sexual
- 15 assault and the blood sample.
- 16 Q. Does this envelope appear to be in the
- 17 same condition now as it was at the time you sealed
- 18 it with your initial on that blue seal?
- 19 A. Yes, on the top it's been resealed.
- Q. So it appears not to be in the same
- 21 condition; is that correct?
- 22 A. Correct.
- Q. What is different about it?
- 24 A. It's been opened.
- Q. And is there a new seal placed on it?

- 1 A. Yes, there is.
- Q. is your seal the red seal?
- 3 A. My seal is the blue seal.
- Q. I'm sorry, blue seal?
- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recognize the initial on the red
- 7 seal?
- 8 A. They are the same initials on all the
- 9 other ones.
- 10 Q. L-E-T?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Would you please open this on the side
- 13 without disturbing the seal, I don't mind this on
- 14 the side. You can open it up through here, remove
- 15 the contents so I can have them marked.
- 16 Have you got it open?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. Would you remove the contents, please.
- 19 Is there anything else inside there?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. You can lay it out on the counter, Tom.
- Q. Is it empty now?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. It appears you have removed three vials,
- 25 one burnt orange top, yellow top, purple top, and

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- four envelopes; is that correct?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. First of all, with regard -- let me get
- 4 these marked. Do you want to see these, Mr.
- 5 Hillman?
- 6 MR. HILLMAN; Thanks.
- 7 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Officer, I'm showing you
- 8 now what has been marked for identification as
- 9 State's proposed Exhibit 6-A, B, and C, which appear
- 10 to be the three vials or tubes which were mentioned
- 11 previously.
- 12 First of all, with regard to State's
- 13 proposed Exhibit 6-A, do you recognize that?
- 14 A. Yes, I do.
- 15 Q. And what is the basis of your
- 15 recognition?
- 17 A. My P number is written on them.
- 18 Q. On the tube itself?
- 19 A. On the tube, yes.
- 20 Q. Does that hold true for all three vials,
- 21 A, B, and C?
- 22 A. Yes, it does.
- Q. Were vials of blood taken by Helen
- 24 Prescott in your presence from the defendant Roy
- 25 Moraga?

- 1 A. Yes, they were.
- Q. Once the blood was taken and sealed in
- 3 the tube, Ms. Prescott give it to you to be placed
- 4 in evidence?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Did you put the information on the
- 7 tubes?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Is that correct?
- 10 A. The information of my signature.
- 11 THE COURT: Keep your voice up, please.
- 12 MS. LIPPIS: Speak up, please.
- 13 THE COURT: The problem is when you get
- 14 close together, you are conversing as if you are
- 15 just talking to one another.
- 16 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Your initials are on the
- 17 tube; is that correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Is there other handwriting on the tube
- 20 with the defendant's name and date and time,
- 21 approximately 1605 hours, did you write that on
- 22 there?
- 23 A. No, I didn't.
- Q. So that would have been written by the
- 25 nurse, Helen Prescott; is that correct?

- 1 A. Yes, it is.
- 2 Q. Thank you.
- 3 Did you keep these tubes in your sole
- 4 care, custody, and control from the time you
- 5 received them from Nurse Prescott until the time
- 6 they were placed in the evidence vault and when it
- 7 was retrieved from the evidence vault; is that
- 8 correct?
- 9 A. Yes, sir.
- 10 Q. You did keep them in your sole care and
- 11 custody?
- 12 A. Yes, I did.
- 13 Q. Do they appear to be substantially in the
- 14 condition now as they were at the time you broked
- 15 them other than the seals from the chemist?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Showing you now what has been marked for
- 18 identification as State's proposed Exhibit D, E, F,
- 19 and G, which appear to be four envelopes and ask you
- 20 if you can identify these?
- 21 THE COURT: That's 6-D, E, F and G; is
- 22 that correct?
- MS. LIPPIS: Yes, your Honor. That is
- 24 correct.
- 25 THE WITNESS: Yes, I can.

- 1 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) You previously described
- 2 to us the sexual protocol that's done at the Clark
- 3 County Detention Center on a person who is arrested
- 4 for sexual assault; is that correct?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. And you have advised us on taking pubic
- 7 strands, comb strands, and head hair, do you recall
- 8 that --
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. -- and saliva samples.
- 11 With regard to State's proposed Exhibit
- 12 6-D, it indicates head hair on the envelope; is that
- 13 correct?
- 14 A. Yes, it is.
- 15 Q. Do you recognize this envelope?
- 16 A. Yes, I do.
- 17 Q. What is the basis of your recognition?
- 18 A. My initials and P number on them.
- 19 Q. Did this head hair come from the
- 20 defendant?
- 21 A. Yes, it did.
- Q. Did he remove it or did you remove it?
- 23 A. I had him remove it.
- Q. And did he place it in this envelope?
- 25 A. Yes, he did.

- Q. Did you seal the envelope and put your
- 2 initials over it?
- Yes, I did. 3 Α.
- Does the envelope appear to be in Q.
- substantially the same condition now as it was at 5
- the time you sealed it with the defendant's head 6
- hair? 7
- Yes, sir. 8 Α.
- 9 Showing you what has been marked for
- 10 identification as State's proposed Exhibit 6-E, do
- 11 you recognize this envelope?
- Yes, I do. 12 Α.
- What is the basis of your recognition? 13 Q.
- My initial and P number. 14 Α.
- 15 This envelope indicates pubic hair Q.
- strands; is that correct? 16
- 17 Α. Yes,
- 18 Were these the pubic hair strands from
- 19 the Defendant Moraga?
- Yes, they are. 20 Α.
- Did he remove those strands himself? 21 0.
- 22 Α. Yes, he did.
- Are combed hairs or pulled hairs? 23 Q.
- 24 Α. These are pulled hairs.
- 25 The defendant pulled them himself? Q.

- 1 A. Yes, he did.
- Q. Did he place them in the envelope?
- 3 A. Yes, he did.
- 4 Q. Once he did what, did you seal the
- 5 envelope?
- 6 A. Yes, I did.
- 7 Q. Does the envelope appear now to be the
- 8 same condition as it was at the time you sealed it?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 Q. What is different about it?
- 11 A. It has been opened.
- 12 Q. And there is scotch tape at the top with
- 13 initials?
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. And they are initials foreign to you; is
- 16 that correct?
- 17 A. Yes
- 18 Q. Are these the same initials that appear
- 19 throughout all the other evidence?
- 20 A. Yes, it is.
- 21 Q. Showing you what been marked as State's
- 22 proposed Exhibit 6-F, do you recognize this
- 23 envelope?
- 24 A. Yes, I do.
- 25 Q. What is the basis of your recognition?

- 1 A. I have my initials and P number on them.
- Q. Are these the combed public hairs of the
- 3 defendant?
- 4 A. Yes, they are.
- 5 Q. Did he comb his own public hair area?
- 6 A. Yes, he did.
- Q. If there was any hair, he placed the comb
- 8 and hair into the envelope?
- 9 A. Yes, he did.
- 10 Q. Did you then seal it and place your
- 11 Initials and P number?
- 12 A. Yes, he did.
- 13 Q. Does this envelope appear to be in the
- 14 same condition now as it was booked in evidence?
- 15 A. No, it doesn't.
- 16 Q. Has it been opened and rescotched with
- 17 tape?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Do you see the same initials we have bean
- 20 talking on this envelope?
- 21 A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Other than that, does it appear to be in
- 23 the same condition as it was now at the time?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Finally showing you State's proposed

- 1 Exhibit 6-6, do you recognize this envelope?
- 2 A. Yes, I do.
- 3 Q. What is the basis of your recognition?
- 4 A. My P number and initials.
- 5 Q. This says saliva sample on the front of
- 6 it. Is the saliva sample, you previously described
- 7 for us and that which you took from the defendant?
- 8 A. Yes, it is.
- 9 Q. Once that saliva sample air dried, who
- 10 placed it into the envelope?
- 11 A. I placed it in the envelope.
- 12 Q. Did you then seal the envelope and put
- 13 your initials and P number?
- 14 A, Yes, I did.
- 15 Q. Does it appear -- this envelope appear to
- 16 be in substantially the same condition now as it was
- 17 at the time that you sealed the saliva sample?
- 18 A. No.
- 19 Q. The difference again is scotch tape
- 20 resealing and initials foreign to you?
- 21 A. That's correct.
- Q. Those initials look like LTE, is that
- 23 correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. Once you completed the rape kit and

- 1 packaged everything, did you place all of this into
- 2 evidence for purposes of forensic testing later in
- 3 the future?
- 4 A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Now, you mentioned, in your direct
- 6 testimony, you were talking about a lag brace, you
- 7 had been given a description of a Hispanic male
- 8 either carrying, or I forgot, wearing a leg brace.
- 9 Did the defendant in fact have a brace?
- 10 A. Yes, he did.
- 11 Q. Now, all these packages that we have
- 12 opened we found certainly the elastic brace, if you
- 13 want to describe it as such. Was there a brace in
- 14 addition to that?
- 15 A. Yes, there was.
- 16 Q. What did you do with that brace?
- 17 A. It was left at the fail.
- 18 Q. For what purpose?
- 19 A. For medical reasons.
- Q. Are you saying to us then that when
- 21 people have medical needs such as braces or, at
- 22 cetera, they are not booked into evidence, but left
- 23 for the prisoner to use?
- 24 A. In this case it was not known what the
- 25 medical reason or the extent of the medical reason

- 1 why he had the leg brace, it was left there in case
- 2 it was needed or an item that he had to have in the
- 3 jail.
- 4 Q. He would be checked then by jail
- 5 physicians or nurses; is that correct?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. When you removed the rest of his personal
- 8 property, did you fill out a form, prisoner evidence
- 9 receipt?
- 10 A. Yas, I did.
- 11 MS. LIPPIS: May I approach the witness,
- 12 your Honor?
- 13 THE COURT: Yes.
- 14 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) I haven't had this
- 15 marked, I'm showing you what appears to be a
- 16 photocopy, however, prisoner evidence receipt form.
- 17 Does that have your name on it?
- 18 A. Yes, it does.
- 19 Q. Does it indicate that certain items of
- 20 evidence were released to you?
- 21 A. Yas, it does.
- 22 Q. On 12-5-89; is that correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. Regarding Defendant Roy Moraga?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- 1 Q. Would you review that and indicate to the
- 2 jury what items of personal property of the
- 3 defendant was in fact released to you?
- 4 A. One brown pair of cowboy boots, one pair
- 5 of blue jeans, one pair of socks, one white UNLV
- 6 Rebel sweater, one white pullover shirt, one gray
- 7 jacket, and one pair of white striped shorts.
- Q. Those shorts meaning men's underwear,
- 9 boxer-type shorts?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. That's all the evidence we have just gone
- 12 through, is that correct?
- 13 A. Yes, sir.
- 14 Q. Thank you.
- 15 MS. LIPPIS: I have nothing further of
- 16 this witness, your Honor.
- 17 THE COURT: Cross examination.
- 18 MR. HILLMAN: Just a few questions,
- 19 Judge.
- 20 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 21 BY MR. HILLMAN:
- 22 Q. Officer Novack, you testified that you
- 23 arrived at the scene after two other officers had
- 24 stopped Mr. Moraga; is that correct?
- 25 A. No. When I arrived in the area, I was

- 1 approached by the gardener who gave me information
- 2 of --
- Q. Let me restate my question.
- 4 A. Okay.
- 5 Q. This is after you arrived there. What
- 6 I'm talking about was some point in time, Mr. Moraga
- 7 had been stopped by two other officers and then you
- 8 arrived at the scene where Mr. Moraga was at; is
- 9 that correct?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. To transport him?
- 12 A. Yes; yes.
- 13 Q. You don't remember if he was wearing his
- 14 coat at that point in time?
- 15 A. I believe he was wearing his coat at that
- 16 time.
- 17 Q. Was it a cold day that day, or warm day,
- 18 or do you recall?
- 19 A. I don't recall.
- Q. Now, you took the statements from Mr.
- 21 Gomez and Mr. Harper; is that correct?
- 22 A. Yes,
- 23 Q. But it was not on December 5th, is that
- 24 correct?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- 1 Q. Do you remember what day it was?
- 2 A. I believe it was the next day. I went
- 3 back for investigation follow-up.
- 4 MR. HILLMAN: I have no further
- 5 questions.
- 6 MS. LIPPIS: Nothing further.
- 7 THE COURT: You may step down, Officer
- 8 Novack.
- 9 MS. LIPPIS: Officer Swift.
- 10 THE COURT: You can just leave those
- 11 there. Oh, those are yours.
- MS. LIPPIS: May I have the Court's
- 13 indulgence one moment.
- 14 (Off the record discussion not reported.)
- 15 OFFICER RONALD S. SWIFT,
- 16 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 17 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 18 said as follows:
- 19 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 20 BY MS. LIPPIS:
- 21 0. Would you state your full name for the
- 22 record and spell your last name, please?
- 23 A. Ronald S. Swift, S-W-J-F-T.
- Q. Sir, are you employed by the Las Vegas
- 25 Metropolitan Police Department?

- 1 A. Yes, I am.
- Q. How long have you been so amployed,
- 3 Officer Swift?
- 4 A. Almost 16 years.
- Q. Did you have an occasion to be dispatched
- 6 to 1000 Dumont, Apartment 207, on December 5th,
- 7 19897
- 8 A. Yes, I was.
- 9 Q. Do you recall approximately what time you
- 10 were dispatched to that area?
- 11 A. Right around 4:00. I believe.
- 12 Q. In the afternoon?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. Were you the first officer on the scene
- 15 or the second?
- 16 A. I was the second one.
- 17 Q. Who was there first?
- 18 A. An Officer Dennis Devitte.
- 19 Q. Did you go directly to Apartment 207?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And who was there when you arrived?
- 22 A. The Officer Dennis Devitte, and a lady
- 23 who lives in the apartment.
- Q. Do you recall the lady's name?
- 25 A. Not offhand at this time, no, I don't.

- 1 Q. Was it a young woman?
- A. No. It was 40, 50 year old woman.
- 3 Q. Was her daughter there?
- 4 A. No.
- 5 Q. Officer, I'd like to show you an
- 6 officer's report. It appears to be written by you.
- 7 You can certainly let me know?
- 8 A. It's a crime report.
- 9 Q. Is that your signature?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Whose signature is this person reporting?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Whose signature is that?
- 14 A. That's Jodi Howard.
- 15 Q. Jodi Howard is a young woman?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. So she had to have been present to sign
- 18 that?
- 19 A. She wasn't there when I got there. She
- 20 came later.
- Q. Oh, I'm sorry, my mistake. Thank You.
- 22 A. Okay.
- Q. Were you called to assist in the
- 24 investigation of a sexual assault?
- 25 A. That was the call originally, yes.

- 1 Q. That was the original call?
- 2 A. Uh-huh.
- Q. When you arrived, some other information
- 4 came to light regarding things missing; is that
- 5 correct?
- 6 A. After I was there awhile, yes. Jodi
- 7 Howard called on the phone and talked to me, and
- 8 said she would be over because she thinks she was
- 9 broke into that morning.
- 10 Q. But, evidently, they didn't know the
- 11 nature of this stuff until the rape happened --
- 12 A. Right.
- 13 Q, -- is that correct?
- 14 All right. In fact, did she come over
- 15 then and tell you the things that were missing?
- 16 A. Yes, she did.
- 17 Q, One of these things on this report
- 18 indicates a lady's Seiko watch. Did she indicate
- 19 that that was missing?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. And along with some currency?
- A. Yes, and silver dollars and a -- some
- 23 necklace or something.
- Q, The necklace, so that you know, has been
- 25 located.

- 1 Did you have an occasion to interview the
- 2 victim of the sexual assault?
- 3 A. It was real brief. Dennis Devitte was
- 4 talking to her. I just stood by there for a second,
- 5 for a few minutes.
- 6 Q. Do you know whether or not Dennis was the
- 7 one that transported her to the one-on-one
- 8 identification with Novack and then to UMC?
- 9 A. No, I don't know that.
- MS, LIPPIS: I have nothing further.
- 11 MR. HILLMAN: No questions, your Honor.
- 12 THE COURT: You may step down. You are
- 13 excused.
- 14 THE WITNESS: Okay, thanks.
- 15 THE COURT: Your next witness.
- 16 MS. LIPPIS: Officer Gillins.
- 17 OFFICER MICHARL LONG GILLINS,
- 18 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 19 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 20 said as follows:
- 21 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 22 BY MS. LIPPIS:
- 23 Q. Would you state your full name for the
- 24 record, please, and spell your last name?
- 25 A. Michael Gong Gillins, G-I-L-L-T-N-S.

- 1 Q. How are you employed sir?
- 2 A. With the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police
- 3 Department.
- 4 Q. And how long have you been so employed?
- A. Approximately three years.
- Q. What division were you assigned to on
- 7 December 5th, 1989?
- 8 A. The selectment enforcement gang
- 9 intelligence unit.
- 10 Q. On that date, did you happen to be in the
- 11 area of approximately 1000 Dumont?
- 12 A. Yes, I was.
- 13 Q. Were you with someone else or by
- 14 yourself?
- 15 A. I was with Officer Mayo.
- 16 Q. Is he your partner?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And you were working plainclothes at that
- 19 time?
- 20 A. Yes, I was.
- Q. Did you have an occasion to either see a
- 22 subject or hear a dispatch that kind of correlated
- 23 with each other?
- 24 A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Would you describe to the jury what took

- 1 place in the sequence of events?
- 2 A. We were headed southbound on Maryland
- 3 Parkway and by Desert Inn and a call came over the
- 4 radio, a 426 in progress, which is a sexual assault
- 5 that was in progress, that a woman was on the phone
- 6 claiming that she was being or talking to her
- 7 relative -- I don't remember what -- that she was
- 8 being raped, and the subject was in the apartment at
- 9 that time and that the address was 1000, 1000 block
- 10 of Dumont.
- 11 Q. And what did you do?
- 12 A. We decided, since we were already working
- 13 undercover capacity, we would just drive by and see
- 14 if we can lend any hand or watch to see if anything
- 15 was going on.
- 16 Q. And did you in fact do that?
- 17 A. Yes. We went to the 1100 block, 1000
- 18 block of Dumont.
- 19 Q. What, if anything, did you see as you
- 20 were approaching the thousand hundred block of
- 21 Dumont?
- 22 A. We came up the street and we saw some of
- 23 the police cars that were arriving. We went to, I
- 24 believe it was 1100 Dumont. We were passing by the
- 25 west side parking lot at that area. While we were

- 1 passing by there, we saw a Latin male stepping into
- 2 the parking lot area from the north end of the
- 3 apartment complex, northwest end of the apartment
- 4 complex.
- 5 Q. Do you see that Latin male here in court
- 6 today?
- 7 A. Yes, I do.
- 8 Q. Would you please point to him and
- 9 describe an article of clothing that he's wearing?
- 10 A. He is wearing a black button-up shirt.
- 11 MS. LIPPIS: May the record reflect
- 12 identification of the defendant?
- 13 THE COURT: Yes.
- 14 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Would you describe for
- 15 the jury what he was wearing when you first saw
- 16 him?
- 17 A. First time we saw him, he did not have a
- 18 shirt on at the time. He was wearing pants. T
- 19 don't remember what type of pants they were. They
- 20 were light colored pants and hoots and he was
- 21 carrying what looked like a jacket, a knee brace,
- 22 and a shirt.
- Q. Could be have been wearing blue jeans?
- 24 A. Yes, very definitely.
- 25 Q. So you indicated he was carrying his

- 1 shirt?
- A. Yes, his shirt, his jacket and a white
- 3 knee brace.
- 4 Q. Did you stop him at that time?
- 5 A. No.
- 6 Q. Did there come a time later when you
- 7 received a description of the possible rape suspect
- 8 over dispatch?
- 9 A. Yes, we did.
- 10 Q. What description did you receive?
- 11 A. Latin male, medium length black hair,
- 12 with numerous tatoos, wearing a white knee brace and
- 13 a jacket; I believe it was a tan jacket. That was
- 14 the call that we got the description that we had.
- 15 Q. Are you sure on the colors of these
- 16 clothing?

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- 17 A. No, I'm not,
- Q. When you received that description, what,
- 19 if anything, did that signal to you?
- 20 A. It immediately clicked the guy that we
- 21 had been following, we followed him from that
- 22 apartment complex because something clicked in our
- 23 minds, when we saw him with the wet hair, combing
- 24 his hair walking away from the exact apartment
- 25 complex where the sexual assault had occurred, that

108

- 1 we just took it upon ourself to follow him and then
- when we got the description, it just, you know,
- 3 immediately clicked that was in fact the guy.
- 4 Q. So what did you do?
- 5 A. We then stopped him in the 900 block of
- 6 Sierra Vista.
- 7 Q. Did you detain him for the purposes of
- 8 having Officer Devitte bring the victim for a
- 9 one-on-one identification?
- 10 A. That is correct.
- 11 Q. Did Officer Novack also arrive on the
- 12 scene shortly thereafter?
- 13 A. Yes, that's correct.
- 14 Q. Once the victim identified the subject,
- 15 was he taken into custody by Officer Novack?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 MS. LIPPIS: I have nothing further.
- 18 THE COURT: Cross examination.
- 19 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 20 BY MR. HIGGMAN:
- 21 Q. Officer Gillins, you were in plainclothes
- 22 that day; is that correct?
- 23 A. That's correct.
- 24 Q. And do you remember if it was cold out
- 25 that day?

- 1 A. It was cool. It wasn't really that
- 2 cold.
- Q. And you stated that you followed Mr.
- 4 Moraga for a distance; is that correct?
- 5 A. That's true,
- 6 Q. Was he getting dressed at that time or
- 7 just carrying his clothes?
- 8 A. Yes, slowly but surely he was getting
- 9 dressed.
- 10 Q. Was he combing his hair too?
- 11 A. When we first witnessed him, he was
- 12 combing his hair, yes, it was wet.
- 13 MR, HILLMAN: Thank you. I have no
- 14 further questions.
- 15 THE COURT: Anything further?
- 16 MS. LIPPIS: Nothing.
- 17 THE COURT: You may step down, Officer
- 18 Gillins. You are excused.
- 19 Your next witness.
- 20 MS. LIPPIS: Denise Rudolph.
- 21 DENISE RUDOLPH,
- 22 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 23 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 24 said as follows:
- 25 . . .

DIRECT EXAMINATION. 1

- BY MS. LIPPIS:
- Q. Would you state your name, please, for 3
- the record and spell your last name?
- Α. Denise Rudolph, R-U-D-O-L-P-H.
- Thank you, Ms. Rudolph. Q. 6
- How are you employed? 7
- I work in the Clark County Detention Α. 8
- I take fingerprints. Center. 9
- Were you so employed on December 28th, 10 Q.
- 19897 11
- Yes, I was. 12
- Ms. Rudolph, I'm showing you what's been 13
- marked for identification as State's proposed 14
- Exhibit No. 7 and ask you if you can identify it? 15
- It's a card of fingerprints that I took. 16
- It has my initials and my P number on it. 17
- When a person is arrested and brought to 18 Q.
- the Clark County Detention Center, during the normal 19
- booking process, are they booked right away or can 20
- some time elapse before the formal process is done? 2.1
- The booking or fingerprinting? 2 2 Α.
- Fingerprinting. 23 Q.
- Fingerprints, sometimes the time can 24
- 25 elapse.

111

- Q. What date did you take these?
- A. December 28th, 1989.
- Q. If I tell you this would have been after
- 4 the date of his arrest, how would he have been
- 5 identified to you?
- A. Through photograph. They have
- 7 photographs on the booking sheets and also
- 8 photographs on what we call locater card, which goes
- 9 everywhere when anything is made.
- 10 Q. And those were on December 28, 189?
- 11 A. 28th 1989.
- 12 Q. Ms. Rudolph, I'm showing you what has
- 13 been marked for identification as State's proposed
- 14 Exhibit 8 and 9, which appear to be certified
- 15 copies, certified on the back of the booking photos,
- 16 photo at least taken of inmates. This photo appears
- 17 to have been taken, dated in the photograph,
- 18 December 28th, 1989; is that correct?
- 19 A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Would those photos evidently have been
- 21 taken on the same day that you did these
- 22 fingerprints?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 THE COURT: Could you step back a little
- 25 bit I think some of the jurors are not able to see

- 1 the witness.
- MS. LIPPIS: I'm sorry, your Honor.
- 3 Thank you.
- 4 THE COURT: Thank you.
- 5 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Where did you receive
- 6 your training in taking fingerprints?
- 7 A. Through Metro and we were trained over at
- 8 the I.D. bureau over on Fremont Street.
- 9 Q. How long have you been doing this?
- 10 A. Almost seven months since August.
- 11 Q. Since August?
- 12 A. August 1989.
- 13 Q. Thank you.
- 14 These fingerprints that are done, they
- 15 are called exemplars. Once they are taken, they are
- 16 permanently retained in an inmate or defendant's
- 17 file: is that correct?
- 18 A. As far as I know, yeah, we don't keep
- 19 anything at the detention center. They are all
- 20 turned in, someone picks them up on a daily basis.
- 21 Q. Is this your handwriting?
- 22 A. Yes, it is.
- Q. There is an I.D. number that's been
- 24 assigned to a defendant or the person who was
- 25 fingerprinted, Roy D. Moraga, what is the I.D.

- 1 number?
- A. Every person that's ever been in any kind
- 3 of contact with Metro, whether it be traffic ticket
- 4 or incarcerated or work card, is assigned a D.R.
- 5 number and they always have the same I.D. number.
- 6 Q. What is the I.D. number for Mr. Moraga?
- 7 A. 099388554.
- 8 Q. And on State's proposed Exhibit 8 and 9,
- 9 there also appears to be an I.D. number located
- 10 within the bottom of the picture. What is one T.D.
- 11 number?
- 12 A. 099388554.
- 13 Q. The same number recorded on the exemplar;
- 14 is that correct?
- 15 A. That's correct.
- 16 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. Nothing
- 17 further.
- 18 MR. HILLMAN: No questions.
- 19 THE COURT: You may step down, Ms.
- 20 Rudolph.
- 21 Will your next witness be more than five
- 22 minutes?
- MS. LIPPIS: He is a fingerprint expert,
- 24 your Honor.
- 25 THE COURT: Well, I think it will take

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more than five minutes. So we are going to take our
 1
     recess at this time. We will resume at 10:00
     tomorrow morning, ladies and gentlemen.
                Once more, please heed the admonition T
 5
     have given you previously. Do not discuss the case
     among yourselves or with anyone else, don't form or
     express any opinions concerning the trial and don't
 7
     read, watch, or listen to any news accounts should
 8
9
     there be any.
10
                (Off the record at 4:50 p.m.)
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5	THE STATE OF NEVADA. ORIGINAL								
6	Plaintiff,) CASE NO. CO92174								
7	vs) DEPT. NO. VIII								
В	ROY D. MORAGA.								
9	Defendant.)								
10									
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE:								
12	MICHAEL J. WENDELL, DISTRICT JUDGE								
13	TUESDAY, MARCH 13 1990, 10:05 A.M.								
14	VOLUME II								
15									
16	APPEARANCES:								
17									
18	FOR THE STATE: DEBORAH J. LIPPIS. ESQ.								
19									
20	FOR THE DEFENDANT: R. ROGER HILLMAN, ESQ.								
2 1									
22									
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24									
25	REPORTED BY: PATSY K. SMITH, C.S.R. #190								

INDEX						
	PAGE					
иттыресте						
<u>withesses</u>	•					
DR. REICH	•					
Direct Examination by Ms. Lippia	4					
Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman	11					
Redirect Examination by Ms. Lippis	12					
SABINA YOUNG						
Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	. 13					
RICHARD HAGUE						
Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	23					
Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman	51					
Redirect Examination by Ms. Lippis	52					
	•					
DETECTIVE JOHN FOX						
Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	54					
Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman	65					
LINDA ERRICHETTO						
Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	66					
Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman	83					
DETECTIVE ROBERT D. LUKE						
Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	83					
Fifeet Bypuningeron of mor public	- +					
JEAN R. BEHL						
Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	97					
Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	103 105					
Piter eveningerou of Me. mibbie						
ROY D. MORAGA						
Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	108					
Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman	117					

2					EXHIE	ITS		•
3								PAGE
4								
5	State's	Exhibit	Nos.	1	through	3	٠.	29
G	Shatala	Exhibit	Nee	.1	Ebnongh	12		107
7	State's	EXUTOIC	NOS.	4	through	13		107
8							. ,.	
9		•	•			-		
10	•	•			•			
11			•					
12					٠			
13					,			
14								
16								
17					-			
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19								
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PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- THE COURT: Good morning, Ladies and
- 3 Gentlemen.
- 4 You may call your next witness,
- 5 Ms. Llppis.
- 6 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, your Honor.
- 7 Doctor Reisch.
- B DR. DONALD HENRY REISCH,
- 9 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 10 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 11 said as follows:
- 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 13 BY MS. LIPPIS:
- 14 Q. Sir, would you state your full name for
- 15 the record, please, and spell your last name?
- 16 A. Donald Henry Reisch, R-E-T-S-C-H.
- 17 Q. Could you tell us what your profession
- 18 is7
- 19 A. I'm a physician.
- 20 Q. And a medical physician?
- 21 A. That's correct.
- Q. Where are you employed, sir?
- 23 A. I'm currently working at University
- 24 Medical Center.
- 25 Q. In what capacity?

- A. I'm an emergency room physician.
- Q. How long have you been a physiclan?
- 3 A. I graduated from medical school in 1984.
- 4 Q. What medical school was that?
- A. University of Arizona.
- 6 Q. And are you licensed to practice medicine
- 7 in the State of Nevada?
- 8 A. Yes, I am.
- 9 Q. Is there any particular specialized
- 10 license that goes with being an emergency room
- 11 physician?
- 12 A. I'm also board certified through the
- 13 American College of Physicians subject for emergency
- 14 medication situations.
- 18 Q. For the edification of the jury, would
- 16 you describe the education and degrees you hold with
- 17 reference to your medical degree?
- 18 A. I went to four years of medical school at
- 19 four years of Arizona. I did my internship in
- 20 Fresno, California, rotating internship, and I did
- 21 residency emergency medicine in Bakersfield,
- 22 California, for two years.
- 23 I graduated in 1987 and since that time,
- 24 I have been working full time as an emergency room
- 25 physician and during that time period, I obtained my

- 1 board certification in emergency medicine. I have
- 2 been board certified for the past year.
- Q. In the course of your practice as an
- 4 emergency room physician -- before I get to that,
- 5 let me ask this first, have you ever testified in a
- 6 court of law before?
- 7 A. Yes, I have.
- 8 Q. Have you ever been considered as an
- 9 expert to so testify?
- 10 A. Yes, I have.
- 11 Q. Do you recall when and how many times you
- 12 have testified and been qualified?
- 13 A. I have testified twice before in a court
- 14 of law. First for a murder case in which I was the
- 15 physician who took care of the patient, who
- 16 subsequently died, secondary to her wounds and the
- 17 other time, I was a toxicologist or a poison
- 18 specialist in poisoning.
- 19 Q. Did you testify in the courts in the
- 20 State of Nevada on those cases?
- A. No, in California.
- 2. Q. And you were certified as an expert in
- 23 those cases?
- 24 A. Yes, I was,
- 25 Q. I'd like to direct your attention, if I

- 1 might, to December 5th, 1989. Were you on duty an
- 2 that date in the afternoon?
- 3 A. Yes, I was.
- 4 Q. Did you have an occasion to treat a woman
- 5 identified as Penny Hawk?
- 6 A. Yes, I did.
- 7 Q. And did you bring with you today medical
- 8 records for Ms. Hawk from the hospital?
- 9 A. Yes, I did.
- 10 Q. What was the nature of the treatment that
- 11 you gave to Ms. Hawk?
- 12 A. Well, she was brought in by the police
- 13 for a possible sexual assault.
- 14 Q. Is there a standardized protocol or
- 15 method of examination that you utilize with regard
- 16 to potential victims of sexual assaults?
- 17 A. Yes, there is. There is a sexual assault
- 18 sheet made up by someone, I presume, by the county
- 19 or police or something like that which ask very
- 20 specific questions and along with those ever
- 21 specific questions have drawings and such where we
- 22 are supposed to mark down what we find on a medical
- 23 exam.
- R4 Q. Did you follow any standardized protocol?
- 25 A. Yes, I did.

- 1 Q. Were you assisted by anyone during the
- 2 examination of Ms. Hawk?
- A. Yes, the nurse at the time was Sabina
- 4 Young.
- Q. And she is out in the hallway ready to
- 6 testify today; is that correct?
- A. Yes.
- 8 Q: Would you describe for the jury what you
- 9 did in terms of your examination of Ms. Rawk and
- 10 what your findings were?
- 11. A.: Basically, what I'm there for is to treat
- 12 the patient for any physical injury that she might
- 13 have received, as well as collect medical evidence
- 14 for a possible rape.
- 15 When I examine the patient, we -- first
- 16 thing we do is do an interview and ask exactly what .
- 17 happened by her report and then after that, we do a.
- 18 physical exam looking for injuries and then also
- 19 doing a pelvic exam looking for injuries and
- 20 possible other medical evidence like semen or sparm
- 21 or something in the vagina or anywhere else.
- Q, Did you in fact do a physical examination
- 23 on Ms. Hawk?
- 24 A. Yes, I did.
- 25 Q. What were your findings with regard to

A

- 1 that examination?
- A. The physical exam was essentially
- 3 normal. There was no, at least for the outside part
- 4 of the physical exam, there is no obvious bruises or
- 5 contusions or anything like that.
- 6 On the pelvic exam, everything was normal
- 7 also except there was a clear liquid at the bottom
- 8 of the vagina and it was basically when you look
- 9 down into the vagina, you could see a little puddle
- 10 of clear liquid that is not normally found in the
- 11 vagina.
- 12 Q. Did you administer or take vaginal
- 13 swabs?
- 14 A. Yes, we did. Part of the exam includes
- 15 taking vaginal swabs, as well as oral awabs and
- 16 other things.
- 17 Q. Do you take the oral swabs and other
- 18 evidence that's collected from the body or does the
- 19 nurse do that?
- 20 A. The nurse usually does that.
- 21 Q. And you were the one however who
- 22 collected the medical evidence from the vaginal
- 23 cavity?
- 24 A. That is correct.
- Q. And you indicated that you have a

- 1 questionnaire that you follow where you ask a victim
- 2 what happened; is that correct?
- 3 A. Right.
- Q. In fact, did you ask her those questions?
- 5 A. Yes, I did.
- 6 Q. With regard to what she told you finding
- 7 this liquid pool in the cavity of her vagina, would
- 8 that be consistent with her relation to you of the
- 9 events that occurred?
- 10 A. Yes. She told me, going back over the
- ii chart here and it's just a little check-off box and
- 12 stuff like that, when we were discussing before I
- 13 examined her, she said that an ejaculation did occur
- 14 Inside of her vagina and then on exam that was about
- 15 -- let's see, yeah, she said that and then on the
- 16 physical exam, you know, I have a drawing here of
- 17 the clear liquid and the little puddle down in the
- 18 bottom of the vagina.
- 19 Q. When you collected the evidence within
- 20 the vaginal cavity; what do you do with it?
- 21 A. Basically we take it and put it -- it's
- 22 basically a long Q-tip. We place it in there, place
- 23 the Q-tip in a box. The box is put in a special kit
- 24 that is sealed and the sealed kit is -- I believe
- 25 the police take it as part of their evidence.

- 1 Q. In addition to the vaginal exam that's
- 2 done, do we also, in a sexual assault protocol, take
- 3 hair samples and combings from the public area?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- Q. And head samples. Did your nurse do
- 6 that?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Is blood also drawn from a sexual assault
- 9 victim?
- 10 A. Yes, it is.
- 11 Q. Does the nurse do that as well?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And all of that evidence then you believe
- 14 is turned over to Metro?
- 15 A. Right.
- 16 Q. When you completed your vaginal
- 17 examination and collect the evidence within that
- 18 cavity, did you give that evidence to your nurse?
- 19 A. Yes, I did.
- 20 Ms. GIPPIS: Thank you. I have nothing
- 21 further.
- THE COURT: Cross examination.
- 23 MR. HILLMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
- 24 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 25 BY MR. HILLMAN:

Q .. Doctor Reisch, I believe you asked the victim in this case if she bit Ortega? Yeah, I'm going to have to look over the chart here, yeah, "Did you bite the suspect?" Q. And she answered no; is that correct? That's correct. Q. She also said that she did not scratch the suspect; is that correct? Α. No -- yes, correct. And I believe she also told you that she 10 had had consensual intercourse within the last 72 11 hours: is that correct? 12 That's correct. She had had by her 13 report sexual intercourse on 12-3-89 at 1:00 A.M. 14 MR. HILLMAN: I have no further 15 16 questions. Ms. LIPPIS: Just a little redirect. 17 REDIRECT EXAMINATION . 18 BY MS. DIPPIS: 19 Doctor, are you aware of the purpose for 20 asking whether or not a rape victim has had 21 consensual intercourse with another parson other 22

12

I believe what they are looking for, I

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

than the perpetrator within the last 72 hours?

mean, obviously if somebody had sex in a short

23

24

- 1 period of time before they had been assaulted and
- 2 raped, then there could be ejaculate from the first
- 3 sexual contact and it would be somewhat confusing
- 4 for the case.
- 5 Q. However, the testimony, expert testimony
- 6 would come from a forensic scientist with regard to
- 7 whether or not we can determine whose ejaculate is
- 8 present?
- 9 A. That's correct.
- 10 Q. In the system?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- 12 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. Nothing further.
- 13 THE COURT: Anything further?
- 14 MR. KILLMAN: Nothing further.
- 15 THE COURT: Thank you, Doctor. You may
- 16 step down.
- 17 Your next witness.
- 18 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. Sabina Young.
- 19 SABINA YOUNG,
- 20 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 2) whole truth and nothing but the truth, restified and
- 22 said as follows:
- 23 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 24 BY MS. LIPPIS:
- 25 Q. Would you state your full name for the

- t record, please, and spell your last name?
- 2 A. My name is Sabina Young, Y-0-U-N-G.
- 3 Q. Are you employed, Ms. Young?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. What is your profession?
- 6 A. I'm an R.N. in UMC for 16 years.
- 7 Q. For 16 years as an R.N., you mean a
- 8 registered nurse?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Have you been employed with UMC for 16
- 11 years?
- 12 A. Sixteen years.
- 13 Q. In what department of University Medical
- 14 Center were you assigned on December 5th, 1989?
- A. Emergency room.
- 16 Q. Did you have an occasion to work with
- 17 Dr. Reisch that day?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And is he the physician who just left the
- 20 courtroom?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Would you state for the jury the nature
- 23 of your education that allows you to be licensed as
- 24 a registered nurse? Where did you go to school?
- 25 A. UNLV college.

- 1 Q. Does UNLV have a nursing school?
- 2 A. Yes -- no, not nursing school. It's to
- 3 get --
- 4 Q. (Interrupting) I'm sorry?
- 5 A. To get a nursing degree. I think the
- 6 difference between a nursing school; a nursing
- 7 school is a diploma school. They used to do that in
- 8 the old time. They don't do it.
- 9 Q. What type of degree do you hold?
- 10 A. B.A.
- 11 Q. In what area?
- 12 A. Nursing.
- 13 Q. In nursing?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 Q. You received that degree from the
- 16 University of Nevada?
- 17 A. Yeah.
- 18 Q. In what year?
- 19 A. I forgot. I was an L.P.N. for 12 years,
- 20 I think for 11 years maybe. I don't know.
- 21 Q. And then you went back to school?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. To obtain your degree?
- 24 A. Uh-huh.
- 25 Q. Are you licensed by the State Roard of

- 1 Nursing?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. Did you have to take an examination to
- 4 qualify for that license?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Po you have to update that license
- 7 periodically?
- 8 A. Yes.
- Q. At what intervals do you update your
- 10 license?
- 11 A. Every two years, we have to apply for a
- 12 new license and we have to verify so many hours of
- 13 schooling. And you can do it many sorts of ways.
- 14 You can take classes, whatever you have feel you
- 15 need, or I went to Mexico to help to do surgery and:
- 16 that takes care of my hours.
- 17 Q. In other words, you are required to take
- 18 a certain number of hours of continuing --
- 19 A. Right.
- 20 Q. -- education?
- 21 A. Uh-huh.
- 22 Q. How many hours are you required to take
- 23 in order to update your license?
- 24 A. I think you have to take 30.
- 25 Q. Thirty?

- 1 A. Usually whon you take an average class
- 2 you usually wind up with 60 or something.
- 3 Q. Is your license current at this time?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Are you certified or do you have to be
- 6 certified to work in the emergency room or is that
- 7 just part of your normal duties?
- 8 A. No, you have to do different classes like
- 9 ACLS, there is more to it. You can't just pull a
- 10 nurse from the floor and expect her to work in the
- 11 emergency room. You have to have I wouldn't call it:
- 12 a higher education, a different education.
- 13 Q. And have you obtained that?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. That other education?
- 16 A. Yeah.
- 17 Q. How did you obtain that, what classes did
- 18 you have to take in order to obtain 1t?
- 19 A. All sorts of classes. You have to take
- 20 trauma classes, you have to take special pediatrics,
- 21 life support classes, add advanced CPR classes.
- 22 They are quite extensive.
- 23 Q. Are you also certified to withdraw blood
- 24 from human beings?
- 25 A. That's part of our job. You are not

- 1 certified on paper. It's part of our job. I mean
- 2 that's expected.
- 3 Q. You have had training?
- 4 A. It's expected to.
- 5 Q. You have had training in that area as
- 6 well?
- A. Yeah, everybody is.
- 8 Q. Have you ever testified in a court of law
- 9 before?
- 10 A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever been qualified as an expert
- 12 in your particular field? That you know of?
- 13 A. I wouldn't know what you call an expert.
- 14 Q. Rave you ever testified in the courts of
- 15 the State of Nevada, either justice court or
- 16 district court?
- 17 A. No, just on cases like this before. This
- 18 comes up very frequently.
- 19 Q. All right, maybe you didn't understand.
- 20 Have you testified in courts in Las Vegas?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Do you know whether or not you testified
- 23 in justice court or district court?
- 24 A. No. It was the same as what I'm doing.
- Q. The same type of case we are here for

- 1 now?
- 2 A. Right.
- Q. You just don't remember what courts they
- 4 were?
- 5 A. Right.
- 6 Q. Has a judge not ever allowed you to
- 7 testify?
- 8 A. No.
- 9 Q. Have you always been allowed to testify?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. On December 5th, 1989, did you have an
- 12 occasion to assist Dr. Reisch?
- 13 A. Yeah.
- 14 Q. In the examination of a sexual assault
- 15 victim?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Was that victim Penny Hawk?
- 18 A. Yes,
- 19 Q. Would you describe for the jury what you
- 20 did, in terms of assisting Dr. Hawk -- or excuse me
- 21 -- Dr. Reisch with his examination?
- 22 A. Okay, my job entails to bring the patient
- 23 into the room. We usually have them by theirself.
- 24 There are no other patients. I have them undress.
- 25 I give them moral support. Usually at this time,

- the patient tells you about what happened to her.
- 2 They usually cry or you give them moral support.
- 3 You talk to the patient a lot, explain the
- 4 procedures you have to do to the patient, which
- 5 entails drawing blood, taking specimens like pulling
- 6 hair out of her head, pulling out pubic hair,
- 7 swabbing out her mouth, she has to spit on a little
- 8 piece of paper for saliva, you explain all of this
- 9 to the patient.
- 10 You fill part of the papers out, do vital
- 11 signs, make her comfortable, explain to her what the
- 12 doctor is going to do next to her and we explain to
- 13 her what kind of medication we are going to give her
- 14 and why and that's about my part.
- 15 Q. When Dr. Reisch then begins to do his
- 16 part, does that entail a vaginal examination?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Did Dr. Rejech in fact conduct an
- 19 examination of her vaginal area?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And evidence was collected; is that
- 22 right?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. Did he then give that evidence to you?
- 25 A. The evidence always stays with me.

PATEV V SMITH OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 Q. Okay.
- 2 A. The doctor comes in and out, but I keep
- 3 the evidence all the time.
- 4 Q. Once the doctor had concluded his
- 5 examination and you had collected your portion of
- 5 the evidence including the hair samples and saliva,
- 7 what did you then do with those portions of
- 8 evidence?
- 9 A. I took all the evidence that goes in an
- 10 envelope and then that envelope will not leave my
- 11 hand not for one minute until I give it to the
- 12 officer. Or we have an icebox that's locked, it's a
- 13 special rigged up by the police. We put sometimes
- 14 cases through the slot. You cannot get to it unless
- 15 the police gets it. Those are two possibilitles,
- 16 but it never leaves your sight. If I have to go to
- 17 the pharmacy, I carry my envelope. I will not lay
- 18 it on the table.
- 19 Q. Additionally as part of your
- 20 responsibilities, with regard to assisting in these
- 21 sexual assault examinations, do you occasionally put
- 22 notes on the patient's record regarding her
- 23 emotional state, how she appears to be at the time?
- 24 A. Sometimes we do, sometimes we don't.
- Q. Did you in this case?

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any independent recollection
- 3 of this person, could you recognize her?
- 4 A. No. Maybe if I see her, but I do see too
- 5 many people.
- 6 Q. Would it assist you in referring to your
- 7 medical records to determine what you know noted
- 8 about her emotional state at that time?
- 9 A. I have read this outside. I noted that
- 10 she was very depressed and she was alert, alert and
- 11 depressed I believe I wrote down. Patient is alert,
- 12 appears to be depressed.
- 13 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you very much. I have
- 34 nothing further.
- 15 THE COURT: Cross examination.
- MR. HILLMAN: No questions.
- 17 THE COURT: You may step down.
- 18 Your next witness.
- 19 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. Richard Hague.
- 20 RIGHARD HAGUE,
- 21 having been first duly sworn to cell the truth, the
- 22 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 23 said as follows:
- 24 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 25 BY MS. LIPPIS:

- 1 Q. Would you state your name, please, for
- 2 the record and spell your last name?
- A. Richard Hagne, H-A-G-U-R.
- 4 Q. Are you employed, sir?
- 5 A. Yes, sir.
- 6 Q. What is the nature of employment?
- 7 A. I'm an identification specialist with the
- 8 has Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
- 9 criminalistica bureau.
- 10 Q. Mr. Hague, would you describe for the
- jury what an identification specialist is, what do
- 12 you do?
- 13 A. Basically we search for, gather, process,
- 14 and Impound physical evidence including fingerprints
- 15 and provide photographic service.
- 16 Q. In other words, if a crime scene were to
- 17 be established, the police department would call you
- is out to take photographs of the crime scene as well
- 19 as see if other evidence can be collected?
- 20 A. Yes, basically.
- 21 Q. Were you so employed on December 27th,
- 22 1989?
- 23 A. Yes, T was.
- 24 Q. We're going to be talking today about
- 25 some fingerprints and some comparisons that you have

- 1 effected. What I'd like you to do, if you would
- 2 please, describe to the jury the nature of the
- 3 background of education that you have in terms of
- 4 being able to find fingerprints, lift them, and
- 5 compare them with exemplars.
- 6 A. Besides on the job training in the
- 7 criminalistics bureau and working with fingerprints;
- 8 experts and discussing various aspects of
- 9 fingerprint work and crime scene work, I have in
- 10 1962 received my associate degree in police science
- 11 and administration at Los Angeles Harbor College.
- 12 In 1964, I received my bachelor degree in
- 13 police science and administration and it also
- 14 included courses in fingerprinting, crime lab,
- 15 photography, and such.
- 16 In 1981, I graduated from the American
- 17 Institute of Applied Science, School of Scientific
- 18 Grime Detection. It's nationally recognized for
- 19 their fingerprint course.
- 20 In 1982, I completed the F.B.I. Advance
- 21 Latent Fingerprints School. I'm a member of the
- 22 International Association for Identification in both
- 23 the international and California chapters. I'm a
- 24 fellow of the fingerprint society in England and I
- 25 have done miscellaneous things like teach the

- 1 fingerprint merit badge for the boy scouts, reach a
- 2 classified special fingerprint course to Red Flag at
- 3 Nellis Air Force Base and some other small
- 4 activities like that.
- 5 Q. Mr. Hague, how long have you been
- 6 employed with Metro specifically in the area of
- 7 doing fingerprint identification?
- 8 A. Eleven and a half years.
- 9 Q. Can you estimate for the jury
- 10 approximately how many fingerprint comparisons you
- 11 have compared?
- 12 A. In 11 and a half years?
- 13 Q. A lot7
- 14 A. It would have to be in the thousands. I
- 15 couldn't begin to guess at how many thousands, tens
- 16 of thousands.
- 17 Q. Have you ever testified in a court of law
- 18 before regarding fingerprint identification?
- 19 A. Yes, I have.
- 20 'Q. Have you ever been qualified as an expert
- 21 in that area?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Can you estimate approximately how many
- 24 times you have been qualified?
- 25 A. Oh, in the field of Eingerprint

- 1 identification, 60, give or take ten, I suppose.
- Q. And obviously you have testified in the
- 3 courts of the State of Nevada; is that correct?
- 4 A. Yes, that's correct, in Clark County.
- 5 Q. Have you ever testified out of state as a
- 6 qualified expert in fingerprinting?
- 7 A. Not out of state, no.
- 8 Q. What I would like to do is take you back
- 9 to December 5th, 1989. Were you dispatched to an
- 10 apartment 227 at 1000 Dumont in Las Vegas, Glark
- 11 County, Nevada?
- 12 A. Yes, I was.
- 13 Q. For what purpose, sir?
- 14 A. I was advised of a sexual assault at that
- 15 location and I was requested to go out there to aid
- 16 in the investigation of that crime.
- 17 Q. Would you describe for the jury what you
- 18 did upon your arrival?
- 19 A. As in most cases, I inquired of the
- 20 persons that were at the ocene as to what had
- 21 happened, and what it was that they wanted me to do
- 22 there, which was basically take photographs of
- 23 certain areas that they showed me around the
- 24 apartment and also to look for fingerprints, and
- 25 they had some suggestions as to things that they

- 1 were pretty sure had been handled by the suspect and
- I those would be the most likely places to search for
- 3 suspect fingerprints.
- 4 So I, therefore, did some photography of
- 5 the scene and in search for fingerprints basically
- 6 on those Items and any other Items that I thought
- 7 might be useful and I believe I also at the time
- 8 recovered a top and bottom bed sheet and a towel at
- 9 the scene and impounded that in evidence.
- 10 MS. LIPPIS: May I approach the witness,
- 11 your Honor?
- 12 THE COURT: Yes.
- 13 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) With regard to
- 14 photographs that were taken at the acene, they would
- 15 have been photographs that you took; is that
- 16 correct?
- 17 A. I did take photographs, yes.
- 18 Q. I'm showing you what's been marked for
- 19 identification as State's proposed Exhibits 1, 2 and
- 20 3, and ask you if you can take a look at those and
- 21 see if you can identify those?
- 22 A. Yes, these appear to be three of the
- 23 photographs. I took other photographs at the scene
- 24 that day.
- 25 Q. All right. As far as State's proposed

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- 1 Exhibit No. 1, which is, I believe the first
- s photograph on top, would you describe for the jury
- 3 what that photograph is, and what it attempted to
- 4 depict?
- 5 A. This is a photograph of a bed. It was
- 6 located on the second floor of the apartment, and
- 7 this was the bed the sexual assault reportedly
- 8 occurred in.
- 9 Q. All right.
- 10 A. It shows the top covers pulled down, it
- 11 shows several pillows. There is some other object
- 12 there. I can't tell whether it's clothing or a
- 13 towel from that picture, and it shows a nightstand
- 14 to the side of it.
- 15 Q. Fine, With regard to State's proposed
- 16 Exhibit No. 27
- 17 A. No. 2 shows the portion of the first
- 18 floor bathroom is the sink and countertop area with
- 19 various miscellaneous type items, cans, towels,
- 20 soap, brush and things like that sitting on the
- 21 counter. This was one of the photographs, as was
- 22 Exhibit No. 1, prior to my processing or doing
- 23 anything other than the photographs therefore
- 24 depicting the scene as I saw it when I arrived.
- 25 0. And that would hold true for State's

- 1 proposed Exhibit 17
- 2 A. That's correct.
- 3 Q. With regard to State's proposed Exhibit
- 4 No. 37
- 5 A. No. 3 shows a hair spray can that also
- 6 shows in Exhibit No. 2 before I did any processing.
- 7 However, Exhibit No. 3 showed this same hair spray
- 8 can at a closer detail, after I had processed with
- 9 fingerprint powder and have some lifting tape on the
- 10 can. In other words, this is after I have done my
- 11 processing and I believe I. found some identifiable
- 12 fingerprints on this can. I then come back around
- 13 with the camera. In this case, I photograph this
- 14 particular can showing that I have lift tape on
- 15 there. So that's where the can that the
- 16 fingerprints were lifted from, at least these
- 17 fingerprints.
- 18 Q. And those are the prints we are going to
- 19 be discussing; is that correct?
- 20 A. That's correct.
- 2) MS. LIPPIS: Your Honor, I would at this
- 22 time move for the admission of State's Proposed 1, 2
- 23 and 3.
- 24 THE COURT: Any objections?
- 25 MR. HILLMAN: No objection.

- LIPPIS: Your Honor, may I briefly show these to the jury so they will know what we are talking about. THE COURT: ' GIPPIS: Just take them and pass them down. May we rest at ease for just a moment?. Yes, we will be at ease until-THE COURT: the jury examines the photographs. 'You will be able to take those photographs to the jury room when you 10 11 deliberate. 12 MS. LIPPIS: May I proceed, your Honor? THE COURT: 13 Yes. MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. 14 Mr. Hague, we were just beginning to 15 discuss some identifiable prints. What I'd like you 16 to do, if you would, for the jury and for our 17 edification as well, is describe what you mean by 18 identifiable prints, latents, exemplars and the type 19 20 of comparisons you effected?
- A. An exemplar is nothing more than an ink
 fingerprint or fingerprint card. It's taken as a
 standard. It's taken of a known person. If we take
 your fingerprints and you come down to the police
 department for a work card, we know who you are,

- 1 when we take your fingerprints. Any other time in
- 2 the future if we don't know who you are and we can
- 3 match those unknown fingerprints to yours, then we-
- 4 know that you are the person that left those
- 5 fingerprints. So an exemplar is ink fingerprint
- 6 card from a known person.
- 7 A latent fingerprint, the word latent
- 8 means hidden or not readily visible and a print is
- 9 an impression left by the rings on the fingers,
- 10 palms, soles or toes. In common usage, however, a
- 11 latent Fingerprint means any fingerprint, whether
- 12 it's visible or invisible, found at a crime scene.
- 13 What was the rest of the question?
- 14 Q. That's a good place to stop. I have
- 15 something to show you, if I may. I'd like to show
- 16 you what's been previously marked for identification
- 17 as State's proposed Exhibit No. 7, which appears to
- 18 be a certified photocopy of a fingerprint exemplar.
- 19 Number one, do you recognize that?
- 20 A. Yes. This is the certified copy that I
- 21 gave you outside of court yesterday.
- 22 Q. All right. Did you make use of the
- 23 original exemplar card?
- 24 A. Yes. I used the original exemplar card,
- 25 which this certified copy, was taken from to make

- 1 the identification and thereafter, I used the
- 2 original card to compare with the certified copy
- 3 just to be certain that they were -- that this was a
- 4 copy of the original.
- 5 Q. What I'd like to do. I will leave these
- 6 here for you to utilize if you need it. We were
- 7 talking about the hair spray can that you
- a photographed and located in a downstairs bathroom of
- 9 the apartment that we're discussing. Were you able
- 10 to lift any latent prints from the hair spray can?
- 11 A. Yes, I lifted several latent
- 12 fingerprints, identifiable fingerprints from that
- 13 can.
- 14 Q. What I would like you to do is describe
- 15 for the jury the process you use the procedure in
- 16 order to lift a print from a surface and how you
- 17 save it, and what you do with it in order to utilize
- 18 It for comparison later?
- 19 A. Briefly, we use a fingerprint powder
- 20 that's made out of about 96 percent lampblack which
- 21 is soot and it's refined by the maker of the product
- 22 so that the particles are very tiny and that they
- 23 will stick to the moisture left behind in the
- 24 fingerprint. They also are kind of like some of the
- 25 fast food restaurants with their secrat sauces and

- these companies put in their own various secret
- 2 Ingredients to do various things to keep the powder
- 3 dry, to weight the powder down and so on.
- 4 We use this prepared powder and a
- 5 fiberglass fingerprint brush which is very soft to
- 6 process the surface of that we're looking for
- I fingerprints on. We dip the brush in the powder,
- 8 usually shake a little of the excess off and just
- 9 simply begin to use paint like brush strokes in a
- 10 soft manner in most cases and as we find
- 11 fingerprints developing the little ridges, they go
- in different directions, and as we start to develop
- 13 this, if we can see that it may be an identifiable
- 14 fingerprint, we will try to follow the rings with
- 15 our stroke so we don't damage the print with the
- 16 fibers from the brush.
- 17 As we clean up the print and develop it
- 18 more, we take some lift tape, which is essentially
- 19 like the common scotch tape except that it's been
- 20 manufactured a little bit thicker for strength, a
- 21 little bit wider, well, I'd say greatly wider so it
- 22 will cover a print, and it bonds under a greater
- 23 degree of tension to help keep some bubbles out, but
- 24 it's basically the same sort of thing as scotch
- 25 tape. We put that on top of the impression that we

- t have developed and my particular method is to do all
- of that, and when T have finished that, I go back
- 3 and get my camera for the second time and go around
- 4 and photograph where these pieces of paper are on
- 5 prints that I'm going to lift.
- 6 Now, sometimes, when I lift these and get
- 7 them back to the lab and look at them, I find that
- 8 they are not sufficient for identification and those
- 9 we just throw away.
- 10 The ones that we find are useful for
- 11 identification that have been removed, we simply
- 12 just pull the tape back off the item, and put it on
- 13 a white transfer card, and we fill out the
- 14 information that's provided on the card or the
- 16 blank, we fill in and it includes the date, the
- 16 location, the police D.R. number, and my name and
- 17 the name of the victim and the address. We take
- 18 these cards now that I have collected, put them in
- 19 an envelope, fill out the information on that
- 20 Information similar to what's on the card and when
- 21 we return back to the lab, we review that.
- 22 If we've taken the victim fingerprints
- 23 for comparison, the first chance we get we will
- 24 compare their exemplars, their fingerprints that we
- 25 received at the scene and compare those to what we

- recovered and brought back, because it could very
- 2 well and, in many cases, is the victim's
- 3 fingerprints.
- 4 If they do not appear to be any of those
- 5 person's fingerprints, the victim, other family
- 6 members, or whatever, then we save those and put
- 7 them back in the envelope and put them in a banket
- 8 In the crime lab in the field section. Each workday
- 9 morning, one of the latent print examiners, who
- 10 works day shift, comes into the office and empties
- It that basket and they take it back into their office
- 12 and do a review. They take the items out of there
- 13 and review what is on the cards and at some time
- 14 shortly thereafter, if the quality is good enough,
- 15 they will put it into the fingerprint computer.
- 16 Now, that's if it's a fingerprint from the first
- 17 digit of a finger and it's clear enough and there is
- 18 a sufficient amount of it. Many times that isn't
- 19 the case. It might be from a different part of the
- 20 finger, it might not be clear enough for the
- 21 computer to read, or it might be from the palms,
- 22 toes, or feet, in which case they almost have to
- 23 have a name given to them from the detectives to
- 24 check and see If we have their prints in the file,
- 25 go to the file, bring them out and compare them, and

- 1 either they can find a match or they can't."
- If it goes into the computer, the
- 3 computer gives a readout of say the first 25,
- 4 whatever the computer is told to do and it's usually.
- 5 something like the top 20 or so most likely. Now
- 6 the computer cannot make a fingerprint
- 7 Identification, but it picks out those that are the
- A most similar. Then somebody takes that list and
- 9 starts with number one because that's the most
- 10 likely fingerprint identification and they will go
- 11 to the files and pull those cards out and sit down
- 12 and make a comparison.
- If it's not the one, then they have to go
- 14 down the list. If it doesn't show up on that list,
- 15 then that will be the end of it unless we get some
- 16 suspect names from either officers or detectives
- 17 requesting so-and-so be checked. If it is an
- 18 identification, then they will write up the form
- 19 saying it's an identification,
- In the case of one that is searched
- 21 manually not through the computer, the same thing
- 22 happens; they make an identification and they type
- 23 up some paperwork.
- Now, if I'm the one who lifted those
- 25 fingerprints and I have qualified as a fingerprint

- 1 expert in court before or I am preparing to qualify
- 2 for my first time, then those fingerprints are sent
- 3 to me for a second opinion and I will sit there and
- 4 compare them and decide whether there is sufficient
- 5 points of identification and clarity and so on to
- 6 make an identification with. If there is, then at
- 7 that time, I am the second person to make an
- 8 identification. If I were just in training, there
- 9 would be a third person who would already be
- 10 qualified in court also to make a comparison. This
- 11 we do in criminal matters where someone's liberty
- 12 may be at stake to make sure their hasn't been any:
- 13 mistakes or problems with it.
- 14 Q. You were describing at one point the
- 15 little white cards that you use that you transfer
- 16 the latents to the card.
- 17 A. That's the latent print transfer card.
- 18 Q. Did you bring that with you today?
- 19 A. Yes, I did.
- 20 Q. May I see it, please?
- 21 Mr. Hague, I'm now showing you, returning
- 22 to you, what you handed to me to be marked, which
- 23 appears to be a manila envelope now marked as
- 24 State's proposed Exhibit No. 10. Can you take a
- 25 look at that and for purposes of our record describe

- 1 what that is?
- 2 A. This is the envelope that we use to place
- 3 latent evidence and to contain it in one or more
- 4 envelopes and then it's filed away in our files .
- 5 within the criminalistics bureau. It's also used to
- 6 file negatives from photographs. In this case, it's
- 7 for fingerprints.
- 8 Q. All right. There is some other
- 9 information on there as well. I see the victim's
- 10 name, P. Hawk; is that correct?
- li A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And the location at 1000 Dumont
- 13 Boulevard, apartment 2277
- 14 A. That's correct.
- 15 Q. Also, I see requested by, who was the
- 16 officer that requested you respond?
- 17 A: The name that I used there were several
- 18 officers out there. I used R. Swift, Personnel No.
- 19 10488.
- 20 Q. And then of course your name is at the
- 21 bottom; is that correct?
- 22 A. That's correct.
- 23 Q. Would you remove the contents of the
- 24' envelope, please?
- 25 Those have now been marked in order as

- 1 10-A, B, C, D, E and F, T believe there are six
- 2 transfer cards; is that correct?
- 3 A. That's correct.
- 4 Q. Referring, first of all, to State's
- 5 proposed Exhibit 1-A and going through to, excuse me
- 6 10-A through 10-F, would you describe what those are
- 7 and where you recovered them from?
- 8 A. Beginning with Exhibit 10-A, I have
- 9 impression from a drinking glass on the living room
- 10 coffee table. That has not been identified to
- 11 anyone.
- Q. Now, by that, you mean the suspect Mr.
- 13 Moraga or the victim; is that correct?
- 14 A. Or a friend, a neighbor, a police
- 15 officer, it has not been identified to anyone.
- 16 Q. Okay.
- 17 A. Exhibit 10-B is a drinking glass on the
- 18 living room coffee table. Again that has not been
- 19 identified to anyone.
- 20 10-C, is from a Faberge hair spray
- 21 16-ounce can on the first floor bathroom
- 22 countertop. That fingerprint has not been
- 23 identified to anyone.
- 24 10-0, is from a Faberge hair spray
- 25 16-ounce can, first floor bathroom countertop. This

- 1 one has been identified as the left middle finger of
- 2 Ray Moraga.
- 3 Q. Could that be right?
- 4 A. Yes. Police identification number
- 5 938544.
- 6 Q. All right.
- 7 A. And this is one that I have identified.
- 8 Q. Set this one aside.
- 9 A. 10-E is again the same hair apray can
- 10 from the same location of course. This is
- 11 identified as the right ring finger and the right
- 12 little finger of Roy Moraga, identification number
- 13 938554. Those were both from the same can.
- 14 Q. Okay.
- 15 A. The last one, 10-F, is from a drinking
- 16 glass on the living room coffee table and the
- 17 impressions on this lift tape have not been
- 16 identified to anyone.
- 19 Q. All right. First of all, with regard to
- 20 State's proposed Exhibits A, B, C and F, where we
- 21 have not identified to whom these prints belong, are
- 22 they in fact identifiable prints?
- 23 A. Yes, they are.
- Q. In this case, we had a known suspect; is
- 25 that correct?

- 1 A. Well, I wasn't involved in all the
- 2 process that followed or I wasn't necessarily aware
- 3 of all the information that was known at the time.
- 4 Now, I had some information that they had a suspect
- 5 and someone had seen the suspect. I don't remember
- 6 how much information I had at the time as to who it
- 7 was.
- 8 Q. All right, With regard to the
- 9 explanation you were giving to the jury regarding
- 10 putting unknown prints into the computer, in this
- 11 case, we had an exemplar that we returned through
- 12 the Clark County Detention Services. Is that in
- 13 fact what you used to make your comparison?
- 14 A. That's what I used to make my comparison,
- 15 yes, and these particular impressions were on what
- 16 we refer to as SPG cards, and those are cards where
- 17 the prints are just from one hand instead of both
- 18 hands on the card, therefore requiring two separate
- 19 cards, and the reason is on the back of these cards,
- 20 we also have the palm prints as well as the
- 21 fingerprints and the SPC files or fingerprint cards
- 22 are kept in the files right there in the same
- 23 building I'm at in the criminalistics bureau. The
- 24 ten fingerprint cards are kept at a different
- 25 location at Slxth and Fremont.

- 1 Q. The exemplar that you have used has the
- name Roy Moraga on it; is that correct?
- 3 A. Yes. Roy D., as in David, Moraga.
- 4 Q. How would that exemplar come to your
- 5 attention in order for you to be able to effectuate
- 6 your comparison with the latents that were
- 7 returned? If you recall, how did it?
- B A. Yes, one of the latent print examiners
- 9 had found that these impressions that I recovered
- 10 from the scene that are on Exhibits 10-D and 10-E
- ii compared with those on the SPC cards in our files
- 12 with the identification number 938554, bearing the
- 13 name and signature of a person identified as Roy,
- 14 D., as in David, Moraga. Those prints were taken on
- 15 December 28th, 1989.
- 16 Q. And that's by Denise Rudolph, is that
- j7 correct? Is it Randolph or Rudopih, now I forgot?
- 18 A. All I have on here is a number D.R. and
- 19 that would stand for the first and last initials of
- 20 the person taking the fingerprints and their
- 21 personnel No. 3779. I don't believe I know that
- 22 person.
- 23 Q. Okay, that's fine.
- 24 Would you describe for the jury, I
- 25 suppose what we're looking for now once we have an

- 1 identifiable latent and we have something with this
- 2 to compare it, we're looking for points of
- 3 comparison separate from the print itself?
- 4 A. That's the major thing that we are
- 5 looking for. It's not the only thing. The first
- 6 thing that we would look for is the pattern type, if
- 7 It's available.
- 8 Now, if you look at your fingers, the
- 9 last digit on each finger in almost every single
- 10 case has some sort of a pattern. It might be arch
- 11 pattern where the rings enter from one side of the
- 12 finger rise up slightly in the middle and continue
- 13 to flow out to the other side of the finger.
- 14 There is a second pattern called a loop
- 15 where the ridges enter the fingerprint from one
- 16 side, turn and return back out the same side of the
- 17 finger and the third general type or pattern of
- 18 fingerprints is a whirl and that generally is where
- 19 the ridges toward the center make a generally
- 20 circular movement. Now, there are four different
- 21 subclassifications and that may not always be the
- 22 case, but those are your three general
- 23 classifications.
- Now, if that appears on the latent
- 26 impression that I recovered from the crime scene, T

- 1 will look for it on the exemplar. That will make my
- search a lot easier because if this should have an
- 3 arch, for example, and I look through here and I
- 4 don't find any arches, I don't need to spend any
- 5 more time on that search. If I find ten arches,
- 6 then I have ten fingers I'm going to have to look at
- 7 more closely at the point of identification to see
- 8 if possibly that is the same one.
- 9 So now if the latent does have a pattern
- 10 type, I will check that first. If not, I will look
- 11 for something to identify on an unusual pattern
- 12 where maybe the ridges on the fingers make an X
- 13 shape, that's fairly rare, or a dot that's just a
- 14 single little dot ridge it doesn't connect to
- 15 anything else. Those are less common than the other
- 16 types of formation and I will look to see if I can
- 17 find that or a scar or anything else that will help
- 18 me on this and then look for that same thing on the
- 19 exemplar.
- 20 If I can find something there, then
- 21 that's my starting point and I will look for points
- 22 of identification originally referred to as my
- 23 newsha (phonetic), but they are points of
- 24 Identification. There are four basic points of
- 25 identification that all their types are made out of

- that we're aware of. Some day somebody may find
- 2 something in the future, but so far there is a ridge
- 3 ending and that's one of little raised strips of
- 4 skin is ridged and where it comes to a sudden
- 5 ending, it doesn't kinds taper off and eventually
- 6 disappear, but one comes to a sudden stop, that's a
- 7 ridge ending and we count that as one point or one
- 8 point of identification.
- 9 Another type, as I mentioned, is a dot,
- 10 just a single dot. It's not connected to anything
- 11 else.
- 12 And a third type is a bifurcation, and
- 13 that's where one ridge runs along and then separates
- 14 into two, it bifurcates, it forks.
- 15 And the fourth type would be where two
- 16 ridges come together at an angle and therefore that
- 17 would be an angle. Those are the four basic types
- 18 and there are things called enclosures and spurs and
- 19 so on, but they are actually deviations of these
- 20 four.
- 21 So now I look and I find I have one point
- 22 of identification. I look and I'm looking under a
- 23 magnifying glass for this purpose of somewhere
- 24 between four and six power. It's usually around
- 25 four power. That's four magnifications and T'll

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- have two ridge counters and those are nothing you
- 2 can sharpen up and they'll be good points, knitting
- 3 edges, a metal scriber for etching, anything with a
- 4 sharp point that's handy and working with so that we
- 5 can look at both fingers that we are comparing and
- 6 put a ridge counter on the latent and a ridge
- 7 counter on the exemplar. And as we do that, we find
- 8 what we're looking for on the latent and I have a
- 9 blfurcation we might say, and I'll put a ridge
- 10 counter on that bifurcation. I will look on the
- 11 other, find a bifurcation that I think is probably
- 12 the same one and put a ridge counter on the point of
- 13 it there.
- 14 Now, from there, I will look to see if
- 15 there's anything else nearby. Maybe I find a second
- 16 bifurcation with two intervening ridges that just
- 17 flow through and don't do anything, find another
- 18' bifurcation over here. So I will count with my
- 19 ridge counter one, two interveing ridges and then
- 20 place my counter on that bifurcation.
- 21 Likewise, I go over here with this ridge
- 22 counter and now I count out here one, two and onto
- 23 that bifurcation. I'm also looking to see do both
- 24 bifurcations point basically in the same direction.
- 25 Now, our skin is elastic. When you are

- 1 pushing, pulling, or doing something our skin can
- 2 turn. So one might show a diffurcation a little to
- 3 one side and the other might show a little to the
- 4 other. That's okay. That explains many
- 5 differences, we can explain what happened to the
- 6 elasticity of our skin. If we've got one
- 7 bifurcation going this way and the other this way,
- 8 that's not explainable, and we're in the wrong place
- 9 or it's not that person's finger, and so on, and we
- 10 go until we feel that we have enough to make an
- 11 identification. We're also looking at the clarity,
- 12 how clear is it, the prints that we're looking at,
- 13 there's a number of things like this. Are there any
- 14 unexplainable differences. If there's a difference
- 15 on a clear impression, clear and distinct impression
- 16 and we can explain why something is there or not,
- 17 then we cannot make an identification.
- 18 Q. Were there any other unexplainable
- 19 differences between Mr. Moraga's exemplar and the
- 20 latents that you recovered?
- 21 A. No, I looked and did not find it.
- 22 Q. Are there a certain number of points of
- 23 Identification that you have to establish before you
- 24 can positively confirm an identification? Is there
- 25 a stopping point?

- A. In some countries there is. In this
- 2 country there isn't. There was at one time a
- 3 requirement for, I believe it was 12 points of
- 4 identification to make an identification. In some.
- 5 countries it is currently more, some countries it's
- 6 currently less. Some countries it's the same.
- I to our country, however, the F.B.I. Felt
- 8 after awhile that it was possible to make
- 9 identifications -- positive identifications with no
- 10 relevance of error with somewhat less number of.
- 11 points. So in this country, as in some other
- 12 countries, no given number is required. It's up to
- 13 the individual examiner's experience and judgment,
- 14 his opinion as to whether he's made an
- 15 Identification, whether he has sufficient number of
- 16 points and when T don't feel J have a sufficient
- 17 number of points, I won't make an identification..
- 18 If I feel that I have enough there, I will make an
- 19 Identification, again, considering the points of
- 20 identification in the correct direction, are they in
- 21 the correct location. If I have a highroation here
- 22 and here, and I count over two ridges and have
- 23 another one, that's fine, and I get over here and
- 24 look at this bifurcation, count over to three, four,
- 25 five ridges until I get to that bifurcation, there's

- 1 no explainable way why this finger wound up with
- 2 three more intervening ridges. It may be the same
- 3 finger. I may be looking in the wrong place, but
- 4 that is not the place and I can't make an
- 5 identification from there on those particular
- 6 points.
- 7 Q. Having examined then State's proposed
- 8 Exhibits D and E, which is the latent transfer card
- 9 and the exemplar that you have utilized in that
- 10 comparison, are you able to positively identify
- 11 whose fingerprints are on that hair spray can?
- 12 A. Yes, I can. It's my opinion that the
- 13 latents that I processed, photographed, and
- 14 recovered at that crime acene on Dumont that was
- 16 mentioned earlier in Exhibits 10-D and 10-E are the
- 16 same as the left middle finger of the person named
- 17 and the signature of Roy D. Moraga on that left SPC
- 18 card that's on Exhibit 10-D and on 10-E, it's my
- 19 opinion that two fingers on that recovered tape are
- 20 the right ring and right little finger of the person
- 21 who who made these exemplar prints on the right-hand
- 22 SPC card again with the signature and name Roy D.
- 23 Moraga, T.D. No. 938554.
- Q. I only have one further question,
- 25 Mr. Hague. When we were talking about those others,

- 1 obviously would it be fair to assume that a house is
- 2 full of fingerprints whether identifiable or not
- 3 from the people who live there?
- 4 A. Yes. Fingerprints, let me state first
- 5 that fingerprints are not -- identifiable
- 6 fingerprints are not left as easily as most people
- 7 seem to think because I have been to something like
- 8 eight to 10,000 burglaries alone and I find that
- 9 many people tell me that they found fingerprints
- 10 here and they found fingerprints here. What they
- 11 are referring to some kind of a mark probably left
- 12 by a finger.
- 13 However, when I dut it up or even examine
- 14 it, I find that the rings and the points necessary
- 15 to make an identification are not there. For one
- 16 thing, these are all what we call accidental
- 17 prints. Nobody is going around the house trying to
- 18 leave fingerprints and neither is a suspect. So
- 19 most of the things that are touched do not contain
- 20 Identifiable fingerprints for many reasons. There
- 21 are many reasons that they don't have identifiable
- 22 fingerprints.
- Sometimes we will come up with just the
- 24 victim's prints, sometimes we will come up with
- 25 identifiable prints we never identify to anybody.

- 1 Well, certainly they have visitors, they have
- 2 relatives, there are other family members that
- 3 weren't there when we were and so on. So there are
- 4 a lot of fingerprints all throughout the house.
- 5 Now, of course, that also depends on how
- 6 well the house has been cleaned and wiped down and
- 7 how recent it's been. Normally we don't go around
- 8 and wine down a lot of things such as cans and
- 9 packages and things like that, credit cards we just
- 10 don't go around wiping those down. So a lot of time
- 11 we have a better chance of finding an identifiable
- 12 fingerprint there. So, yes, there can be many
- 13 fingerprints in the house. There are a number of
- 14 times we find nothing.
- 15 MS, LIPPIS: Thank you. I have nothing
- 16 further.
- 17 THE COURT: Gross examination.
- 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 19 BY MR. HILLMAN:
- 20 Q. Mr. Hague, then in effect what you are
- 21 saying is that from the apartment that day, you only
- 22 found six fingerprints that you felt were worth
- 23 comparing?
- 24 A. I would say that there were six lifts.
- 25 Now by that, I mean there may be, when I put the

- tape down, there may be more than one print that
- 2 that tape picks up and I think when these prints are
- 3 looked at, we will see that they are not set down in-
- 4 a nice even order. Sometimes they overlap,
- 5 sometimes part of them are smudged, but there are
- 6 clear and distinct areas where certain fingerprints
- 7 have been found. I don't recall, but I think there
- 8 may be pieces of palm prints in there. So I did
- 9 recover six lift tapes that contained six
- 10 identifiable prints at least, yes.
- 11 . . Q. And those were from a drinking glass and
- 12 from a hair spray can; is that correct?
- 13 A. Yes, that's correct.
- MR. HILLMAN: I have no further
- 15 questions.
- 16 THE COURT! Anything further?
- 17 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, Judge.
- 18 REDIRECT EXAMINATION
- 19 RY MS. LIPPIS:
- Q. Was the drinking glass that we talked
- 21 about the same glass or was it other glasses, was it
- 22 just one glass or more?
- 23 A. I would have to look at the photographs
- 24 to know. There wasn't more than two. I think it
- 25 was just one. But there may have been two.

1 MS. LIPPIS: Fine, thank you. nothing further. 2 THE COURT: Anything further? MR. HITGMAN: Nothing else. THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Hague. We will take a ten minute break, ladies and gentlemen. Once more, do not discuss the case 7 among yourselves or with anyone else. R (Off the record at 11:13 A.M. and back on the record at 11:25 A.M.): THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we have 11 run into a snag and we're going to have to take a 12 break early. We are going to break at this time and 13 resume at 1:00, not 1:30. We will resume at 1:00 14 this afternoon. 15 So at 1:00, we will resume and, once 16 more, do not discuss the case among yourself or with 17 anyone else. We will be in recess until 1:00. 18 (Off the record at 11:25 A.M. and back 19 on the record at 1:00 p.m.) 20 21 THE COURT: You may call your next 22 witness. 23 MS. LIPPIS: John Fox.

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DETECTIVE JOHN S. FOX,

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having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the

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- 1 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 2 said as follows:
- 3 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 4 BY MS. LIPPIS:
- Q. Would you state your full name for the
- 6 record, please, and spell your last name?
- 7 A. John S. Fox, F-0-X.
- 8 Q. How are you employed, sir?
- 9 A. . I'm a police detective for the
- 10 Metropolitan Police Department.
- 11 Q. And how long have you been employed with
- 12 Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?
- 13 A. Slightly in excess of 21 years.
- 14 Q. Are you currently assigned to the sexual.
- 15 assault division of the police department?
- 16 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 Q. And how long have you been with that
- 18 unit?
- 19 A. Two years.
- 20 Q. I'd like to direct your attention to
- 21 approximately December 4th and 5th and several days
- 22 beyond of 1989, were you assigned to the
- 23 investigation of a sexual assault case regarding a
- 24 suspect identified as Roy Moraga?
- 25 A. Yes, ma'am.

- 1 Q. Did you have occasion to respond on
- 2 December 5th to University Medical Center to
- 3 interview or meet with the victim in that case?
- 4 A. Yes, I did.
- 5 Q. Do you recall her name?
- 6 A. Penny Hawk.
- Q. Did you in fact respond to University
- 8 Medical Center?
- 9 A. Yes, sir.
- 10 Q. Would you describe what you did once you
- 11 got there?
- 12 A. I Intervlewed Mrs. Bawk, completed a
- 13 crime report and with the nursing staff at the
- 14 hospital, completed a serial kit concerning that
- 15 alleged sexual assault.
- 16 Q. When you talk about serial kit, does that
- 17 also include things other than serology, such as
- 18 hair, vaginal swabs, et detera?
- 19 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 20 Q. You were not present when the physical
- 21 exam was done and that evidence was collected, were
- 22 you?
- 23 A. No, I was not.
- 24 Q. Did you somehow come into passession of
- 25 what we now know to call the rape kit?

Yes. And how did you come in passession of it? That was presented to me by the staff nurse and I in turn placed it in a locked container. At what container and where was it 7 located? It's a refrigerator located on the premises at UMC. 10 That would be in the emergency room: 11 .12 area? 13 In that area, yes. In the triage? 14 Q. 15 Yes. 16 Did you bring some evidence with you today, specifically, first of all that evidence kit, 17 the rape kit? 18 Yes, I did. 19 Detective Fox, I'm showing you what's 30 21 been marked for identification purposes as State's 22 proposed Exhibit No. 11. I ask you, sir, if you can 23 identify that envelope?

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And is that the evidence you obtained at

Yes. That is the serology kit.

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

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Q.

- 1 University Medical Center regarding Penny Hawk?
- 2 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 3 Q. What is the basis of your recognition?
- 4 What on that envelope causes you to recognize it
- 5 after this period of time?
- 6 A. I recognize my name and a portion of it,
- 7 the information on it was filled out by myself and I
- 8 recognize that handwriting.
- 9 Q. There is a D.R. number assigned to that
- 10 envelope?
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 12 Q. What is that D.R. number?
 - 13 A. It is 89-117709.
- Q. May I see the envelope for just a minute,
- 15 please?
- 16 Does this envelope appear to be in
- 17 substantially the same condition now as It was at
- 18 the time that you sealed it and placed it in the
- 19 refrigerated evidence unit at the hospital?
- 20 A. Yes, ma'am, with the exception that it
- 21 has been opened for further review.
- 22 Q. There is a seal tape on the back of the
- 23 envelope, a blue tape; who placed that there?
- 24 A. That was placed by the nurse.
- Q. So you are referring to the red tape that

- 1 you did not place there, is that correct?
- 2 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Are there other initials on the red
- tape?
- 5 A. Yes, there are. There is the initial G
- 6 followed by the digit 1471 and then the Initial E.
- 7 Q. Thank you. What I'd like you to do, if
- 8 you would please, is open up this envelope and
- 9 remove the contents so we can --
- 10 THE COURT: Do you want to see it first?
- 11 MR. HILLMAN: I have seen it, thank you,
- 12 your Honor.
- 13 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Without disturbing the
- 14 seals, if you can open it, please.
- 15 A. I'm going to have to out through at least
- 16 one of them unless I do it on the side.
- 17 Q. Can you cut it on the side?
- 18 A. Sure.
- Q. If I could assist you.
- 20 A. Sure.
- 21 Q. Does the envelope appear to be empty at
- 22 this point?
- 23 A. Yes, it does.
- 24 Q. Would you hand me the contents, please,
- 25 and I will have them marked before we discuss what

- t they are. This envelope was given to you in a
- 2 sealed condition; is that correct?
- 3 A, Yes, ma'am.
- 4 Q. Detective Fox, inasmuch as the envelope-
- 5 was given to you in a sealed condition and you then
- 6 thereafter impound it, what I would like to do is go
- 7 on further with the rest of the investigation you
- 8 conducted.
- 9 Once you ended or terminated your
- 10 Interview with Mrs. Hawk at the hospital, did you
- 11 then do any further investigation regarding this
- 12 case?
- 13 A. Yes, I did.
- 14 Q, Would you describe for the jury what you
- 15 did?
- 16 A. Yes, ma'am. While at the hospital with
- 17 Mrs. Hawk, her daughter, Jodi Howard, arrived and
- is indicated that she believed that their apartment had \sim
- 19 been burglarized and possibly by the suspect in the
- 20 sexual assault. At that time, Ms. Howard told me
- 21 that she felt that a key had been taken. When I say
- 22 a key, a front door key.
- 23 Q. It's true, is it not, that Ms. Roward had
- 24 indicated to you that she hadn't seen the suspect,
- 25 is that correct?

- 1 A. That's correct.
- 2 Q. So her indication of the suspect may have
- 3 taken a key was certainly speculation at that point
- 4 on your part?
- A. That is correct.
- 6 . Q. However, in light of the fact that she
- 7 was missing the key to her apartment, her apartment
- 8 key, what did you do?
- 9 A. At that time, she showed me another key
- 10 to the apartment. I made an outline of that key.
- 11 The following day, which would have been December
- 12 6th, I went to the Glark County Detention Center and
- 13 went through the property of the arrestee, that
- 14 being Mr. Moraga.
- 15 Q. That would have been the remainder of his
- 16 personal property that was left upon his person?
- 17: A. That's correct.
- 18 As T say, she had supplied me with a key
- 19 which she described as being silver in color with no
- 20 markings or stampings that she could recall. When I
- 21 looked through the property of Mr. Moraga, I found
- 22 such a key. I seized that key, took it up to Mrs.
- 23 Howard's place of employment, had her look at it,
- 24 She seemed that she was quite sure it was one in the
- 25 same key.

- I Q. Did you compare the key that you
- 2 retrieved from the defendant's personal property at
- 3 the jail with the diagram that you had drawn?
- 4 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 5 Q. hid it it appear to be the same?
- A. Yes, it matched.
- Q. And based on that, you went to see Ms.
- 8 Howard at her place of employment?
- 9 A. That's correct. '
- 10 Q. Once she tentatively identified that key
- 11 as possibly belonging to her, what did you then do?
- 12 A. I went from there to the residence on
- 13 Dumont and tried the key in the front door of the
- 14 apartment and it did operate the lock mechanism.
- 15 Q. It did operate?
- 16 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 Q. Once you determined that Mr. Moraga was
- 18 in possession of the apartment key, what did you do
- 19 then with the key?
- A. I impounded it as evidence.
- 21 Q. Did you bring that with you roday, sir?
- 22 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 23 (Off the record discussion not reported.)
- 24 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) I'm showing you what's
- 75 been marked for identification as State's proposed

- 1 Exhibit No. 12 and ask you, sir, if you can identify
- ? that envelope?
- 3 A. Yes, ma'am. That is the envelope
- 4 containing the key in question.
- Q. What is the basis of your identification
- 6 of that particular envelope?
- 7 A. Recognition of my printing, as well as my
- 8 initials, personnel number which appear on the face.
- 9 of the envelope and the seal that I placed on the
- 10 back side of the envelope also containing my
- 11 initials and personnel number.
- Q. Does that envelope have a D.R. number
- 13 assigned to it?
- 14 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 15 Q. What is the D.R. number?
- 16 A. 89-117709.
- 17 . Q. Does It also have the defendant's name
- 18 and the case number assigned to it on that envelope,
- 19 which would be the D.R. number?
- 20 A. Yes, it does.
- 21 Q. Is that Roy D. Moraga?
- 22 A. I have it as Roy Moraga.
- 23 Q. Does that envelope appear to be in
- 24 substantially the same condition now as it was at
- 25 the time that you put the key inside of it and

- 1 evidently sealed it and initialed and sealed it?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. So this envelope has not been opened?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- Q. Would you please open the envelope
- 6 without disturbing the seal and remove the
- 7 contents?
- 8 (Off the record discussion not reported.)
- 9 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Detective Fox, I'm
- 10 showing you now what has been marked for
- 11 identification as State's proposed Exhibit 12-A and
- 12 ask you if you can identify that document?
- 13 A. That is a receipt supplied by the
- 14 detention center indicating that I have removed
- 15 property from Mr. Moraga's property.
- 16 Q. So you obtained a copy of the receipt
- 17 with the keys and you leave a copy in his personal
- 18 effects, is that correct?
- 19 A. I helieve a copy goes to his personal
- 20 effects. I know that the jail retains the
- 21 original.
- 22 Q. All right, fine. Thank you, sir.
- 23 I'm now showing you what's been marked
- 24 for identification as State's proposed Exhibit 12 B
- 25 and ask you if you can identify that?

- 1 A. This is the key ring and the two keys
- 2, seized and the silver key is the one that fits the
- 3 lock mechanism to the Hawk residence.
- 4 Q. And that residence was located at 1000
- 5 Dumont?
- 6 A. Apartment 272 or 227, I have to look.
- 7 Q. 227.
- 8 There are also some writing on the silver
- 9 key. Do you know what this writing is?
- 10 A. Yes, ma'am, again that's my initials and
- 11 my personnel number.
- 12 Q. The second key, for the record, I suppose
- 13 is sort of gold in color. These two keys were
- 14 together on this key ring in the defendant's
- 15 properties?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Did you ever try this key in Mrs.
- 16 Howard's --
- 19 A. I did not. I questioned Ms. Howard about
- 20 both the ring and the ring holder, as well as the
- 21 second key and she had no knowledge of them nor did
- 22 she recognize them.
- 23 Q. And obviously by comparison these two
- 24 keys are not the same?
- 25 A. No.

Thank you. Q. MS. LIPPIS: I have nothing further of this witness. THE COURT: Cross examination. MR. HILLMAN: Just a few questions, your Honor. CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HILLMAN: Officer Fox, you stated that you placed the serology kit in a locked refrigerator; is that 11 correct? .12 That's correct. 13 And that's at the University Medical Center? 15 Yes, sir. 16 Do you know who has access to that locked Q. 17 container? 18 So far as I know, only staff members from 19 our criminalistics bureau. 20 In other words, only the people working 21 in the criminalistics department? 22 As far as I know. 23 I have no further MR. HILLMAN:

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MS. LIPPIS: Nothing further.

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questions.

1 THE COURT: You may step down, Detective 2 Fox. Your next witness. MS. GIPPIS: Linda Errichetto. LINDA ERRICHETTO. having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the 6 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. LIPPIS: 10 Would you state your full name for the 11 12 record, please, and spell your last name? My name is Linda Errichetto, 13 R-R-R-I-C-H-E-T-T-O. 14 15 How are you employed, Ms. Errichetto? Q. 16 I'm a criminalist for the Las Vegas 17 Metropolitan Police Department. 16 And how long have you been so employed 19 there? 80 About 12 and a half years now. 2 1 Would you describe for the jury what a criminalist and the nature of your responsibilities 22 as a criminaliat? 23 24 A criminal is someone who is responsible

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for analyzing a variety of evidence and this can

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- 1 include powders and leafy substances for the
- 2 presence of controlled substances. It can include
- 3 biological fluids like blood, urine, saliva, semen,
- 4 and those types of things, and those are the two
- 5 areas that I'm responsible for analyzing drug
- 6 substances and also for sexual assault cases,
- 7 homicides, and things like that.
- 8 Q. Is there a special type of education that
- 9 is required (or you to be able to perform these
- 10 types of dutles?
- 11 A. Yes, there is.
- 12 Q. Would you tell the jury your educational
- 13 background?
- 14 A. I have a backelor of arts degree in
- 15 chemistry from Thiel College in Greenville,
- 16 Pennsylvania, and I have a master of science degree
- 17 in forensic chemistry from the University of
- 18 Pittaburgh in Pittaburgh, Pennaylvania, and after
- 19 becoming employed with the police department, T
- 20 received about 320 hours of vocational training in
- 21 the analysis and identification of biological fluids
- 22 and those, once again, can include things like
- 23 blood, saliva, semen and so forth.
- 24 After I became employed, I began
- 25 testifying in court as an expert and I have

- 1 qualified in the district courts of Clark County and
- 2 Nye County, in the municipal courts of Henderson,
- 3 Boulder City, and has Vegas, and the justice courts
- 4 of Las Vegas township and Beatty and Henderson.
- 5 Q. Thank you.
- 6 A. I'm sorry, probably about 200 times.
- 7 Q. That's all right.
- 8 Did you have an occasion to do some
- 9 testing with regard to a case entitled State of
- 10 Nevada versus Roy Moraga?
- 11 A. Yes, I did.
- 12 Q. I'd like to show you what's been marked
- 13 for identification, first of all, as States's
- 14 proposed Exhibit No. 4, which appears to be a large
- 15 evidence envelope and ask you if you can identify
- 16 that bag?
- 17 A. Yes, Toan.
- 18 Q. Can you tell me the nature of your
- 19 identification?
- 20 A. There's a large white sticker on the
- 21 front of this envelope that has a variety of
- 22 information on it that was written in my
- 23 handwriting. In addition to that, you can see these
- 24 red seals on the back of the envelope and they have
- 25 my initials and a date in my handwriting also on the

- 1 back.
- Q. Showing now what's been marked for
- 3 identification as State's proposed Exhibit 4-A, can
- 4 you identify that bag? First, let me ask you this,
- 5 when you received the evidence bag which is entitled
- 6 4-A, did you have to repackage it?
- 7 A. Yes, I did.
- 8 Q. Can you tell us why?
- 9 A. I went to get ahold of the bag and lifted
- 10 it up and I ripped the whole top of it. So I had
- 11 to, when I was finished with my analysis after I
- 12 opened the bag and took the contents out, I thought
- 13 I would be unable to properly return the evidence
- 14 that was contained in this bag. So I had to
- 15 repackage everything in a larger bag. However, J
- 16 did keep this bag because this was the officer's
- 17 original bag that I ripped.
- 18 Q. So when the officer came in and didn't
- 19 recognize this, it was because his bay was placed in
- 20 the inside?
- 21 A. Right.
- 22 Q. From your paperwork that's noted on
- 23 State's proposed Exhibit No. 4, what should this
- 24 evidence bag have contained?
- 25 A. This was the rebooking of the original

- 1 package 4-A and that had some cowboy boots in it and
 - 8 some socks and pair of blue jeans, and, once again,
 - 3 like I said, I kept the original bag so the officer
- 4 would be able to identify his original bag.
- Q. Thank you,
- 6 Did you do any forensic testing on the
- 7 boots, socks, or blue jeans?
- 8 A. I did some examination on the blue
- 9 jeans. And I examined them and I identified some
- 10 stains on the front of the blue jeans.
- 11 Q. I'm showing you what has been marked for:
- 12 identification as State's proposed Exhibit 4-C and
- 13 ask you if those are in fact the jeans that you
- 14 tested?
- 15 A. Yes, they are.
- 16 Q. Would you describe what you did in terms
- 17 of testing and the results?
- 18 A. Sure. You can see that there's a little
- 19 hole cut out from these blue jeans right here and
- 20 has a little mark on it, and that's a mark that I
- 21 use to show that I put this hole there and I removed
- 22 some of the fabric so I can test it. In addition to
- 23 that, I also put my initials on the inside of the
- 24 pants so I can identify that these are the jeans I
- 25 examined.

- 1 What I did was I noticed some -- it's
- 2 probably difficult for you to see, but there is some
- 3 discoloration in the jeans in this area, kind of a
- 4 reddish stain, and I cut out an area because it
- 5 looks like blood to me and I examined that area and
- 6 identified it was in fact human blood that was
- 7 present in these reddish brown stains that I cut
- A out.
 - Q. . Were you able to type the blood?
- 10 A. No, ma'am, I was not. I felt there was
- 11 not a sufficient amount there.
- 12 Q. Thank you.
- 13 I'm showing you now what's been marked
- 14 for identification as State's proposed Exhibit No. 5
- 15 and ask you if you can identify this bag?
- 16 A. Yes, I can. There is an area on it that
- 17 says "chain of custody" and my first two initials
- 18 and my last name, a number called the P number which
- 19 is my identification number in the police
- 20 department, and a date and a time are in my
- 21 handwriting on the front of the bag.
- 22 In addition to that, you can see a red
- 23 seal here. That seal is intact and that has my
- 24 Initials on it and a date and, once again, that's in
- 25 my handwriting.

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- 1 Q. Thank you.
- 2 Did you remove the contents from this bag
- 3 for the purpose of taking a look at the contents and:
- 4 seeing whether or not analysis should be conducted
- 5 on some of the contents?
- 6 A. Yes, I did. ·
- Q. What in fact did you analyze that came
- 8 out of State's proposed Exhibit 5-A?
- 9 A. There were a variety of clothing items in
- 10 that bag and I examined a pair of boxer shorts. I
- ii also examined a light gray polo-type shirt, and I
- 12 believe I looked at a dark gray jacket that was in.
- 13 there. However, I didn't do a full analysis on it.
- 14 Q. Well, did you find anything on the dark.
- 15 gray jacket at all?
- 16 A. No; no, I didn't.
- 17 Q. I'm showing you, first of all, that's
- 18 been marked as State's proposed Exhibit 5-A, which
- 19 also came out of that bag. Can you also identify
- 20 that item?
- 21 A. This is called a slide holder and in
- there is a microscope slide that I made.
- 23 Q. Is there any evidence or testimony with
- 24 regard to this microscopic slide that's in there?
- 25 We couldn't tell what it was.

- A. Oh, I'm sorry, there is a D.R. and
- 2 information on the slide itself. However, the slide
- 3 is contained in this so it doesn't break and I made
- 4 a stain extract of the boxer shorts to look at it
- 5 under the microscope.
- 6 Q. Then I will hand you for identification
- 7 as State's proposed Exhibit 5-C, which appear to be
- 8 men's boxer shorts?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Are those the shorts which you tested?
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am, they are.
- 12 Q. Would you describe the testing conducted
- 13 and your results?
- 14 A. Once again, I cut out a little section of
- the stained area that initially when I do an
- 16 examination, I look at an item of clothing and I see
- 17 if there are any stains that might be blood or semen
- 18 like stains.
- 19 In this case, the boxer shorts have a
- 20 small area of sustaining near the fly area that I
- 21 thought could possibly be semen. So I cut out that
- 22 area and then I tested the area that I cut out and I
- 23 found that they did in fact have semen on them. On
- 24 the shorts.
- Q. And those are the slides that are

- 1 contained in State's proposed exhibit --
- A. It's one slide.
- 3 Q. In State's proposed 5-A?
- 4 A. Right.
- 5 Q. Showing you what has been marked as
- 6 State's proposed 5-D, which appears to be the light
- 7 gray shirt, what tests, if any, and what results
- 8 from the tests that you made?
- 9 A. On this shirt, I noticed once again a
- 10 reddish, light reddish brown stained area on the
- 11 .ront of the shirt and I cut out the area once again'
- 12 and tested it, and I believe that I identified human
- 13 blood on this. However, I was not able to blood
- 14 type the stain or get a type from it because there
- 15 wasn't a sufficient amount of the stain there.
- 16 Q. With regard to the blood that you found
- 17 on the blue jeans and this light gray shirt, are you.
- 18 able to tell, through testing, the age of the blood
- 19 stains?
- 20 A. No, ma'am, I'm not.
- 21 MS. LIPPIS: May I have the Court's
- 22 indulgence for one moment, your Honor.
- 23 Q. I'm showing now what has been marked for
- 24 identification as State's proposed Exhibit No. 11
- 25 and ask you if you can identify that?

- 1 A. Yes, I can.
- 2 Q. And what is the basis of your
- 3 identification?
- 4 A. Once again, there is an area on the front
- 5 of this envelope that says chain of custody and that
- 6 has my first two initials and last name, a P number
- 7 and a date on it, and then a variety of red stains
- 8 on the back and the side have my initials and P
- 9 number on them also.
- 10 Q. Does this envelope, as well as the other
- II envelope you testified to, appear to be in
- 12 substantially the same condition as it was at the
- 13 time you opened it, removed it, opened the contents,
- 14 and resealed it?
- 15 A. When I resealed it, I would have resealed
- the areas I opened, and, of course, it's been opened.
- 17 and all contents removed.
- 18 Q. Other than that, it's in the same
- 19 condition?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. I'm handing you now what has been marked
- 22 for identification as State's proposed Exhibits A,
- 23 B, C and D, and ask you if you had an opportunity to
- 24 see those during your examination?
- 25 A. Yes, I looked at some of these samples.

- 1 I looked at some of the envelopes that were
- 2 contained in this. The most notably, the combed
- 3 pubic hair, the pubic hair standards, and saliva
- 4 sample.
- Q. Were you able to do any testing with
- 6 regard to these samples?
- 7 A. Well, the combed pubic hair sample, there-
- 8 were no hairs contained in it. So I would have
- 9 opened it and looked to see if there were any hairs
- 10 in it, and there weren't, so I just but that on the
- 11 side.
- 12 The pubic hair standard contains strands
- 13 from the victim's public region and I believe I did
- 14 microscopic examination. In other words, I just
- 15 looked at it not under a microscope, but on a piece
- 16 of white paper to note what type of hairs the victim
- 17 had.
- The saliva sample I cut out an area of
- 19 the saliva sample for testing, and I did not look at
- 20 the head hairs standard.
- 21 Q. I'm showing now what's been marked for
- 22 identification as State's proposed Exhibit E, F, G,
- 23 H, I and J, all being removed from the rape kit
- 24 sexual assault.
- 25 A. These are a variety of items that are

- 1 contained in the kit that I examined. The vaginal
- 2 smears are slides that contains smears from the .
- 3 vaginal area, then there is swabs from the vaginal
- 4 area. There is swabs from the mouth or oral area,
- 5 there is also several blood samples that I examined
- 6 and made stains from. I think the yellow and the
- 7 purple were the two that I examined and made stains
- 8 from and I typed that blood to determine what blood
- 9 types the victim was.
- 10 Q. Having done your analysis with this, did
- 11 you then do some analysis with regard to the
- 12 subject's or suspect's rape kit?
- 13 A. Yes, it's a serology standard kit.
- 14 Q. I'm showing you what has been marked for
- 15 identification as State's proposed Exhibit No. 6,
- 16 contents are in it, and ask if you can identify that
- 17 envelope?
- 18 A. Yes, I can. Once again, there is an area
- 19 that says "chain of custody" and my initials and
- 20 name appears there. Once again you can see a red
- 21 police seal at one end of the manila envelope and
- 22 that also contains my identifying marks, my initials
- 23 and a date. There's a variety of things inside this
- 24 envelope. We have blood samples that were purported
- 25 to be from Roy Moraga, is that correct, how I'm

- 1 saying that?
- 2 Q. Yes.
- 3 A. There is also some standards, pubic hair
- 4 standards, and a combed public hair sample, and a
- 5 saliva sample also from Roy Moraga that I examined.
- 6 Q. Having then had an opportunity, for the
- 7 purposes of the jury, to go through the things that
- A you had an opportunity to examine, would you advise
- 9 the jury what tests you conducted and the results of w
- 10 those tests?
- 11 A. On both the kits?
- 12 Q. On both kits.
- 13 A. The serology standards and the sexual
- 14 assault kit.
- 15 The examination of the sexual assault kit.
- 16 consist basically of looking for constituents of the
- 17 sexual assault. In this case, I was looking for the
- 18 presence of seminal material on the vaginal swab and
- 19 that's on the vaginal smear. I did that first, and
- 20 I examined the slides; one of the slides that was
- 21 contained in the vaginal in this little cardboard
- 22 container, and I also looked at the swab that was
- 23 contained in this white box and I found that there
- 24 was. In fact, we initially started our examination
- 25 by looking for something called acid phosphatase,

.78

- which is an enzyme that's found in high
- 2 concentration in semen. It's not proof that semen
- 3 is there, but it's a good indicator that semen could
- 4 be there if this test is positive and the test for
- 5 acid phophatase on the vaginal swab was in fact
- 6 positive.
- 7 I then proceeded to the vaginal smear,
- 8 and I have stained the material that was on the
- 9 slide and I looked under a microscope for spermatoza
- 10 and I found that there were apparent spermatoza
- 11 heads on the alide.
- I then looked at the oral or mouth swab,
- 13 and once again I looked at it for the presence of
- 14 semen. However, that swab was negative for the
- 15 presence of semen.
- 16 I took the blood samples from the victim
- 17 and I typed her blood. Most of us are familiar with
- 18 the A. B. O blood group. That's because we have
- 19 donated blood or been to a doctor's office or had
- 20 surgery of some type, and there are four different
- 21 blood groups in that system. There is blood type A,
- 22 blood type 8, blood type AB and blood type 0, and 1
- 23 typed the victim's blood samples and I also typed
- 24 the suspect's blood samples and identified their
- 25 blood type in this A, B, O system.

- 1 But our blood also contains other 2 systems. So I did additional tests to Identify
- 3 other blood groups and these blood groups help us to
- 4 put people in different subgroups thereby
- 5 differentiating between people by their blood
- 6 types.
- 7 I also examined the saliva samples from
- B both the suspect and the victim and this is because
- 9 about 80 percent of the population are what's called-
- 10 secreters, and by that we mean that people secrete
- 11 their A, B, O blood group substance or type that
- they are in some of their peripheral body fluids,
- 13 like semen, like perspiration, and like saliva.
- 14 If you are blood type A and secreter, you
- 15 would secrete that A in your saliva. So we use the
- 16 saliva standard to determine who is a secreter and
- 17 who is not. I did that both on the suspect and the
- 18 victin..
- 19 I identified semen, as I stated, on the
- 20 vaginal swabs, the vaginal smears were positive for
- 21 the presence of spermatoza and I also determined
- 22 that the victim was an O secreter. So she did
- 23 secrete her type in her saliva. I determined that
- 24 she was an O blood group, O blood type in the A, B,
- 25 O blood group system.

- I also checked the suspect, Mr. Moraga,
- 2 was a blood group O also, and he also was a
- 3 secreter. He also would secrete his blood type in
- 4 her peripheral body fluids. So that means we can't
- 5 separate their bloods because they are both the same
- 6 blood type.
- 7 So I went to additional blood group
- 8 systems and I did several other systems and one that
- 9 is important to us, it's called the PGM subtype and
- 10 that allows us to put people in about ten different
- 11 groups instead of four. So it's a good different .
- 12 secreter and I determined that they were different
- 13 blood groups in that system.
- 14 Ms. Hawk was a PGM subgroup two minus one
- 15 plus. Instead of using letters, we use numbers in
- 16 these systems, and Mr. Moraga was just a one plus
- 17 and so that blood group allows me to differentiate
- 18 between these two individuals.
- 19 However, when I tested the vaginal slides
- 20 -- we test the vaginal swabs, I'm sorry, to see if
- 21 we can determine the presence of blood group
- 22 substances on the swab and this is important because
- 23 sometimes if the blood groups are different than the
- 24 victim, we know the victim can't possibly have put
- 25 them on the swabs that are taken from the vagina

- 1 area. So sometimes that allows us to make a type of
- 2 blood profile of the semen donor.
- 3 However, in this case, I found that what
- 4 I found on the vaginal awab was consistent with an O
- 5 secreter and, also, I found the PGM subtype two
- 6 minus one plus which is the same as the victim's.
- Q. Based upon all the analysis that you did,
- 8 were you able to draw any scientific conclusion with
- 9 regard to the results of your testing?
- 10 A. We make a conclusion based on the types
- 11. that the victim is, the types that our suspect are
- 12 and the type that we find on the various evidence
- 13 that's submitted to us. In this case, I didn't find
- 14 anything foreign to the victim that was present.
- 15 Nothing that I can attribute to a semen donor.
- 16 However, because Mr. Moraga fell in two
- 17 groups that were consistent with what I found. In
- 18 other words, the blood groups could be masked by the
- 19 presence, I could not exclude him. In other words,
- 20 I didn't find anything that was different than what
- 21 he had so that I could exclude him from being a
- 22 possible source of the seminal material that was on
- 23 the swabs.
- 24 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. I have nothing
- 25 further.

1 THE COURT: Cross examination, CROSS-EXAMINATION' BY MR. HILLMAN: 3 So, briefly, when a person is a secreter, then their blood type comes through other bodily fluids; is that correct? That's correct. MR. HILGHAN: I have no further 9 questions. 10 THE COURT: Anything further? MS. LIPPIS: 11 Nothing. 12 THE COURT: You may step down, Ms. 13 Errichetto. 14 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Judge. 15 THE COURT: Your next witness. 16 MS. CIPPIS: Thank you, Judge. Detective 17 Luke. DETECTIVE ROBERT DOUGLAS LUKE, 18 19 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the 20 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and. 21 said as follows: 22 DIRECT EXAMINATION

83

Would you state your full name for the

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

record, please, sir, and spell your last name?

23

24

25

BY MS. LIPPIS:

- 1 A. Robert Douglas Luke, L-U-K-E.
- Q. Are you employed, sir?
- 3 A, Yes.
- 4 Q. And how are you employed?
- A. Pardon me?
- 6 Q. How are you employed, sir, where?
- 7 A. I'm a policeman with the Las Vegas
- 8 Metropolitan Police Department.
- 9 Q. And are you assigned to any specific
- 10 detail?
- 11 A. Burglary detail.
- 12 Q. Were you so assigned in December of 1989?
- 13 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 14 Q. And how long have you been with the
- 15 Metropolitan Police Department?
- 16 A. Twenty one years.
- 17 Q. I'd like to direct your attention to
 - 18 December of 1989 and the months following. Did you
- 19 have occasion to come in contact with a woman
- 20 identified as Jean Behl?
- 21 A. Yes, J did.
- Q. Do you remember the first time you had
- 23 contact with her?
- 24 A. Pirst time I had contact was by phone.
- 25 She had called and I was out. I returned her call

- 1 when I got back.
- Q. Do you remember approximately when that
- a was, sir?
- 4 A. I'm not sure of the exact date. It was
- the first part of January.
- 6 Q. First part of January, that would have
- 7 beén. 1990?
- 8 A. Yes, uh-huh.
- Q. Would you describe for the jury -- well
- 10 let me clear this one point up.
- 11 Did you have an occasion to call her back
- 12 and speak with her on the phone?
- 13 A. Yes, I did.
- 14 Q. Did you have a conversation regarding
- 15 some jewelry?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Would you describe to the jury the
- 18 essence of that conversation?
- 19 A. Well, Jean told me that --
- 20 MR. HILLMAN: I'd object as to bearsay.
- 21 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 22 MS. LIPPIS: Judge, may I respond?
- 23 THE COURT: Yes.
- 24 MS. LIPPIS: I'm not offering it for the
- 25 truth of the matter: Ms. Behl is in the hall here

- 1 to testify, merely to show what the result of the --
- 2 what the officer did.
- 3 THE COURT: I will let it in for that
- 4 limited purpose. This is not being offered to prove
- 5 the truth of the matter stated, but just to
- 6 establish what Detective Luke did based upon the
- 7 information that was given to him.
- 8 MS. LTPPIS: Thank you, Judge.
- 9 Q. Would you describe for the jury the
- 10 conversation that you had with
- 11 Ms. Behl?
- 12 A. Okay, Ms. Bebl told me that she had a
- 13 watch that she believed was stolen and so I asked,
- 14 you know, how she thought that and she said that she
- 15 had been given a watch and that she was talking to a
- 16 friend of hers and this woman had a friend --
- 17 another friend that had her place burglarized and
- 18 this lady was describing her friend's watch and Jean
- 19 said it was really kind of odd because she felt that
- 20 was the same watch that was sitting in her purse at
- 21 that time.
- Q. Having received this information from Ms.
- 23 Behl, did you then meet with her to obtain the
- 24 watch?
- 25 A. Yes, I did.

- Q. And did you also take a formal statement
- 2 from her as to how she obtained the watch?
- 3 A. Yes, I did.
- 4 Q. Did you take the watch into your
- 5 possession?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Once you did that, what did you do with
- 8 it?
- 9 A. I contacted the person that was a victim.
- 10 Q. Would that have been Jodi Howard?
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 12 Q. Did you have the watch with you when you
- 13 contacted Jodi Howard?
- 14 A. Can I check my notes?
- 15 Q. Of course. Do you have your report with
- 16 you?
- 17 A. The name is throwing me.
- 18 Q. That's fine:
- 19 MR. HTLLMAN: May I approach the witness
- 20 to see what he is looking at?
- 21 THE COURT: Yes. Do you want to see the
- 22 report?
- 23 THE WITNESS: Okay. Yeah, It was.
- 24 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Was it Jodi Howard?
- A. Jodi Howard, yeah.

- 1 Q. Having refreshed your recollection by
- 2 referring to your report, did your report indicate
- 3 on what date you saw Jodi Howard?
- A. It was on February the 1st.
- 5 Q. Of 1990?
- 6 A. Right.
- 7 Q. And you showed Jodi the watch?
- 8 A. Yes, I did.
- 9 Q. And she has testified previously that
- 10 that was her watch, is that correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Did you then impound the watch --
- 13 A. Yes, I did.
- 14 0. -- as in evidence?
- 15 Did you bring it with you today, sir?
- 16 A. Yea.
- 17 Q. Detective Luke, I'm now showing what's
- 18 been marked for identification as State's proposed
- 19 Exhibit No. 13 and ask you if you can identify this.
- 20 evidence envelope?
- 21 A. Yes, I can.
- Q. And what is the basis of your
- 23 identification?
- 24 A. Well, everything that I put into
- 25 evidence, I use my initials and my personnel number,

- 1 which is R488L.
- Q. Do you recognize the handwriting on the
- 3 envelope?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Is that your handwriting?
- 6 A. Yes. ma'am.
- Q. Is there a D.R. number assigned to that
- 8 evidence envelope?
- 9 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 10 Q. What is the D.R. number?
- 11 A. That's 89-11715.
- 12 Q. Does this envelope appear to be in
- 13 substantially the same condition now as it was at
- 14 the time that you placed the watch inside the
- 15 envelope?
- 16 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 Q. There's a seal on the back of the
- 18 envelope and kind of a bright orange seal. Do you
- 19 recognize that seal?
- 20 A. Yeah.
- 21 Q. Did you place it there?
- 22 A. Yes, I did.
- 23 Q. Are your initials and P number contained
- 24 on that seal?
- 25 A. Yes, it is.

- 1 Q. Does the seal appear to have been
- 2 disturbed?
- A. No, it doesn't.
- 4 Q. All right. Sir, would you open the
- 5 envelope without disturbing the seals and remove the
- 6 contents.
- 7 Detective Luke, I'm now showing you
- 8 what's been removed from State's proposed Exhibit 13
- 9 and having it marked as State's proposed Exhibit
- 10 13-A and ask If you can identify that?
- 11 A. Yes, T can.
- 12 Q. And what is the basis of your
- 13 identification? How do you know where this watch-
- 14 came from? You have to tell me.
- 15 A. I have my initials and my P number on the
- 16 bottom.
- 17 Q. Is this the watch that you were given by
- 18 Jean Behl?
- 19 A. Yes, it is.
- 20 Q. Thank you, sir. I have nothing further,
- 21 your Honor.
- 22 THE COURT: Cross examination.
- 23 MR. HILLMAN: No questions, your Honor.
- 24 THE COURT: You may step down, Detective
- 25 Luke.

Thank you. THE WITNESS: THE COURT: Your next witness. MS. LIPPIS: Jean Behl. THE BAILIFF: No one responds, your Honor. THE COURT: What time was she supposed be here? MS. DIPPIS: At a quarter to 2:00. 8 THE COURT: Well, we will take tan 10 minutes, ladies and gentlemen. Please heed the court's admonition I have given you previously. 11 12 (Off the record at 1:47 p.m. and back on the record at 1:58 p.m.) 13 14 THE COURT: This is out of the presence of the jury. How many more witnesses do you have, 15 Ms. Lippis? 16 MS. LIPPIS: One, sir. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Moraga, I don't know if 18 you've made the decision to testify or not, but let 19 me tell you what your rights are. 20 Under the Constitution of the United 2.1 States and the Constitution of this state, you 22 cannot be required to testify in a case. Do you 23 24 understand that?

91

THE DEFENDANT:

- 1 THE COURT: If you do not testify, the
- 2 Court would not permit the district attorney to make
- 3 any comments to the jury because you did not
- 4 testify. Do you understand that?
- THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
- 6 THE COURT: If you do not testify and if
- 7 your attorney would request it, I would instruct the:
- 8 jury essentially as follows, the law does not compel
- 9 a defendant in a criminal case to take the stand and
- 10 testify and no presumption may be raised and no
- 11 inference of any kind may be drawn from a failure of
- 12 a defendant to testify period.
- 13 So if you do not testify and if your
- 14 attorney requests it, I would give that
- 15 Instruction. Do you understand?
- 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
- 17 THE COURT: If you do testify, of course
- 18 you will be subject to cross examination by the
- 19 district attorney. Then anything that you may say
- 20 from the witness stand would be the subject of
- 21 comment by the district attorney when she addresses
- 22 the jury in her final summation.
- 23 Do you understand that? In other words,
- 24 whatever you say from the witness stand, she can
- 25 comment on when she addresses the jury whatever your

answers are. THE DEFENDANT: So she can change it. 3 THE COURT: No, she can just comment he said such and such, whatever it was and then she can compare whatever you answered from the witness stand 5 with other evidence. And so it would be the subject 7 matter of comment when she speaks to the jury Whatever you say. 8 THE DEFENDANT: 'Oh, okay. 9 10 THE COURT: Do you understand that? 1 i THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 MS. LIPPIS: Your Honor, may I advise the 13 Court that should the defendant testify, he has a 14 prior felony conviction. 15 THE COURT: How long ago was it? 16 MS. LIPPIS: 1983. He was sentenced to 17 four years in the Arizona Department of Corrections 18 prison facility. The crime was attempt aggravated 19 I have a certified copy of judgment of assault. 20 I have shown it to Mr. Hillman. conviction. 2.1 obviously recently found out about it because it didn't show up on the N.C.I. National Registers that 22 23 we checked. Because of the shortness of time, we

93

PATSY E. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

contacted the Department of Corrections and they

have facsimilied or faxed that conviction

24

- 1 correspondence to us, and I have that correspondence
- 2 as well as judgment of conviction and I have that
- 3 available for Mr. Hillman. So if the defendant does
- 4 testify, I will be cross examining him on the facts
- 5 of his prior felony.
- 6 THE COURT: Did you hear what she said?
- 7 THE DEFENDANT: That she is going to use
- 8 my prior conviction.
- 9 THE COURT: If you testify.
- 10 THE DEPENDANT: Well ---
- 11 THE COURT: If you testify, she will be
- 12 able to ask you have you ever been convicted of a
- 13 felony.
- 14. THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.
- 15 THE COURT: What the felony was and when
- 16 it happened. Neither side would be permitted to go
- 17 Into any details of that felony. Only the fact that
- 18 there was a felony conviction, what that felony was,
- 19 and when it happened.
- 20 THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
- THE GOURT: That's all.
- 22 THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
- 23 THE COURT: Has the decision been made,
- 24 will you be testifying?
- 25 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

- MS. ATPRIS: May I advise one more thing,
- 2 Judge. If the defendant testifies, it's quite
- 3 possible that I would be putting together a rebuttal
- 4 case which will entail probably two, maybe three
- 5 witnesses. I believe the Court may want to discuss
- 6 with Mr. Hillman, and I don't know if I will be
- 7 ready to do it this afternoon, we might have to wait
- 8 until Thursday morning. It's a possibility I will
- 9 be bringing in an out-of-state witness for that
- 10 rebuttal and I will make that name available to Mr.
- 11 Hillman.
- 12 THE COURT: Well, you would not know if
- 13 you will have rebuttal until after the defense case
- 14 is presented?
- MS. LIPPIS: That's correct.
- 16 THE COURT: We will take that up after
- 17 Mr. Moraga testifies.
- 18 THE DEFENDANT: What does that mean?
- 19 THE COURT: That means if you testify,
- 20 she indicates she has some witnesses that she is
- 21 going to bring in to testify concerning what you'
- 22 testify to.
- THE DEFENDANT: Okay, but it's not
- 24 related to another case. It's this case? I mean,
- 25 she can't tell me, well, T did such-and-such to this

- person when it has nothing to do with that person.
- 2 It has to do with this case.
- 3 THE COURT: Well, that is not completely
- 4 true, Mr. Moraga. For example, evidence of other
- 5 offenses or bad conduct or wrongdoing may be
- 6 admissible in a case, even though it seems like it's
- 7 unrelated because they were different parties.
- 8 THE DEFENDANT: Uh-huh.
- 9 THE COURT: But it may be admissible to
- 10 prove certain things like knowledge, identity,
- 11 Intent, Jack of consent, various things like that
- 12 can be proved by other witnesses who are not in any
- 13 way connected with this particular case.
- 14 THE DEFENDANT: Sure. I will do it
- 15 anyway.
- 16 THE COURT: I didn't hear you.
- 17 THE DEPENDANT: Sure, I will go shead.
- 18 THE COURT: All right. Let's get the
- 19 jury back then and we will finish the testimony of
- 20 at least the State's case and the defense case will
- 21 be this afternoon it looks like.
- 22 MS. LTPPTS: Yes.
- 23 THE COURT: We might not be arguing until
- 24 Thursday. Let's get the jury back, please.
- 25 THE BAIGIFF: Are you going to remain on

1	the bench?
2	THE COURT: Yes.
3	(At this time, the jury entered the
4	courtroom.)
5	THE COURT: The record will show the jur
6	ls present.
7	You may call your next witness, Ms.
8	Lippis.
9	MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, your Honor. Jea
10	Behl.
11	JEAN RUTH BEHL,
12	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
13	whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified an
1 4	said as follows:
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION
16	BY MS. CIPPIS:
17	Q. Would you state your full name for the
18	record, please, and spell your last name?
19	A. Jean Ruth Bebl, B-E-H-L.
5 0	Q. Ms. Behl, do you know a man by the name
2 1	of Roy Moraga?
5.5	A, Yes, I do.
23	Q. Do you see him present in court today?
24	A. Yes, T do.
25.	Q. Would you point to him please and
٠.	

- 1 describe an article of clothing that he wearing?
- 2 A. Okay. He is wearing dark sunglasses as
- 3 usual.
- 4 THE COURT: Would you speak up, please.
- 5 THE WITNESS: He is wearing dark
- 6 sunglasses as usual.
- 7 MS. LIPPIS: May the record reflect the
- B identification of the defendant?
- 9 THE COURT: Yes, sir.
- 10 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Ma. Behl, would you
- 11 describe for the jury how it is you know Mr. Moraga?
- 12 A. He and I lived together for several
- 13 months.
- 14 Q. Where did you first meet Mr. Moraga?
- 15 A. In Arizona.
- 16 Q. Would it have been in the last year
- 17 1989?
- 18 A. Yea, air.
- 19 Q. About what month, if you recall?
- 20 A. Probably August.
- Q. Did you then have occasion to move to Las
- 22 Vegas, Nevada?
- 23 A. Yes, we did.
- 24 Q. Did you take up residence bere in town?
- 25 A. Yes, we did.

And you indicated you began living together? Α. Yes, sir. Is that correct? Yes. In a romantic-type relationship? · Yes, sir. Where were you living? . Glendale, Arizona, which is a suburb 10 Phoenix. Q. Okay, Glendale. 11 12 When you moved to Las Vegas, where did 13 you live? Lived at Newport Gardens, 1100 Dumont. 14 15 What was the apartment number? 16 212. 17 Did there come a time when you and Mr 18 Moraga separated? 19 Yes. 20 Q. Do you recall when that was? 21 15th of November. 22 Q. Did you cease living together? 23 Yes. 24 Did you do anything to ensure that he did 2.5 not return or have access to your apartment?

99

- 1 A. Had the locks changed on the apartment.
- ? Q. Did you have an occasion to see Mr.
- Moraga some time in the morning hours of December
- 4 5th, 1989?
- 5 A. Yes, I did.
- 6 Q. Would you describe for the ladies and
- 7 gentlemen of the jury, under what circumstances you
- 8 saw him?
- 9 A. He phoned me and said he had something
- 10 for me, a gift that he had purchased for me, and he
- 11 would like to give it to me and --
- 12 Q. What time did he call you?
- 13 A. Prior to 5:30 a.m. because I start work.
- 14 at 5:30 in the morning.
- 15 Q. Where did you work at that time?
- 16 A. At Burger King on Maryland Parkway.
- 17 Q. ' What time did you have to be to work?
- 18 A. 5:30.
- 19 Q. So he had to have called you obviously
- 20 before 5:30 a.m.?
- 21 A. Correct.
- 22 Q. Did you indicate that he could come over
- 23 or that you would meet him somewhere?
- 24 A. No. We set up a meeting point.
- 25 Q. Where was that?

```
Which was to be in front of Players
 1
     Lounge, but he met me at the corner of Cambridge and
     Dumont.
                And obviously this was also prior to
     δ:30?
                           I had to be at work by 5:30.
                Correct.
 7
                When you met Mr. Moraga on the corner of
     Cambridge and Maryland Parkway did you say?
                 And Dumont.
                 Did he give you a present?
10 .
                Yes, he did.
11
                What did he give you?
12
                He gave me a gold watch.
13
                Did he say where he got it?
          Q.
                 He said he had bought it. He had seen it
15
     and he bought it for me.
16
                 As a gift for you?
17
          Q.
18
                 Yes.
                Later on that day, did you learn that he
19
          Q.
20
     had been arrested?
21
                Yes, t did.
22
                Did there come a time when you had some
          Q.
23
     concern over the ownership of the watch?
24
                 Yes.
```

How did that concern come about?

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 A. Friends of mine knew the girl that
- 2 supposedly had the watch stolen and she remarked
- 3 about it that she knew I had gotten a watch and it
- 4 sounded like the same thing and I said if you get a
- 5 description of it and I feel that that might be the
- 6 watch, then I will turn it in, but I needed to know
- 7 that it might have been that watch, so.
- B Q. Did she provide a description for you?
- 9 A. Yes, she did.
- 10 Q. Based upon the description that you
- 11 received, what did you do?
- 12 A. I called the police that night, Metro,
- 13 and they told me to call back in the morning talk to
- 14 'a detective, and the detective that was working with
- 15 the case was not there. He got back in contact with
- 16 me later.
- 17 Q. When he got back in contact with you, did
- 18 he in fact show you a watch or did you in fact show
- 19 him a watch?
- 20 A. Yes, I did.
- 21 Q. I'm showing you what's been marked for
- 22 identification as State's proposed Exhibit 13-A and
- 23 ask you if you can identify that watch?
- 24 A. Yes, that's the watch.
- 25 Q. Is that the watch that Roy Moraga gave to

```
you?
 1
                Yes, it is.
                 Early in the morning on December 5th
     1989?
                 Yes, it is.
                MS. LIPPIS:
                              I have nothing further
                 THE COURT:
                             Cross examination.
                       CROSS-EXAMINATION
     RY MR. HIGGMAN:
10
                Ms. Behl, do you know Mike Harper?
11.
     you know a man named Mike Harper?
12
          A. By name. I just heard his last name
     today, as far as the gardener landscaper at our
13
     complex.
15
                .So you do know him?
          Q,
16
                Yes, I do.
17
                Is this the person you had the
18
     conversation with regarding the watch?
                No, it is not.
19
20
          Q.
                Who is that person?
21
                Debble Marcoty (phonetic).
22
          Q.
                And was this the first you heard about
23
     the watch possibly being stolen?
24
                When Debbie mentioned what we had
     discussed that I had gotten a watch and she said
```

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- there was a watch stolen at that time and she would
- 2 check into it. She thought it might be and that is
- 3 when I first knew about it. '
- 4 Q. Did you ever have any discussions with
- 5 Mike Harper about the subject? ...
- 6 A: We might have sat and talked about it,
- 7 that that was something I had gotten when he was at
- 8 the house and we talked about then when I knew he
- 9 was involved in it or had known knowledge of what
- 10 had happened.
- 11 Q. Do you remember when these conversations
- 12 took place either with Debbie or with Mike?
- 13 A. Well, Debbie, it was as far as the
- 14 identification was some time the beginning of --
- 15 well, I have it written down in my purse somewhere
- 16 as to the dates when I called the Metro and turned
- 17 it in, but I'm not good with dates.
- 18 Q. Would it have been in December or
- 19 January?
- 20 A. It was probably January.
- 21 Q. And you called the police immediately
- 22 following that?
- 23 A. Correct. The same evening that she told
- 24 me and described the watch to me'.
- MR. HThbMAN: Court's indulgence.

	·
1	No further questions, your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Anything on redirect?
3	MS. LIPPIS: Only one question.
4 .	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
6	BY MS. GIPPIS:
6	Q. Is Debbie Marcoty employed at the Court
7	Yard Gardens?
8	A. She was when we rented our apartment.
9	Q. What was her capacity there?
10	A. She was the leasing agent.
1.1	MS. LIPPIS: Thank you.
12	THE COURT: Anything further?
13	MR. HILLMAN: Nothing else.
14 -	THE COURT: You may step down, Ms. Behl.
15	Your next witness?
16	MS. LIPPIS: May I have the Court's
17	indulgence one minute, please.
-18	(Off the record discussion not reported.)
19	MS. LIPPIS: Judge, the State rests at
30	this time.
21	THE COURT: Have you checked if all
5 5	let's see if the evidence has all been offered and
23	received.
24	MS. LitPPIS: Thank you, Judge. Judge, t
25	have offered and have been admitted State's Proposed

- 1 Exhibits 1, 2 and 3, which are photographs.
- 2 At this time, at the conclusion of our
- 3 case, I would offer Exhibits 4 through 13, which
- 4 would include all the contents of those envelopes.
- 5 THE COURT: Any objections?
- 6 MR. HILLMAN: Tel only objection I have
- 7 would be with what purpose 13 would be admitted?
- 8 THE COURT: What is 137
- 9 THE CLERK: Evidence envelope and 13-A
- 10 was the watch that came out of it.
- 11 MR. HIBDMAN: My objection to 13-A is
- 12 that simply Ms. Behl has come forward with the watch
- 13 stating that she received it from Mr. Moraga, but we
- 14 don't know whose watch that is other than through
- 15 hearsay evidence. And, for that reason, I would ask
- 16 that it not be admitted.
- 17 MS. LIPPIS: Your Honor, I believe we
- 18 received testimony from Detective Luke, as well as
- 19 Jodi Howard that her watch was missing that
- 20 morning. Officer Swift described it as well, and
- 21 Detective Luke as well as Ms. Howard, indicated that
- 22 she was shown the watch, Detective Luke impounded
- 23 it. Obviously the time frame is what the State was
- 24 essentially concerned with that she was missing her
- 25 watch.

THE COURT: I think it's a matter of identification also and I think It is admissible. 2 It will be received over objections. Anything further, Ms. Lippis? MS. LIPPIS: Nothing by the State, your Honor. THE COURT: Do you wish to make an opening statement, Mr. Hillman? MR, HILLMAN: Your Honor, we will walve 9 our opening statement and just call Mr. Moraga to. 10 11 take the stand. 12 ROY D. MORAGA, having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the 13 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and 14 said as follows: 15 THE COURT: Mr. Moraga, would you remove 16 your sunglasses while you are testifying, please. 17 THE WITNESS: They are prescription. 1 A They are not sunglasses. 19 THE COURT: They are prescription? 20 THE WITNESS: I'm sensitive to the 21 22 light. THE COURT: You may wear them. 23 OTRECT EXAMINATION

107

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

BY MR. HILLMAN:

Would you state your name and spell your 1 Q. last name for the court reporter? Roy D. Moraga, M-0-R-A-G-A. Mr. Moraga, how Jong have you lived in Las Vegas? Since I think it was October. Α. And what brought you to Las Vegas? Work and Jean. Α. Q. That's Ms. Behl? Behl, yes. A. 10 11 Mr. Moraga, have you ever been convicted of a felony? 12 Yes, I have. 13 Α. And what was that for? Q. Aggravated assault. 15 When was that? 16 Q. 1982. Do you know Penny Hawk? 18 Yes, I do. 19 When did you first meet her? 20 Q. In November, last part of November. 21 Α.. Of what year? . 22 Q. Of 1989. 23 Where did you meet her at? 24 Q.

108

I was sitting in front of the Players

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 Lounge.
 - Q. And what happened then?
 - 3 A. Well, she was drinking in her truck and
 - 4 she yelled out --
 - 5 Q, Excuse me, when you say she, please use
 - 6 the people's name.
 - 7 A. Penny. Okay, sorry.
 - 8 Penny was drinking in her truck and she
 - g just yelled out that she couldn't sleep and I walked
 - 10 to her truck and started talking to her and she says
 - 11 that those people over there, the cable people, were
 - 12 putting in cables in there for -- I don't know, I
 - 13 guess HBO or something, and she just told me she
 - 14 couldn't sleep and she had a drink, and she got in
 - 15 the fight with the manager. So she was in the
 - 16 parking lot drinking and so we just kept on talking
 - 17 and she asked me to sit down in her truck. So I sat
 - 18 In her truck and she asked me if I drank, and I told
 - 19 her yes. She bought all the drinks. That was, it.
 - 20 Q. How long were you with her?
 - 21 A. It was still daylight. So it must have
 - 22 been at the Players for about three, four hours,
 - 23 something like that.
 - 24 Q. Do you remember what you talked about?
 - 25 A. She was telling me about the time she was

- arrested and how Metro beat her up and stuff and she
- 2 showed me marks on her hands where they put the
- 3 cuffs on, she had marks all over her wrist, and that
- 4 she didn't get along with them, that her and her
- 5 daughter always fight.
- G Q. Did you -- did anything out of the
- 7 ordinary happen that hight?.
- 8 A. She got drunk and started crying, telling
- 9 me about that nobody loves her and stuff like this
- 10 and I told her I did, I believed in her and stuff
- 11 like that and we just, just start kissing outside in
- 12 the parking lot of Players Lounge and after that, we
- 13 just went someplace -- to the one on Cambridge and
- 14 Twain around the corner, I don't know the name of
- 15 the bar because I had never been there before and we
- is went inside there and drank more and she started
- 17 making out with me inside the bar. The bartender
- is told us to go out and get a cheap motel. And that
- 19 was It.
- 20 Q. When was the next time you saw Ms. Hawk?
- 21 A. I seen her when I was inside the Players
- 22 Lounge, she ran in there looking for her daughter.
- 23 Q. Do you remember when it was?
- 24 MS. LIPPIS: Objection --
- 25 Q. (BY MR. HILLMAN) Do you remember when it

- 1 was?
- 2 A. It was still in November of '89. She was
- 3 kind of tipsy. You can -- you could see it. She is
- 4 hyperactive when she drinks.
- Q. Do you remember what happened on December
- 6 5th of 1989?
- 7 A. Yes. Let's see, I went to her apartment.
- R Q. And that's Penny Hawk?
- 9 A. Penny Hawk's, excuse me. I went to Penny
- 10 Hawk's apartment and rang the doorbell and she
- 11 answered the door.
- 12 Q. Do you remember what time that was?
- 13 A. It had to be in the morning. I don't
- 14 know. I was waiting for the manager to get home so
- 15 I can go over there and rent me an apartment because
- 16 I just got paid and we talked and I told her I would
- 17 be back later and she said okay. So I left.
- 18 Q. How long were you gone?
- 19 A. Oh, about two hours.
- 20 Q. And did you then go back?
- 21 A. Yes, I did.
- Q. What happened when you arrived there?
- 23 A. The door was open, so I walked in and T
- 24 took off my coat and my shirt and my sweater and
- 25 loid it down on the chair and walked upstairs and I

. . .

- 1 just walked in and she was yelling and I told her
- 2 that it was all right that it was me and she ran to
- 3 the window to the bathroom and started yelling out
- 4 the window and I thought it was kind of funny. So I
- 5 ran -- well, I didn't run out, I walked over to the
- 6 bathroom and I started yelling out the window and
- 7 that was it.
- G. What happened?
- 9 A. Oh, well, she walked over there to the
- 10 side of the door and I told her it was still all
- 11 right that nothing is going to happen and she said,
- 12 "Okay," and she was like passing out or something,
- 13 you know, like breathing real hard and stuff like
- 14 this. So I told her just to lay down and be cool
- 15 and everything is all right. And she said okay. So
- 16 she just laid down and I just began to kiss her.
- 17 That was it and I didn't, you know, didn't do
- 18 'anything else, just klas her.
- 19 Q. What happened after that?
- 20 A. Well, she said she was thirsty because
- 21 her mouth was all dry and stuff and I said okay and
- 22 I got up and went downstairs to get her a glass of
- 23 water and I gave her a glass of water. She came
- 24 downstairs too and sat on the rocking chair and T
- 25 gave her a glass of water and she says she was still

- 1 hot and she was dizzy. So I went in the bathroom
- 2 downstairs and I got a towel and wet it and wrang it
- 3 out and put it around her neck and she just sat :
- 4 there and we kept on talking and she wanted to know.
- 5 what happened when we went out. I told her
- 6 everything that happened when we went out, that I
- 7 had sex with her and she says okay. And she went
- 8 upstairs and I was downstairs getting some water, I
- 9 drank the water and I put the glass down and walked
- 10 back up stairs and she was getting into the shower
- II and I told her I wanted to take a shower with her,
- 12 but I couldn't get my boot off because my leg was
- 13 swollen and she said okay.
- 14 So she got in the shower, took a shower
- 15 and came out and I started drying her back and she
- 16 says that -- well, I kissed her and she said, "We
- 17 don't have enough time because I have to go to work
- 18 in an hour," and I said, "Don't worry, I won't take
- 19 an hour," and she laid on the bed and I still had my
- 20 clothes on other than -- well, I had my clothes on
- 21 from my waist down. Everything up on top of me I
- 22 didn't have on and I laid down next to her and I
- 23 kept on kissing her and she says, "You can't do it
- 24 with your pants on." So I took my pants off and
- 25 then she says, "You can't do it because your dick's

- 1 not hard," and I said, "Okay," -- no, I didn't say
- 2 okay. I told her that once I was inside of her, it
- 3 would work, It's way up and I kept on kissing her
- 4 and we had sex, and I couldn't get off. So I got
- 5 off of her and I went in the bathroom and washed my
- 6 face and wet my hair and she was already downstairs
- 7 and when I went down there, she was on the phone and
- 8 I told her that I was going to go and I would be
- 9 back later and she said okay. She kissed me goodbye
- 10 and I walked out the door and I remembered I left my
- 11 brace in there. So I walked back inside and grabbed
- 12 my brace and I waved to her and she waved back and I
- 13 left and she was still on the phone.
- 14 Q. Now, you have heard testimony that a key
- 15 was found?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. In your passession?
- la A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Do you know which key that is?
- 20 A. Yes. It was a silver key that I found on.
- 21 the floor and it had one hole in it.
- 22 Q. Which floor did you find that?
- 23 A. On the bottom floor next to the couch.
- 24 Q. And you picked that up?
- 25 A. Yes, I picked it up and put it in my

- 1 pocket and when I left, after I grabbed my brace,
- 2 after I left, then I got It and put it on my key
- 3 chain. I didn't know where it belonged to. So I
- 4 just put it on the key chain and left.
- 5 Q. But that was at about what time?
- 6 A. I don't remember the time, but I'm pretty
- 7 sure it had to be close to lunchtime because when I
- 8 was walking out, I met Mike downstairs and me and
- 9 him walked across the parking lot where they park
- 10 their cars. We walked and I went to my ride and he
- 1) went straight and I figured he was going to lunch.
- 12 So I figured it had to be lunchtime:
- 13 Q. Now, you heard Jena Behl testify about a
- 14 watch you gave her. Did you give her that watch?
- A. Yes, I did.
- 16 Q. How did you come in contact with that
- 17 watch?
- 18 A. I bought it over there at -- they call it
- 19 Grack Alley: this guy I bought it off of over
- 20 there.
- 21 Q. Bo you know who you bought it from?
- 22 A. No, I don't.
- Q. Can you describe him?
- 24 A. Tall, black, skinny and wired. That's
- 25 really all. He always goes into the Players Lounge

- 1 and sells stuff all the time. He's always in there
- 2 selling stuff. He tried to sell me a sidalane
- (phonetic) torch, but I didn't have enough money for
- 4 that.
- Q. Do you remember talking with Jean Rehl
- 6 about the watch?
- 7 A. Yes, T did.
- 8 Q. Do you recall her telling you that she
- 9 thought it had been stolen?
- 10 A. Yes, she did.
- 11 Q. When did these conversations take place?
- 12 A. She told me that in December. I called
- 13 her up to wish her a Merry Christmas and she told me
- 14 that Mike came down and told her that the watch was
- 15 stolen, and I says, "Well, I didn't steal it, I
- · 16 bought it," and she said, "Okay," and then we
 - 17 started talking about other things.
 - 18 Q. Did at any time you were in the apartment
 - 19 with Ms. Hawk, did she ever tell you that she did
 - 20 not want to have sex with you? .
 - 21 A. No, she didn't.
 - Q. So as far as you knew, everything was
 - 23 okay?
 - 24 A. Yes.
 - 25 Q. As far as you knew, she was agreeing to

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it?
              Yes.
          MR. HILLMAN:
                             I have no further
     questions.
                THE COURT: Cross examination.
                MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, Judge.
                      CROSS-EXAMINATION
     BY MS. LIPPIS:
 8
                Basically, Mr. Moraga, what you are
     saying to us is you are really confirming everything
10
     that everybody already testified to. You are just
11.
12
     saying that the sex that happened between you and
13
     Mrs. Bawk was with her consent; is that right?
              That's right.
15
          Q. You wouldn't take sex without consent,
     would you?
16
17
                It --
18
                MR. HILLMAN: Objection. This goes
19
    beyond the scope of direct.
                THE COURT: Overruled.
20
                You may answer.
21
22
                THE WITNESS: I don't understand.
23
    do you mean by take it?
                (BY MS. LIPPIS) Well, I think you know
24
```

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

what I mean, sir.

- J A. No.
- Q. You wouldn't have sex with a woman
- 3 without her consent, would you?
- 4 A. Sure, I would.
- Q. You say you were in Penny Hawk's
- 6 apartment and you found a key on the floor; is that
- 7 correct?
- A. That's correct.
- 9 Q. And you put the key in your pocket, is
- 10 that correct?
- 11 A, In my pocket.
- 12 Q. And you left with a key that didn't even
- 13 belong to you; is that correct?
- 14 A. That's correct.
- 15 Q. I'm sure you have a good explanation for
- .16 that. Why don't you tell us what it is?
- 17 A. I just picked up a key. I picked up the.
- 18 other key, too. The other key, the gold one, T
- 19 picked that one up. I found that too, and I put it
- 20 in my pocket.
- 21 Q. All right. Let's assume you found the
- 22 gold one, sir, you found the silver one in,
- 23 evidently, a willing sexual partner's apartment?
- 24 A. Uh-huh.
- Q. So if she was on such good terms with

- 1 you, why didn't you give her key back? You found it
- 2 in her apartment?
- 3 A. I wasn't thinking about it. I just
- 4 grabbed it and put it in my pocket and left.
- 5 Q. You say that you couldn't get off. That
- 6 means you couldn't ejaculate, right?
- A. That's right.
- 8 Q. So the semen that was found on your
- 9 shorts and the semen that was found in Penny
- 10 Moraga's vagina ~~ or Penny Hawk's vagina obviously.
- 11 didn't come from you; is that correct?
- 12 A. No, it didn't.
- 13 Q. When you met Mike outside, as you were
- 14 leaving, you told him you just had great sex with a".
- 45 woman, you got off twice, your dick's still hard;
- 16 you were rubbing your thigh on the inside of your
- 17 leg. Do you remember that?
- 18 A. No.
- 19 Q. So Mike Harper lied?
- 20 A. That's right.
- 21 Q. So when Tasked you, just a few moments
- 22 ago, when you stated that everybody told the truth
- 23 except for the fact that the sex with Penny was
- 24 consensual, you were mistaken?
- 25 A. No.

119,

Q. Mike Harper didn't tell the truth? Α. No. Mike Harper lied? Q. .All of them lied. Oh, all of them lied? Q. Yeah. Q. Ald right. See, you said something about the watch. I haven't gotten to the watch yet? 10 Yes, you did. THE COURT: This is getting 11 State the next question. 12 . argumentative. 13 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, Judge, 14 Q. So sex with Penny Moraga was consensual, am I correct? That's Hawk. 16 17 Q. Excuse me. Sex with Penny Hawk was 18 consensual, is that correct? 19 She told me to take my pants off, that's 20 correct. 21 Q. Sex was consensual in your opinion? 22 Well, if you tell me to take my clothes Α. off. 23 24 Q. Yes or no?

120

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

I'm sure sex is.

-) Q. Is that a yes?
- A. That's a yes.
- 3 Q. Could you explain to the jury how it is,
- 4 if you are having consensual sex with somebody, that
- 5 you leave their apartment half dressed?
- 6 A. I have done it a lot of times. I have
- 7 left my own house half dressed after having sex with
- 8. Jean Behl,
- 9 Q. Let's talk about the conversation you
- 10 just related to us with Jean Behl. Isn't it true
- 11 that you called Jean Behl on March 3rd, 1989 or
- 12 March 3rd, 19907
- Λ. March 3rd?
- 14 Q. Uh-huh, just a couple weeks ago prior to
- 16 the time that the trial was supposed to start?
- 16 A. I don't think so.
- 17 Q. Called her at a her apartment?
- 18 A. I don't think so.
- 19 Q. You could have called her, but you don't
- 20 remember?
- 21 A. I don't remember.
- Q. Isn't it true that you called her, isn't
- 23 that true?
- 24 A. Oh, I call her all the time.
- 25 Q. In a conversation you had with Jean Rehl

- 1 rather recently, you told her, did you not, that you
 - 2 had this case beat until she turned the watch in?
 - 3 A. Did I say that?
 - 4 Q. Do you remember telling her that? You
- 5 told her that, didn't you?
- 6 A. Oh, I dan't know.
- 7 Q. You could have told her that?
- 8 A. I could have, but I don't remember. T
- 9 got a lot of things on my mind.
- MS. LIPPIS: I have nothing further,
- 11 Judge.
- 12 : THE COURT: Anything further?
- MR. HILLMAN: Nothing else, your Honor.
- 14 THE COURT: You may step down.
- 15 Your next witness.
- 16 MR. HIGLMAN: Your Honor, the defense
- 17 rests.
- 18 THE COURT: Will you have witnesses in
- 19 rebuttal?
- 20 MS. LIPPIS: Yes, your Honor, I will have
- 21 witnesses in rebuttal. However, we won't be
- 22 prepared this afternoon inasmuch as we went a liftle
- 23 quicker than anticipated.
- 24 THE COURT: We will be in recess until
- 25 Thursday at 10:00. As I indicated when we picked

	4
1	the jury on Monday, we will not be in session on
s	Wednesday. We will resume Thursday at 10:00, ladle
3	and gentlemen.
4	Once more, do not discuss the case among
5	Yourselves or with anyone else. Do not read watch,
6	or listen to any news account should there be any .
7	and don't form or express any opinions concerning
В	the trial.
9	10:00 on Thursday.
10	(Off the record at 2:33 p.m.)
11	
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3 9	
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Chark County, NEWADY 15 30 by 30 ORIGINAL THE STATE OF NEVADA. Plaintiff, **GASE NO. C092174** DEPT. NO. ROY D. MORAGA, Defendant.

10

BEFORE THE HONORABLE:

MICHAEL J. WENDELL, DISTRICT JUDGE

13 THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1990, 10:25 A.M.

VOLUME TIT

15

.1 1

16 APPEARANCES:

17

18 FOR THE STATE: DEBORAH J. LIPPIS, ESQ.

20 FOR THE DEFENDANT: R. ROGER HILLMAN, ESQ.

2.1

22

23

REPORTED BY: 2.5 PATSY K. SMITH, C.S.R. #190

1	INDEX	
2		
3		PAGE
4	WITHESSES	
5	JEAN R. BEHT, (Rebuttal)	
6	Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	5
7	Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman	7
8		
9		
0		
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13	·	
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- 1 THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1990, 10:25 A.M.
- THE COURT: This is the time fixed for
- 3 the settling of Instructions, which will be given
- 4 prior to argument.
- 5 Does the State object to any of the
- 6 Instructions I Indicated I will give?
- 7 MS. LIPPIS: No, your Honor.
- 8 THE COURT: Do you request the giving of
- 9 any additional Instructions?
- 10 MS. LIPPIS: No, your Honor.
- II THE COURT: Does the defense object to
- 12 any of the Instructions?
- MR. HILLMAN: Not having seen 19, no.
- 14 THE COURT: Do you request the giving of
- 15 any additional Instructions?
- 16 MR. HILLMAN: No. sir.
- 17 THE COURT: Now, No. 19 -- I'm sorry,
- 18 it's No. 18.
- 19 MR. HILLMAN: 18, yes, I'm sorry.
- THE COURT: No. 18, while we do not have
- 21 it yet, is being brought down by a representative of
- 22 the District Attorney's office and it will be to the
- 23 effect the fact that the defendant has been
- 24 convicted of a felony is not evidence of his bad
- 25 character and I forgot just how it does read, but

. 3

- 1 It's just one of the circumstances you may consider,
- 2 I believe.
- 3 MS, LIPPIS: Yes, sir.
- 4 THE COURT: In any event, we will insert
- 5 that as Instruction 18.
- 6 MR. HILLMAN: That will be fine.
- 7 THE COURT: Do you request the giving of
- 8 any additional Instructions?
- 9 MR. HILLMAN: No, sir.
- 10 THE COURT: With respect to the alternate
- 11 jurors, will you stipulate that at the conclusion of
- 12 arguments and with the usual admonition, the Court
- 13 may excuse those alternates, send them home after
- 14 obtaining their telephone numbers.
- 15 If, during their deliberations, one of
- 16 the jurors has to be excused for some reason, that
- 17 we may call back the alternates in the order in
- 18 which they were seated and seat that alternate juror
- 19 for the juror that has to be excused and the jury
- 20 then told to start anew in their deliberation
- 21 without reswearing the jury?
- 22 MS, LIPPIS: Yes, sir.
- MR. HILLMAN: Yes.
- 24 (Off the record at 10:27 A.M. and back on
- 25 the record at 10:30 A.M.)

- THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and
- 2 gentlemen.
- 3 Ms. Lippis, you may call your first
- 4 witness in rebuttal.
- 5 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, your Honor. Jean
- 6 Behl.
- 7 May I approach the bench, your Honor?
- 8 THE COURT: Yes.
- 9 You may be seated. You are still under
- 10 oath.
- 11 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- JEAN RUTH BEHL.
- 13 having been proviously duly sworn to tell the truth,
- 14 the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified
- 15 and said as follows:
- 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 17 BY MS. LIPPIS:
- 18 Q. Mrs. Behl, in the recent past and if you
- 19 recall the date, did you have an occasion to speak.
- 20 telephonically with the defendant, Roy Moraga?
- 21 A. Yes, I did.
- 22 Q. Do you recall the last time you spoke
- 23 with him, the date?
- 24 A. Saturday March 3rd.
- Q. March 3rd, would that have been 1990; is

- 1 that correct?
- 2 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you and Mr. Morage discuss some of
- 4 the evidence in this case?
- 5 A. He did.
- 6 Q. Would you tell the ladies and gentlemen
- 7 of the jury and the Court what he said?
- 8 A. Okay. The whole conversation? Do you
- 9 want the whole conversation?
- 10 Q. Regarding specifically with regard to the
- ll evidence.
- 12 A. Okay. He said that he got, has some
- 13 papers with my name on it saying I was going to be
- 14 in court or something to that effect.
- 15 Q. Now, when you say in court, do you mean
- 16 with regards --
- 17 A. Regards to this.
- 18 Q. Regards to this case?
- 19 A. Yes. That he had the case beat, if I
- 20 wouldn't have turned in the merchandise, that I'm
- 21 the one that is condemning him.
- 22 . MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. I have nothing
- 23 further.
- 24 THE COURT: Cross examination.
- 25 CROSS-EMAMINATION

- 1 BY MR. HILLMAN:
- Q. Were those his exact words?
- A. As close as I can recall, yes, sir.
- 4 Q. But you don't remember word for word what
- 5 he said?
- 6 A. I don't have a photostatic mind, no,
- 7 sir.
- 8 MR. HILLMAN: No questions.
- 9 THE COURT: Anything further?
- NS, LIPPIS: Nothing.
- ti THE COURT: You may step down.
- 12 Your next witness.
- MS. LIPPIS: State rests, your Honor,
- 14 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, both
- 15 sides have rested their case in this trial. At this
- 16 time, the Court is going to instruct you on the law
- 17 as it applies in this case. I will be reading these
- 18 instructions to you. Keep to mind, as I read the
- 19 Instructions, you will be able to take the written
- 20 Instructions to the jury room where you can read and
- 21 consider them yourselves.
- 22 Each of the Instructions is numbered. I
- 23 don't read the number when I read the Instruction.
- 24 I say this because sometimes the attorneys will
- 25 refer to the Instructions by number when they make

- their final arguments.
- 2 (At this time, the Court read the
- 3 Instructions to the jury.)
- THE COURT: Ms. Lippis, you may make the
- 5 opening argument.
- 6 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, your Honor,
- 7 Your Honor, if it please the Court, Mr.
- 8 Hillman, Mr. Moraga, ladies and gentlemen of the
- 9 jury, the cold is still hanging on and getting
- 10 worse. So you will feel a little treat, I'm going
- 11 to try and make this as quickly as possible so you
- 12 can begin your deliberations.
- I'd first like to thank you. We have
- 14 taken four days out of your life now, but I know
- 15 that probably each of you belong to other civic
- 16 functions that you do for churches. PTA and other
- 17 community service work. The job which you are about
- 18 to undertake I think now is probably the most
- 19 important civic duty you will ever perform. You are
- 20 going to be sitting in judgment of a fellow human
- 21 being and that's a very difficult thing to do. Once
- 22 we have reviewed the evidence, the State will be in
- 23 the position to ask you to return verdicts of guilty
- 24 · on all counts.
- 25 In our experience and as the Judge will

- tell you, when we are all finished, you can speak to
- 2 Mr. Hillman and myself if you wish to. The number
- 3 of jury trials we have had has lent some experience
- 4 to us. We know jurors have questions, could you
- 5 have called another witness, why didn't you ask this
- 6 question. Generally, we try to give you everything
- 7 we have. Sometimes we just plain forget to ask the
- S question. It's hard to coordinate 18 to 20
- 9 witnesses and make sure that everybody is here and
- 10 available and we have doctors and nurses and other
- 11 professionals. What I ask you to do is consider
- 12 what the State did present. There was certainly an
- 13 abundance of evidence with which you can consider.
- 14 When we were selecting the jury, both Mr.
- 15 Hillman and I exercised peremptory challenges. That
- 16 means people were excused without giving a reason.
- 17 We think we sometimes have some insight into
- 18 people's personalities. I'm not sure that's even
- 19 true at all, but we try. The essence of that we all
- 20 want a fair trial. We want impartial people who can-
- 21 sit and listen to the evidence and make a
- 22 determination. Some witnesses are excused because
- 23 they had what we believed to be a personal prejudice
- 24 and they wouldn't be able to hear the evidence
- 25 fairly.

Q

What I'd like to do now that we have this 2 fair and impartial jury, is let you know when the witnesses were testifying, I'm sure that we all watched looking for some reactions, seeing how you were receiving some of this; there were only two 5 women on the panel, one female lawyer and we have 6 some support staff. I had to use some Janguage that 7 may have been offensive. I noticed that when Linda 8 Errichetto testified and she had to use words such 10 as spermatazoa and the doctors with the words 11 ejaculate and vagina, those are just embarrassing tough subjects to talk about in front of people, but 12 we're all adults and the things we have to talk 13 14 about because that's what the evidence is all about 15 and when I use words that are probably alang, It may be a little offensive to describe certain parts of ... 16 17 the anatomy of a man. I do not mean to intend to offend anyone. It's just that's the evidence I have 18 19 to work with and those are the words we have to 20 So with that and an apology in mind, I would 21 like to get on with the facts as quickly as 22 possible. 23 First of all, the Judge read to you some 24 Instructions. If you will remember, when the Judge

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was asking you questions, some people said they were

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 former victims. One said, "My house was burglarized
- 2 or my car." Another person said, "I was robbed,"
- 3 and then we got into a little bit, oh, it wasn't
- a really a robbery, it was a burglary. That's what
- 5 the Instruction on elements have to do with.
- 6 Whenever a crime is charged, we have murder, sexual
- 7 assault or whatever, there are certain elements and
- 8 the State has to give you proof beyond a reasonable
- 9 doubt for all the elements for each crime charged.
- Burglary has essentially two elements.
- 11 The Judge gave that to you, well, whatever
- 12 Instruction it was. One, that there was an entry,
- is an unlawful entry and, two, that at the time of the
- 14 entry itself, the time you walk through the door,
- 15 you have a specific intent either to commit larceny
- 16 which is stealing, or to commit some other felony.
- 17 The evidence in the case we will certainly go
- 18 through, you have heard a lot of it already, but you
- 19 must consider each crime separately. There are two
- 20 counts of burglary, one with the intent to commit
- 21 larceny, one with the intent to commit sexual
- 22 assault, and then two counts of sexual assault. We
- 23 will talk about each of those individually.
- 24 Another Instruction I want to refer you
- 25 to is the Instruction that defines intent and

- 1 motive. It's Instruction No. 4. They mean two
- 2 different things. It says, "Do not confuse intent
- 3 with motive. Motive is what prompts a person to
- 4 act. Intent refers to the state of mind with which
- 5 an act is done," and we're talking about specific
- 6 intent in relation to the burglary counts.
- 7 For instance, if a person, any person,
- 8 say a homelese person, went into somebody's house
- 9 because it was cold and they needed a place to
- 10 sleep, well, we certainly have unlawful entry and it
- 11 doesn't matter whether it's day or night, but if
- 12 they didn!t have the Intent to steal when they
- 13 entered, but with the intent to try to keep warm;
- 14 that's not burglary. You have to have the specific
- 15 intent upon entry.
- 16 Now, once inside there, they see
- 17 something they like and they take it, then we have a
- 18 theft. Does it make burglary now because there's a
- 19 theft? No. The minute the entry was made, what was
- 20 the intent? Now, obviously we can't take a person's
- 21 mind out of their head and let you dissect it to
- 22 find out what the intent was when the person
- 23 entered. You have to decide what the intent was
- 24 from the circumstances, from the lacts, from the
- 25 evidence, and what was done once the entry was

- I made. The law tells you that a breaking or forced
- 2 entry is not an element of the crime of burglary and
- 3 we don't have forced entry. That is not an
- 4 element. Sometimes you will find burglaries where
- 5 doors are pried or windows broken, those kinds of
- 6 things that will still make it a burglary and you
- 7 can prove the intent they had in their minds once
- 9 they entered, but it is not necessary to prove that
- 9 the entry was forced.
- 10 If a person commits a burglary by
- ii entering with the intent to commit a crime when they
- 12 are in either stealing or another felony and they
- 13 don't steal or they don't commit another felony, do
- 14 we still have a burglary? The answer is yes because
- 15 it's the intent not what follows or what they do,
- 16 but what they intended to do when they got in, but
- 17 what happens if upon entry they either steal or they
- 18 commit a felony, they can be prosecuted for those
- 19 crimer as well. That's why the defendant is charged
- 20 with burglary with intent to commit sexual assault
- 21 because upon the entry, we believe the State has
- 22 evidence and has shown that he intended to commit
- 23 sexual assault and then he is then charged with the
- 24 crime he committed therein.
- 25 The Instructions on sexual assault are

- l very straightforward. They tell you that any person
- 2 who subjects another person to sexual penetration
- 3 against the victim's will is guilty of sexual
- 4 assault. Sexual penetration means any intrusion
- 5 however alight of any part of a person's body or any
- 6 object manipulated or inserted by a person into the
- 7 genital openings of the body 'of another.
- 8 The reason why we talk about any objects
- 9 because there are different ways that sexual assault
- 10 can be committed. We're all adults and I don't have
- 1) to go into those kinds of examples. We have, if you
- 12 want to call rape basic, we have penal penetration
- 13 into the vaginal cavity of a woman in this case
- ·14 against her will.
- 15 Instruction No. 12 tells you physical
- 16 force is not a necessary ingredient in the
- 17 commission of a crime of sexual assault. The
- 18 crucial question is not whether the victim was
- 19 penetrated by physical force, but whether the act of
- 20 that penetration was committed without her consent.
- 21 Those -- that should be read in conjunction with
- 22 Instruction No. 13, the victim of a sexual assault
- 23 is not required to do more than her age, strength
- 24 surrounding facts and intending circumstances make
- 25 it reasonable for her to do to manifest her

- 1 opposition.
- 2 And, finally, Instruction No. 14, there
- 3 is no requirement that the testimony of a victim of
- 4 sexual assault be corroborated and her testimony
- 5 standing alone, if believed beyond a reasonable
- a doubt, is sufficient to sustain a verdict of
- 7 guilty.
- 8 Now, those three Instructions I think we
- 9 ought to talk about a little bit, physical force is
- 10 not a necessary ingredient, you have to take into
- 11 consideration the age, strength, the circumstances
- 12 surrounding the facts, and the fact that no
- 13 corroboration is necessary, why do you think all of
- 14 that is? Well, perhaps you would agree with me that
- 15 when a rape is committed, there are generally no
- 16 witnesses. Generally it's two people, the victim
- 17 and the person who is the perpetrator, the
- 18 offender. Occasionally, you will have cases
- 19 involving gang rapes in an area that may be open
- 20 where other witnesses may see something and be able.
- 21 to shed some light on it, but generally you are
- 22 going to have two people, the victim who is
- 23 testifying, saying this person raped me, and a
- 24 defendant, like Mr. Moraga, saying it was consensual
- 25 and from those two people, you need to make a

: 5

- determination on who is telling the truth.
- In this case, we didn't bring to you a
- 3 victim who was beaten, who had obvious physical
- 4 bruises on her body. If you had seen photographs of
- 5 a person who was brutally beaten and raped, perhaps-
- E you would say to yourself, "Oh, my goodness this has
- 7 to be true, " but what about if you have a woman like
- 8 Penny Hawk, Ms. Hawk, who is, I believe she said 46
- 9 years old, frightened, pushed down the stairs, he
- 10 had his hands around her arm, he wouldn't leave her
- 11 alone, followed her everywhere and she was raped.
- 12 Women, and ladies I ask you to share your
- 13 common experiences with the gentlemen on the panel,
- 14 I would submit to you will react differently in
- 15 different circumstances. Some women will fight to
- 16 the death, claw, beat me, I'll take any pain you
- 17 want to inflict, but don't rape me. Other women
- 18 will fight to the extent they can run and scream for
- 19 help, hope to God that somebody will hear, and when
- 20 they don't, they will try to resist to the extent
- 21 they can, but don't hurt me.
- 22 Perhaps, that was what went through Penny
- 23 Hawk's mind. She tried to run and scream for help.
- 24 Obviously someone heard her, but couldn't determine
- 25 where it was coming from. Then she tried to get

- 1 down the stairs. She was pushed down the stairs and
- then brought back up, and that's where it all
- 3 began.
- 4 Some women, when they were able to get to
- a the phone would have dialed 911, please send the
- 6 police. The first thing that went through Penny's
- 7 mind was probably the first number that popped in
- 8 her head was my daughter and she didn't have to
- 9 explain anything. This is where I am at. This is
- 10 my name. This is what happened. "Jodi, I'm being
- 11 raped. Call the police." Boom, and Jodi called the
- 12 police. This is certainly not a case where we can
- 13 say where is a cop when you need one. I think It's
- 14 apparent from the evidence that the police were in
- 15 that area and converged almost immediately and we
- 16 probably had so many that even at this point, we
- 17 don't know exactly who did what at every minute of
- 16 the time. That's a little bit unusual:
- 19 Generally what you will have is a sexual
- 20 assault unit, the one John Fox assigned to
- 21 responding immediately. The police did a good job.
- 22 They did some investigation right away, and as it
- 23 turns out and we'll talk about this, you don't have
- 24 a case where you have to rely solely on the
- 25 testimony of the victim. This case has an abundance

- 1 of corroborating evidence and we'll talk about all
- 2 of it, we will make a chart of it and you can take a
- 3 look at it.
- 4 When the defendant walked in thin
- 5 courtroom to stand trial for this charges; he had a
- 6 cloak, I call it a cloak of innocence. He was
- 7 innocent until you determine that he's guilty. I
- 8 submit to you that that cloak of innocence is now
- 9 gone. The State has proven beyond a reasonable
- 10 doubt that he acted viciously, that in his arrogance
- 11 he raped a woman, and that that is against the law,
- 12 and by your verdict, you will let him know that that
- 13 is unacceptable, unacceptable behavior.
- 14 You also have some circumstantial
- 15 evidence to deal with in this case and when we watch
- 16 T.V. and we see courtrooms, we hear people say but
- 17 It's circumstantial evidence, and how can you prove.
- 18 a case on circumstantial evidence? Well, absent
- 19 eyewitness testimony that I saw this person rob the
- 20 bank, absent that kind of testimony, basically a lot
- 21 of the testimony you will ever hear from a case is
- 22 always circumstantial. You have a chain of facts
- 23 and you have to follow them and following that
- 24 change of facts will lead you somewhere and lead you
- 25 to a conclusion.

- 1 What circumstantial evidence do you have
- 2 in this case? First, you have got the direct
- 3 evidence. Penny telling you there he is in my
- 4 apartment. The door was locked; I didn't give him
- 5 permission to come in and she certainly didn't give
- 6 him permission to have sex with her. The
- 7 circumstantial evidence is the watch, the house key.
- 8 the scientific evidence, her scream is
- 9 circumstantial evidence and if you follow all of
- 10 those . The of events, they are going to lead you to
- il one conclusion and that is the defendant is guilty.
- All the witnesses who testified, and I
- 13 think that there were 17 of them by the time that we
- 14 were through, have to be judged by you in terms of
- 15 their credibility. You look at their manner upon
- 16 the stand, their relationship to any of the parties
- 17 if any, fears, motives, interests, feelings,
- 18 opportunity to observe the matter to which they
- 19 testify, the reasonableness of their statements, and
- 20 the strength or weaknesses of their recollections.
- 21 I keyed in, just as I was reading this, the
- 22 reasonableness of his statements. We're going to
- 23 talk about Mr. Moraga's testimony and I ask you to
- 24 judge the reasonableness of his statements, how he
- 25 got the key, how he got the watch, what happened

- t when he was in the apartment, what happened as he
- was leaving. Instruction No. 19, or excuse me, 18
- 3 advise you that the defendant has a prior felony
- 4 conviction --
- 5 THE COURT: That's the fire alarm, ladies
- 6 and gentlemen. It's usually a false alarm, but I
- 7 think it's best to play it safe and to leave the
- 8 courtroom, ladies and gentlemen. Don't discuss the
- 9 case among yourselves, don't form or express any
- 10 opinions.
- We will leave the courtroom until they
- 12 announce it is a false alarm.
- 13 [Off the record at 11:05 A.W. and back on
- 14 the record at 11:13 A.M.)
- 15 THE COURT: It was a false alarm
- 16 obviously.
- 17 You may resume, Ms. Lippis.
- 18 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, Judge.
- 19 Where did we leave off? We were talking
- 20 about the prior felony conviction of the defendant.
- 21 Instruction No. 18 tells you that you have heard
- 22 that he has a prior felony conviction. The
- 23 Instruction also tells you that the fact that this
- 24 crime or the fact of the crime being admissible is
- 25 not for the purpose of proving the character of the

- i defendant or that he acted in conformity therewith
- 2 on that occasion. However, it is admissible and may
- 3 be considered for purposes of determining the
- 4 credibility of the defendant as a witness.
- 5 So take that into consideration along
- 6 with his statement that, yes, he would have sex with
- 7 a woman against her will. Evidently not Penny Hawk,
- 8 but somebody else.
- The expert witnesses who have testified,
- 10 Dr. Reisch, Nurse Young, Nurse Prescott, Linda
- 11 Errichetto and Richard Hague, their testimony was
- 12 really rather straightforward. We'll talk just
- 13 minimally about some of it because it really
- 14 contradicts much of what the defendant told you and
- 15 I think we will get it mostly listed right here on
- 16 the chart.
- 17 Finally, and I save this one always for
- 18 last, No. 19, you came in here and we pried somewhat
- into your personal lives certainly not
- 20 intentionally. For that purpose, we asked you about
- 21 biases and prejudices, we asked you to please leave
- 22 those out in the courtroom, but what we didn't ask
- 23 you to leave out there your common sense.
- 24 Gollectively you bring together into this jury panel
- 25 a wealth of living years of life experiences, bring

- 1 with you your good common sense and judgment bring
- 2 with you; we don't want that left out of the
- 3 courtroom.
- 4 All right. My topic here says
- 5 defendant's story just doesn't make sense. Number
- 6 one, credibility. We talked about the credibility
- 7 instruction, we talked about the reasonableness of
- 8 the defendant's statements. He seemed to hint if he
- 9 almost didn't say that when they met that first
- 10 night, approximatley two, three weeks before the
- 11 rape, they had sex. The victim denies that. If it
- 12 were true and she had admitted it, it wouldn't have
- 13 mattered. You don't break into somebody's house and
- 14 rape them whether you had sex or not. She didn't
- 15 have any motive to lie in either event. What the
- 16 defendant says makes no sense.
- 17 Re says he was at the apartment complex
- 18 on December 5th to rent an apartment. Well, Michael
- 19 Harper testified that he had been 86'd from the
- 20 apartment complex and that's what caught his
- 21 attention the fact that he was on the premises.
- 22 Mike Harper dJdn't know anything about a rape, he
- 25 didn't hear a woman scream. He went to the
- 24 apartment manager or wherever you go to report
- 25 somebody being on the premises.

Later, when the defendant was leaving, 1 2 partially unclothed and here are those words again, I will write them on the chart. The defendant says 3 he walks into the victim's apartment with the door unlocked and he immediately goes upstairs. Well, 5 how did he know she was upstairs? He never said he б had been in the apartment before. Certainly Ms. 7 Hawk said he had never been, but up he goes and she Я is screaming and he thinks that's funny. 9 10 starts screaming too. Does that make any sense? does not make sense. If he was there for a romantlo 11 liaison with a woman, why would she scream for 12 help? Why would Michael Gomez say he heard screams 13 for help, somebody please help me? 14 15 He says they attempted consensual sex and these words aren't so bad, but he couldn't get off. 16 He says the victim says, "Your dick's not bard, you 17 can't do It. Your dick's not hard." What is 18 interesting about that is that word because that's 19 not Penny Hawk's word. That's the defendant's word 20 because when he walked out of the apartment complex, . 21 what did he say to Michael Harper? "I came twice," 22 and I'm going to use the word penis. "My penis was 23 too hard," that's not Penny's word, that's his. 24

23 .

He left the apartment not dressed,

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 combing his hair, shirt off, whatever he was
- 2 wearing, confirmed by Michael Harper and the police
- 3 who saw him and followed him because he looked
- 4 suspicious. The defendant says he does it all the
- 5 time. My question is if you are there for a
- 6 romantic liaison with a woman, why is he leaving in
- 7 such a hurry, why is she on the phone according to
- 8 him and he's just left? No, laddes and gentlemen,
- 9 nothing he says has made any sense at all and the
- 10 jury instruction on credibility tells you that if a
- 11 witness has lied about any material fact, you may
- 12 disregard their entire testimony. The evidence is
- 13 certainly clear that the defendant has lied.
- 14 Remember I told you about corroborating
- 15 evidence, we are going to do it right here. The
- 16 State need not corroborate Penny Bawk's testimony in
- 17 any respect. It just so happens that even without
- 18 her assistance, the corroborating evidence is
- 19 there. First one the watch. Jodi is home late in
- 20 the evening on the 4th, mom graveyard worker, her
- 21 days and nights are the opposite. She goes out for
- 22 awhile. Jodi expects her back, doesn't lock the
- 23 door. Mom gets home in time to give Jadi a ride to
- 24 Work and Jodi can't find her watch and also some
- 25 money is missing. They are late. She gets her to

- 1 work.
- 2 5:30 in the morning or before 5:30, when
- 3 Jean Behl has to be at work, that watch that was
- 4 there when Jodi went to bed is gone in the
- 5 defendant's possession and he's giving it to Jean
- 6 Behl. The defendant's story is he bought it in a
- 7 crack alley. I don't think we have to ask the
- B defendant what crack means. We're all adults. It
- 9 hits the newspaper every single day. Crack is
- 10 cocaine. It's where he said he bought it in a crack
- 11 alley.
- 12 Corroboration number two, the key to the
- 13 apartment. Jod! didn't know her key was missing
- 14 until mom was in the hospital, she's trying to lock
- 15 up to get out and she has no key. The defendant is
- 16 in custody. She tells John Fox, "My key is now done
- 17 too." Detective Fox responds back to the jail. Now
- 18 not only the defendant has the watch, of course, we
- 19 don't know that he has the watch at this point, but
- 20 for purposes of trial, you can see every time, it
- 21 points directly to Defendant Moraga. John Fox
- 22 checks, he has an outline of the key, key matches;
- 23 he signed out for the key, takes it to Jodi. They
- 24 try it to the door, he tries it in the door, it
- 25 fits.

3 Defendant's explanation, I want you to 2 consider the reasonableness of this explanation, 3 found on floor. Well, I suppose a reasonable question would be if you are involved romantically with a woman either for just a short encounter, 5 6 obviously you are getting along, obviously you want 7 this sexual thing to happen. You find a key on her floor and you pick it up and put it in your pocket 8 9 and out the door you go. Is that reasonable? 10 Corroborating evidence number three, 11 scream for help. Certainly no reason to scream for 12 help out the bathroom window of the upstairs floor 13 unless you need some help. I suppose romantic 14 partners can be playful in their sex and joke 15 around, "If you don't leave me alone, I'm going to 16 scream," but that's not what this was. This was him, he said on his way upstairs, and she is 17 18 That's not the way it happened. She saw screaming. 19 him in her bedroom duorway and she tried to get to 20 the window to scream for help and that's what Mr. Gomes heard. 21 Mr. Gomez didn't hear a male voice.

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He said he heard a female voice screaming for help,

"Help, somebody help me," and he tried to find out

where it was, the direction it was coming from.

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couldn't.

- The defendant's explanation, he thought
- It was funny.
- There is some more corroborating evidence
- 4 and it actually came from the defendant himself.
- 5 That little triangle means defendant, defendant's
- 6 statements. Coming out of Penny Hawk's apartment,
- 7 he runs into Michael Harper. Now, judge Michael
- 8 Harper like would you anybody else who if a
- 9 defendant had been 86'd and knew him as Sonny,
- 10 didn't know him beyond that, they weren't friends,
- 11 Nichael worked there. He had no motive to make it
- 17 up or lied. It's just what he heard. He didn't
- 13 know a rape occurred and the defendant asked him
- 14 and, yeah, what did the defendant say? "Sex from a
- 15 woman, it wasn't the best piece, but my dick is
- 16 still hard, and I came twice." That's important.
- 17 That's a quote of -- I'm not going to write all
- 16 that, but I'm going to use the word twice and you
- 19 will know what I'm referring to. Michael Harper
- 20 didn't know a rape occurred. Penny Hawk hadn't
- 21 talked to Michael. Penny is at the hospital.
- 22 Police are getting all this information. Penny
- 23 tells the police be did it to her twice, twice. The
- 24 defendant admitted twice to Michael Harper as he's
- 25 leaving. On the stand, the defendant says I didn't

- 1 get off. I don't know how to write that, get off.
- 2 Talks to Jean Behl, former girlfriend,
- 3 couple weeks ago. "I had this case beat until you
- 4 turned in the merchandise." She didn't remember his
- 5 exact words. That shows this defendant's
- 6 arrogance. Yes, he will have sex with a woman
- 7 without her consent. Evidently not Penny Hawk and
- 8 he believes he had this case beat until she turned
- 9 in the watch. Well, that's certainly something that
- 10 you as jurors could discuss.
- 11 Take the watch off, the key, the scream
- 12 for help, his statements, his testimony, did he have
- 13 this case beat without the watch? It's not
- 14 important because we have the watch, but that shows
- 15 his arrogance. Case beat. Would you have sex with
- 16 a woman against her will, without her consent?
- 17 Yes.
- 18 beaving the defendant's statement for a
- 19 moment, we have some scientific evidence. The
- 20 defendant certainly put bimself in the apartment by
- 21 his own testimony, but before he testified, we had
- 22 him placed there. Michael Harper placed him there,
- 23 but the fingerprints confirmed that, but he
- 24 confirmed all that.
- 25 So we know our evidence is correct, but

- I we have some scientific evidence. We have vaginal
- 2 pooling of a clear or white clear liquid inside the
- 3 vaginal cavity. We have operm slides, the vaginal
- 4 slides, we have sperm on defendant's -- I don't have
- 5 a word for underwear, so I'm going to put shorts --
- 6 on the defendant's shorts. His explanation, he
- 7 didn't get off. Again, didn't get off.
- 8 Sixth and last, motive and motive. You
- 9 saw what it's like for the victim of a rape to get
- 10 up on the stand and testify to the most intimate
- 11 things that can happen between consenting adults.
- 12 Sex is legal. Sex can be fun. It can be
- 13 compassionate. It can be all the things that you
- 14 have experienced in life. You can make babies with
- 15 dex. Sex that way is not violent. It has often
- 16 been said that rape is a crime of violence. It is
- 17 definitely not a crime of passion.
- 18 What motive does this woman have to come
- in and lie? You probably read in the paper a lot, a
- 20 lot of women don't even report being raped, but she
- 21 did. Why would she lis? What's her motive? She
- 22 met the man once. You certainly can question her
- '23. judgment, although she went to a neighborhood bar
- 24 where she goes; she met the defendant in the parking
- 25' lot. Yeah, they talked and had some drinks. They

- 1 went to Rascals and Chat's where he said to her, "J
- 2 want you to be my mama," and that's when she decided
- 3 this probably isn't the best decision I made in my
- 4 life and that was the end of that. There was no sax
- 5 between these two and even if there were, it doesn't
- 6 matter when somebody breaks into your house and
- 7 rapes you. She has no reason to lie.
- B The trauma associated with getting up on
- 9 that stand and trying to say words to you that come
- 10 easy for me since these are the cases that I do, but
- 11 for her in front of all these men and only two
- 12 ladies, "He raped me," She danced all around putting
- 13 his penis into her vagina against her will. Those
- 14 words are hard to say.
- And then I said to her what happened to
- 16 you at the hospital when you went? It's totally one
- 17 thing to be raped, but now we go to the hospital and
- 18 here comes another intrusion against your will
- 19 maybe, but not in a legal sense, but you have to go
- 20 through it again. And the whole wheels of the
- 21 judicial system, what motive? She didn't know him,
- 22 she had nothing to gain, we're not talking about
- 23 laughs here or married or divorced people fighting
- 24 over children, one yells rape or you did this to the
- 25 kids, or whatever, we are not talking about that.

1 We are talking about a man who is 2 incredible, incredible arrogance taking what should be and what is a legal act and furning it into a 3 crime of violence. Not only did he rape her once, be raped her twice. Sometimes you can argue and 5 6 maybe even rightfully so that if a woman is raped twice, maybe it's just one act, but what if there is 7 Я sufficient time intervening for a person of normal 9 senses to pause and reflect upon their actions, whoa, whoa, I better not. He had time, he was in 10 11 control, he didn't let her go, he bragged to the gardner what he had just done. He's guilty of two. 13 13 After the evidence came in and you know 14 what your case is about and you put it together and 15 you hear it, I started looking at the burglary 16 charges specifically Count I. Burglary with intent 17 to commit larceny. Well, we know he took the watch and we know he probably took some money 18 19 circumstantially, but was that his intent at the 20 time he entered? I don't know that the evidence 21 shows that and that's being quite candid with you. 22 Our whole theory has been that he probably was looking for Penny when he entered and, in all 23 24 likelihood, he got the house key at the same time

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PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

and then he came back several hours later.

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- 1 you, in your own mind, determine that he's guilty
- 2 beyond a reasonable doubt with that element entry
- 3 with the intent to commit larceny, then acquir him
- 4 on Count I. I'm going to leave it up to you whether
- 5 the evidence is there.
- 6 We know what he did when we went in. He
- 7 certainly stole the watch. Was that his intent of
- 8 when he entered in light of what he did
- 9 subsequently? I don't know. That one is left up to
- 10 you, but ladies and gentlemen, beyond a doubt, he's
- the only one in this trial who had any motive
- 12 whatsoever to lie. He's on trial for some very
- 13 serious charges. He violated the dignity of a woman
- 14 and it can happen the other way, the dignity of a
- 15 man can also be violated. He lied to you from the
- 16 stand. The evidence does not support one word that
- 17 he said and the State asks you, at a minimum, to
- 18 convict him of the second count of burglary and two
- 19 counts of sexual assault. I will leave to your
- 20 determination and your good judgment that element of
- 21 specific intent as regarding Count II.
- 22 Thank you.
- 23 THE COURT: Mr. Hillman, do you want the
- 24 bailiff to remove that?
- 25 MR. HILLMAN: I will just turn it. Ms.

- 1 Lippis may use it again.
- 2 May it please the Court.
- 3 THE COURT: Mr. Hillman.
- 4 MR. HILLMAN: Ms. Lippis, ladies and
- 5 gentlemen of the jury, now My. Moraga is lucky that
- 6 he lives in the United States of America where he
- 7 has 12 open minded people to determine his fate.
- 8 There are many countries in the world where a man or
- 9 a woman is guilty until they can prove themselves
- 10 innocent and I think all of us are lucky that we
- 11 don't live in a country of that type.
- As a matter of fact, Mr. Moraga didn!t.
- is need to testify, we didn't need to do anything in
- 14 this case because it's upon the State to prove their
- 15 case and they have to prove it not beyond a shadow
- 16 of doubt, but as the Instruction says, beyond a
- 17 reasonable doubt and we will talk a little bit more
- 18 about that, but like Ms. Lippis, I thank you too for
- 19 your time and your attention. Your job lan't an
- 20 easy one. It's not always an interesting one, but
- 21 It is an essential one because without you, the
- 22 system just would not work, it wouldn't work.
- 23 Something else I would like to talk about
- 24 is also that Ms. Lippis and I would have made
- 25 statements about and will make statements about the

- t evidence, about what we heard and if anything we say.
- 2 doesn't jive with your recollection, it's not
- 3 because either one of us are trying to misrepresent
- 4 anything. It's simply because we hear things in one
- 5 way, perhaps you heard it in a different way, but
- 6 neither one of us, I have known Ms. Lippis for a
- 7 long time, would intentionally try to mislead you
- 8 about anything.
- 9 These are very serious charges. They are
- to charges that are sensitive to people, sensitive to
- 11 you, sensitive to the people that are involved.
- 12 These just have a way of reaching into your gut and
- 13 just grabbing you. It's something that cannot be
- 14 taken lightly by either side.
- 15. These charges are here for you to decide
- 16 what actually happened. We have two different
- 17 stories and basically the real issue here is
- 18 consent, did consent occur or didn't it, and that's
- 19 going to be your decision to decide. The State
- 20 called a great number of witnesses in this case and
- 21 there is quite a bit of testimony regarding
- 22 different things.
- 23 First, I'd like to respond a little bit
- 24 to some of the things that Ms. Lippis brought up,
- 25 some of the questions that she brought up. First of

- 1 all, she stated that Mr. Moraga left in a burry and
- 2 she asked why would be leave in such a burry if this
- 3 was a romantically Ilaison, as Mr. Moraga stated.
- 4 Well, he left in a hurry because Penny told him that
- a she had to go to work, that there wasn't much time.
- 6 She asked about the key, he picked the
- 7 key up off the floor. Why would be pick the key
- 8 up? My response to that is if he's lying, why
- g didn't he make up a better story? It would have
- 10 been very easy for him to say, well, the duy that
- 11 bought the watch, the guy gave me the key or some
- 12 other ridiculous thing, but he didn't do that. If
- 13 he is lying, why wouldn't he make up a better story
- 14 than I saw it on the ground and picked it up. It's
- 15 not a benefit of the defendant to say I was in a
- 16 woman's house, I saw the key on the floor and I
- 17 picked it up.
- jg Finally, no matter what you think of Mr.
- 19 Moraga, no matter what he looks like or what you
- 20 think about him, he's not on trial for his looks and
- 21 he's not on trial for his arrogance either. He's on
- 22 trial for what he's been charged with.
- Now, the State's burden is to show beyond
- 24 a reasonable doubt that what happened is indeed what
- 25 he's been charged with. There is an Instruction

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- 1 that explains what reasonable doubt is and I'd like
- 2 to tell you a story I have heard that better
- 3 illustrates reasonable doubt.
- 4 Let's suppose that we had a cardboard box
- 5 that's about the size of this desk right here and we
- 6 open up the top of the box, into the box we put a
- 7 cat, into the box we put a mouse. Close the box,
- 8 come back in two hours, open it back up. There's
- 9 the cat, but the mouse is gone. What happens to the
- 10 mouse? That's reasonable to decide that the cat are
- 11 the monse. It's just gone.
- 12 Okay same scenario, open up the top of
- 13 the box, put a cat in it, put a mouse in it, close
- 14 It up, come back in two hours and, again, there's
- 15 the cat, but the mouse is gone, but this time you
- is look down in the corner of the box and there's a
- 17 hole about two inches across. Old the cat eal the
- 18 mouse or did the mouse escape through the hole? We
- 19 don't know. There's a reasonable doubt as to
- 20 whether or not the cat ate the mouse.
- 21 Now, Penny Hawk came in here and
- 22 testified and told you her version of what had
- 23 happened. She stated that, number one, Mr. Moraga
- 24 threw her around, threw her into the wall, that he
- 25 pushed her down the states. People die from being

- 1 pushed down the stairs, people get broken bones from
- S being pushed down the stairs and, yet, when Mr.
- 3 Relach came in and testified, Dr. Reisch stated that
- there was no obvious trauma. In other words, there-
- 5 weren't any injuries he could see, no brulses, no
- 6 cuts, no scrapes, no carpet burns, none of that
- 7 existed.
- B If you looked at Mr. Moraga, when he took
- 9 the stand, he had a hard time walking up the steps.
- 10 There's been testimony that at the time he was
- 11 wearing a knee brace and you can see physically he's
- 12. not a very strong person. Now anybody that ever
- 13 tried to pick anybody else up knows that when you
- 14 lift somebody, you don't lift with your arms, you
- 15 lift with your legs. Mr. Moraga was physically
- 16 incapable of doing that,
- 17 Now, there were fingerprints found in the
- 18 house. There were only three useable ones and they
- 19 are two different hands, not in such a manner that
- 20 you would expect someone to pick up the can of hair
- 21 spray or the drinking glass. Perhaps that has been
- 22 explained, but what has not been explained is why
- 23 weren't there more fingerprints? For example, no
- 24 fingerprints off any door knobs anywhere, a surface
- 25 which is very adept to picking up fingerprints,

- 1 something smooth and hard like that. No
- 2 fingerprints off Jodi Howard's wallet either which
- 3 is where the money was taken from.
- 4 Linda Errichetto came in and testified
- 5 about the results of her scientific investigations.
- 6 She stated that there was indeed a pool found in the
- 7 vagina of Penny Hawk -- excuse me -- of clear
- 8 liquid. She attempted to type the blood type of Mr.
- 9 Moraga, the blood type of Ms. Hawk and found them to
- 10 both be 0. She then went into a sub-type
- 11 examination, was unable to identify any sub-typings
- 12 that would definitely or that would separate the two
- 13 of them, put them in two different categories and,
- 14 yet, this mool, clear pool of liquid came back as
- 15 being the type that was consistent with Penny Hawk.
- 16 and not with Mr. Moraga. Nor did Ms. Errichetto
- 17 state that this pool of liquid could not have come.
- 18 from a previous sexual encounter that occurred a
- 19 comple of days before, according to Dr. Reisch's
- 20 testimony.
- 21 Ms. Errichetto also testified that both
- 22 Penny Hawk and Roy Moraga are secretors and that 80
- 23 percent of the population are secreters. What does
- 24 that mean? Well, it means that your blood type
- 25 comes through your bodily liquids. It also means

- that -- well, it also means that you should be able
- 2 to identify someone in their blood type through
- 3 those secretions.
- 4 Now, again, the pool that was found in
- 5 the vagina was of an O type, the type of Ms. Hawk
- 6 also of Mr. Moraga. Where it came from, the State
- 7 has been unable to specifically say and that's the
- 8 whole point of that discussion.
- 9 Now, Mr. Moraga stated that he bought the
- 10 watch. Jodi Howard stated that the door was left
- 11 open that night in the middle of the night. We
- 12 don't know who went in that bonse. In this day and
- 13 age and especially of the neighborhood where these
- 14 incidents took place, It's not uncommon for home
- 15 burglaries to occur. It's not uncommon that the
- 16 perpetrators of those burglaries are people who are
- 17 looking for money and for things to buy drugs with
- 18 and where else would you find someone like that but
- 19 in a crack alley a few hours later. It's entirely
- 20 possible. It's not nearly as outlandish as the
- 21 State would ask you to believe.
- 22 Finally, with regard to what Ms. Lippis
- 23 talked about intent on Count No. I of the burglary,
- 24 there has been no evidence of intents, none
- 25 whatsoever. If you decide it was Mr. Moraga who

- 1 went in that first time, there is no evidence of
- 2 intent. We don't know why he went there, if indeed
- 3 he was there. Mr. Moraga denies being there.
- 4 Now, ladies and gentlemen, this is an
- 5 important case to both sides. It's a serious case
- 6 to both sides and I would ask that you don't let
- 7 your emotions get involved here, but you sit down,
- 8 use your reason, listen to what's said and decide as
- 9 Objectively as you can what your decision is going
- 10 to be and at the end of your deliberations, I feel:
- 11 confident that you will come back with verdicts of
- 12 not guilty for Mr. Moraga.
- THE GOURT: Ms. Lippis.
- 14 MS. http:// Thank you, sir.
- 15 You will be out in time for lunch. T
- 16 have a couple of questions here.
- 17 Mr. Hillman used the word absolutely no
- 18 intent of Count I or any evidence to support it.
- 19 There is evidence. Your decision is whether there's
- 20 enough and I bring it up to you only out of
- 21 fairness, because considering the theory of the
- 22 case, the State wasn't even sure if there was
- 23 sufficient evidence, and if there is not, you should
- 24 Acquit him as to Count T, but that's all.
- 25 Mr. Hillman brings up fingerprints and

- 1 wants to know why weren't there anywhere else. I
- 2 hope you listened to Richard Hague's testimony. He
- 3 addressed that issue we don't go around touching
- 4 things like this intentionally trying to leave
- 5 prints. As a matter of routine living, we move
- 6 quickly prints smudged and you cannot always tind
- 7 identifiable prints. He defined them, however,
- 8 where he was directed and when the police do an
- 9 investigation, they ask where a victim was and even
- 10 the last place he happened to be was in spraying his
- 11 hair and getting ready to go out and that's where
- 12 the fingerprints -- identifiable ones were found.
- 13 Of course, it's not really important at
- 14 this point because we have developed that evidence
- 15 to put a person there to show this is where he was.
- 16 He has already admitted to being there. So don't be
- 17 sidetracked by it. We're not dealing now with an
- 18 issue of identity. We know who it is. The only
- 19 issue, all be it weak that it is, is the issue of
- 20 consent.
- 21 Mr. Hillman says that couldn't the
- 22 defendant have made up a better story? Well,
- 23 defendants aren't, by nature, very brilliant and
- 24 It's very difficult to explain a way how you get
- 25 somebody's house key. I can offer to you a better

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- 1 story. We were having consensual sex, getting along
- 2 really great and she gave me a house key so I could
- 3 come and go. That's not too hard to think up, but
- 4 you know that it's not what happened because it was
- 5 Jodi's house key.
- 6 Mr. Hillman, I heard him once before in a
- 7 pretty sterling argument talking about the box with
- 8 the cat and mouse and them I thought it was adorable
- 9 and I still do. It explains quite nicely reasonable
- 10 doubt.
- In this case, however, the only person
- 12 who's playing cat and mouse with victims, with the
- 13 judicial system, and in this courtroom is the
- 14 defendant Roy Moraga.
- 15 Thank you.
- 16 THE COURT: Mr. Bridenburg and Mr. Bean,
- 17 we are going to temporarily excuse you and you are
- 18 free to go home, but please leave your telephone
- 19 number with my clerk and then If we need you, we
- 20 will telephone you to come back.
- 21 Thank you.
- 22 Thank you, Mr. Bridenburg.
- 23 MR. BRIDENBURG: Thank you.
- 24 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Bean.
- 25 MR. BEAN: Thank you.

1	THE COURT: The clerk will swear the
2	officer to take charge of the jury.
3	. (At this time, the officer was duly
4	sworn.)
5	THE COURT: Cadles and gentlemen, the
6	case is submitted to you for your deliberation. If
7	you will just follow the bailiff, he will take you
8	to the jury deliberation room.
9	(Off the record at 11:49 a.m. and back on
10	the record at 3:03 p.m.)
1.1	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, have
12	you reached a verdict?
13	Let me inquire, who is the foreman? Yes,
14	Mr. Tobler?
15	MR. TOBLER: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Have you reached a verdict?
17	MR. TOBGER: Yes, we have.
18	THE COURT: Would you hand the forms of .
19	verdict to the bailiff, please.
3 U	Do you have the other forms of verdict
2.1	that were not used?
2 %	MR. TOBLER: They are right here.
23	THE COURT: Okay, may I see those,

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Thanks.

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please?

- The clerk will read allowed the verdicts
- 2 and inquire of the jury if those are their
- 3 verdicts.
- 4 THE CLERK: "Verdict: We the jury in the
- 5 above entitled case find the defendant guilty of
- 6 Count I, burglary, dated this 15th day of March,
- 7 1990, Howard L. Tobler, foreperson.
- 8 Verdict: We the jury in the above
- 9 entitled case find the defendant guilty of Count II,
- 10 burglary, dated this 15th day of March, 1990, Howard
- 11 L. Tobler, foreperson.
- 12 Verdict: We the jury in the above
- 13 entitled case find the defendant guilty of Count
- 14 III, sexual assault, dated this 15th day of March,
- 15 1990, Howard L. Tobler, foreperson.
- 16 Verdict: We the jury in the above
- 17 entitled case find the defendant quilty of Count IV,
- 18 sexual assault, dated this 15th day of March, 1990,
- 19 Howard G. Tobler, foreperson."
- 20 Eadles and gentlemen of the jury, are
- 21 those your verdicts as read so say you one, so say
- 22 you all?
- 23 THE JURY: (In Unison) Yes.
- 24 THE COURT: Poll the jury.
- 25 THE CLERK: Yes, sir.

- Danjel Comper, are are those your verdicts as read? MR. COOPER: Yes, ma'am. 3 THE CLERK: Marin Hernandez, are those your verdicts as read? MS. HERNANDEZ: Yes, ma'am. ĸ THE CLERK: Gerre Pittenger, are those your verdicts as read? B MS. PITTENGER; Yes, malam. THE CLERK: David Barneby, are those your 10 11 verdicts as read? MR. BARNERY: Yes, sir. 12 13 THE GLERK: Golleen Monney, are those your verdicts as read? 14 MS. MOONEY: Yex, ma'am. 15 THE CLEKR: Kenneth Novak, are those your 16 17 verdicts as read? MR. NOVAK: Yes, ma'am. 18 THE CLERK: Clarence Morgan, are those 19 20 your verdicts as read?
- 21 MR. MORGAN: Yes, sir.
- THE CLERK: Paul Petarde, are those your
- 23 verdicts as read?
- 24 MR. PETARDE: Yes, ma'am.
- ZS THE CLERK: Michael Reago, are those your

- verdicts as read? MR. REAGO: Yes, ma'am. THE CLERK: Veronica Pike, are those your verdicts as read? MS. PIKE: Yes, malam. THE CLERK! Howard Tobler, are those 7 verdicts as read? MR. TORLER: Yes, malam. 8 THE CLERK: And Jose Leyva, are those 10 your verdicts as read? MR. LEYVA: THE COURT: 12 The clerk will record the 13 verdicts as read. 14 With the recording of the verdicts, ladies and gentlemen, this concludes your services 15 16 as jurors in this case. 17 Before we discharge you and send you 18 your way home, we do want to express the Court's
- thanks for the attention that you have given the case. We all recognize it's not an easy job, but the system works, and it's a good and fair system, ladies and gentlemen, because people like yourself devots your time, your attention, your energy, to making the system work and we appreciate it. I think you'll look back on this as a valuable

- 1 experience being able to be a part of the system,
- 2 just seeing how it does work.
- 3 We do thank you and you are excused. You
- 4 are free to discuss the case with anyone you want
- 5 to, if you want to, and if you go down to the jury
- 6 administrator's room on the first floor, she will
- 7 have vouchers out for you so you can be paid before
- 8 you go home.
- Thank you, ladles and gentlemen.
- 10 (At this time, the jury left the
- 11 courtroom.)
- 12 THE COURT: At this time, the Court is
- 13 revoking ball. Defendant will be held without
- 14 bail.
- 15 We will continue the matter until the
- 16 18th of April at 9:00 a.m. for seutencing.
- 17 MR. HILLMAN: Your Honor, Mr. Moraga does
- 18 have a knee problem suffered while he was working.
- 19 He's informed me that he'd like to have about a
- 20 month after that, see if he can't get this medical
- 21 problem taken care of before ho's transported to the
- 22 prison. Seems to me it would be taken care of here .
- 23 than once he gets to prison.
- 24 THE COURT: Are you seeing a doctor now?
- 25 THE DEPANDANT: Yes, I am.

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

FILED

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

JAN 9 9 33 AM '91

Plaintiff,

CI FRK

vs.

ROY MORAGA

CASE NO. C92174 DEPT NO. VII

Defendant.

ORDER RELEASING EVIDENCE

Upon the ex parte application and representation of REX BELL, District Attorney, by and through Assistant District Attorney, DONALD K. WADSWORTH, that evidence in the above entitled matter, held in the custody of the Clark County Clerk, is no longer required to be retained in evidence for further prosecution of this matter, and that its release to the apparent rightful owner is in the best interest of Justice, authorizing ALDINA MANG and/or NORRETA CALDWELL, Custodians of the Evidence Vault, to break Justice Court seal for the purpose of returning said property to the rightful owner PENNY HAWKS, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the evidence held in the custody of the County Clerk, being State Exhibit 13A, one Sieko watch, be and hereby are released to PENNY HAWKS.

Dated this / 4 da

Darl

DISTRICT THOSE

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DONALD K. WADSWORT

Assistant District Attorney

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Jan 9 9 32 AH '91

Plaintiff,

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vs.

ROY MORAGA

CASE NO.

DEPT NO. VII

PETITION FOR RELEASE OF EVIDENCE

C92174

Defendant.

COMES NOW, The State of Nevada, through REX BELL, District Attorney, by and through his Assistant District Attorney, DONALD K. WADSWORTH, and moves this Honorable Court, ex parte to release the following evidence in the above entitled matter, to-wit: States Exhibit 13A, one Sieko watch, authorizing ALDINA MANG and/or NORRETA CALDWELL, Custodians of the Evidence Vault to break Justice Court seal for the purpose of returning said property to the apparent rightful owner, PENNY HAWKS, on the grounds that said property is no longer required to be retained in evidence for further prosecution of this matter and that its release to PENNY HAWKS, is in the best interest of Justice.

DATED this $28^{\prime\prime}$ day of December, 1990.

REX BELL District Attorney

DONALD K. WADSWORTH

Assistant District Attorney





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REX BELL DISTRICT AT1 NEY NEVADA BAR#001799 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, NV 89155 (702) 455-4861Attorney for the Plaintiff THE STATE OF NEVADA SEP 13 12 56 PH '91 DISTRICT 5 Clark County, Nevada 6 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff. CASE NO. C92174X 9 DEPT. NO. VIII 10 DOCKET NO. 11 12 vs. ORDER FOR PRODUCTION 13 ROY D. MORAGA, OF INMATE 14 Defendant. 15 16 ROBIN BATES, Chief of Classifications; TO: 17 JOHN MORAN, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada: 18 Upon the ex parte motion of THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, by 19 REX BELL, District Attorney, through DEBORAH J. LIPPIS, Deputy 20 District Attorney, and good cause appearing therefor, 21 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that ROBIN BATES, Chief of 22 Classifications, shall be, and he is hereby directed to produce 23 ROY D. MORAGA #31584, defendant in Case No. C92174X, on a 24 charges of Burglary and Sexual Assault wherein THE STATE OF 25 NEVADA is the Plaintiff, inasmuch as the said defendant is 26 currently incarcerated in the Ely State Prison located at 27 //// 28 opimorl, d3

Carson City, Nevada and his presence will be required in Las Vegas, Nevada commencing on September 23, 1991 at the hour of 9:00 o'clock a.m., and continuing until the completion of the prosecution's case against the said defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that JOHN MORAN, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada, shall accept and retain custody of the said defendant in the Clark County Jail, Las Vegas, Nevada, pending completion of said matter in Clark County, or until the further Order of this Court; or in the alternative shall make all arrangements for the transportation of the said defendant to and from the Nevada State Prison facility which are necessary to insure the defendant's appearance in Clark County pending completion of said matter, or until further Order of this Court.

DATED this /2 day of September, 1991.

District Attorney

CERTIFIED COPY

The document to which this certificate is attached s a full, true and correct copy of the original on Title and of recurd in my office

ORETTA BOWISION, Sounty Clerk and Clerk of he Elenth Judietal Disilict Court, in and for the

Deputy

qmr

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MORGAN D. HARRIS
PUBLIC DEFENDER
Nevada Bar #1879
309 S. Third Street
Las Vegas, NV 89155
(702) 455-4685
Attorney for Defendant

SEP 26 3 50 PH '91

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

DEPT. NO. X

DATE OF HEARING: 10/9/91

ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant.

Defendant.

MOTION TO TRANSFER SENTENCING BACK TO DEPARTMENT VIII

COMES NOW the defendant, ROY D. MORAGA, by and through his attorney, R. ROGER HILLMAN, Deputy Public Defender, and moves this Honorable Court for an order transferring this case back to District Court VIII, pursuant to the Order of Remand from the Supreme Court of Nevada.

This Motion is based on Affidavit of counsel.

DATED this 26th day of September, 1991.

MORGAN D. HARRIS Nevada Bar #1879 PUBLIC DEFENDER

R. ROCER HILLMAN, #3076 Deputy Public Defender





AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEVADA)

COUNTY OF CLARK)

R. ROBER HILLMAN, having been first duly sworn, deposes and says

- l. That he is an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada, is the Deputy Public Defender assigned to represent the defendant and is familiar with the case.
- 2. That this case was tried in front of the Honorable Michael J. Wendell.
- 3. That the Honorable Michael J. Wendell is familiar with all the facts of the case, as well as the thought processes involved in reaching the sentence given the defendant.
- 4. That your affiant has been informed by the secretary in District Court VIII that Judge Wendell is due to return in mid-October to render decisions in several civil matters. Therefore, this case could properly be heard by Judge Wendell at that time.

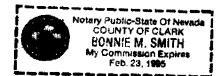
R. ROGER HILLMAN

Subscriped and Sworn to before me this 76th day of September, 1991.

Notary Public in and for said

County and State

-2-



1	NOTICE OF MOTION
2	TO: CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
3	YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Public Defender's
4	Office has set the foregoing MOTION TO TRANSFER SENTENCING BACK
5	TO DEPARTMENT VIII for hearing on Wednesday, the 9th day of
6	October, 1991, at 9:00 am. in Department X of District Court.
7	DATED this 26th day of October, 1991.
8	MORGAN D. HARRIS
9	Nevada Bar #1879 PUBLIC DEFENDER
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11	2 V 1/20
12	R. ROGER HILLMAN, #3076
13	Deputy Public Defender
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22	RECEIPT OF COPY of the foregoing MOTION TO TRANSFER
23	SENTENCING BACK TO DEPARTMENT VIII is hereby acknowledged
24	this 26 day of September , 1991.
2 5	CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
26	
27	By Carol Vessele
28	-3

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Electronically Filed Nov 13, 2012 09:19 a.m. Tracie K. Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court

ROY D. MORAGA,
Appellant(s),
vs.

Case No: C092174 SC No: 61734

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s),

RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT ROY D. MORAGA # 31584 PROPER PERSON 1200 PRISON RD. LOVELOCK, NV 89419 ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT STEVEN B. WOLFSON, ESQ. DISTRICT ATTORNEY 200 LEWIS AVE. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

C092174 STATE OF NEVADA vs. ROY D. MORAGA

<u>INDEX</u>

VOLUME:	PAGE NUMBER:
1	1 - 220
2	221 - 441
3	442 - 662
4	663 - 882
5	883 - 1101
6	1102 - 1320

VOL	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1117 - 1120
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	442 - 442
4	03/05/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	757 - 758
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	702 - 704
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	764 - 766
3	10/03/1991	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	443 - 445
4	02/20/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF DEFENDANT	705 - 706
4	03/11/1996	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	767 - 768
6	01/10/2006	AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER	1121 - 1122
5	04/30/1998	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	887 - 888
5	09/27/2004	AFFIDAVIT OF ROY D. MORAGA	1061 - 1062
1	06/13/1990	AMENDED INFORMATION	118 - 121
3	11/13/1991	AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	461 - 463
4	07/31/1992	ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	670 - 680
4	10/29/1996	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	859 - 861
5	06/15/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	910 - 911
5	09/28/1998	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	947 - 948
5	02/18/2004	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1044 - 1045
6	02/10/2005	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1102 - 1103
6	03/02/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1214 - 1216
6	03/05/2007	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1219 - 1220
6	09/18/2012	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1317 - 1318

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
7	11/09/2012	CERTIFICATE OF COPY AND TRANSMITTAL OF RECORD	
5	02/25/2002	CERTIFICATE OF INMATE'S INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNT	968 - 968
5	01/17/1997	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	886 - 886
4	08/05/1996	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	830 - 830
1	12/28/1989	CRIMINAL BINDOVER	1 - 11
3	01/27/1992	CRIMINAL SETTING SLIP	469 - 469
1	06/27/1990	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	140 - 141
3	11/13/1991	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	464 - 465
3	02/13/1992	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	471 - 471
4	10/07/1996	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	849 - 850
5	06/13/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	907 - 908
5	09/22/1998	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	944 - 945
6	02/10/2005	DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL	1104 - 1105
7	11/09/2012	DISTRICT COURT MINUTES	
3	02/20/1992	EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	472 - 472
5	02/09/2004	EX PARTE MOTION FOR EXCESS FEES	1030 - 1036
4	02/20/1996	EX PARTE MOTION FOR FEES FOR EXPERT SERVICES	707 - 711
5	09/27/2004	EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1063 - 1069
3	10/03/1991	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	446 - 447
6	01/10/2006	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE	1123 - 1124
6	02/08/2007	FINDING OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW	1201 - 1206
4	09/06/1996	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	833 - 838
6	08/13/2012	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1275 - 1281
1	01/09/1990	INFORMATION	12 - 14
1	03/15/1990	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY	42 - 66
1	07/07/1990	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	146 - 147
1	03/13/1990	JURY LIST	41 - 41

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
1	06/04/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO AMEND INFORMATION	85 - 117
4	02/20/1996	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO COMPEL, PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD	712 - 726
1	02/05/1990	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	31 - 34
5	10/18/2004	MOTION AND ORDER FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND REINSTATE MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	1075 - 1082
6	02/22/2006	MOTION AND ORDER TO TRANSPORT AND PRODUCE INMATE FOR HEARING	1169 - 1173
6	03/05/2007	MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL ON APPEAL	1221 - 1222
5	06/01/1998	MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	905 - 906
4	04/11/1996	MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	791 - 794
3	10/03/1991	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	448 - 448
4	02/20/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	727 - 727
4	03/05/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	759 - 759
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	769 - 769
5	02/25/2002	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	969 - 971
6	01/10/2006	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1125 - 1126
4	08/26/1993	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS; MOTION FOR AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION TO INCLUDE JAIL TIME CREDITS AND AFFIDAVIT OF PETITION	683 - 693
6	08/06/2012	MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1257 - 1270
5	12/16/2003	MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	996 - 1006
4	07/21/1992	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	667 - 669
4	03/11/1996	MOTION FOR RETURNING SEIZED PROPERTY	770 - 773

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
3	01/02/1992	MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL FOR APPEAL	466 - 468
5	04/30/1998	MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	889 - 890
5	02/25/2002	MOTION TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE AND ORDER	972 - 980
5	08/06/1998	MOTION TO STRIKE	918 - 924
2	09/26/1991	MOTION TO TRANSFER SENTENCING BACK TO DEPARTMENT VII	439 - 441
5	10/31/2002	MOTION TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	982 - 987
4	04/09/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	785 - 788
4	08/02/1996	MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	826 - 829
5	10/19/2004	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1083 - 1088
6	09/13/2007	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - AFFIRMED	1241 - 1248
4	10/30/1995	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	698 - 701
5	04/30/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	949 - 951
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	952 - 959
5	06/01/1999	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	960 - 967
6	05/02/2005	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - DISMISSED	1113 - 1116
3	10/04/1991	NEVADA SUPREME COURT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE JUDGMENT - REMAND	454 - 458
1	06/27/1990	NOTICE OF APPEAL	142 - 143
3	10/30/1991	NOTICE OF APPEAL	460 - 460
4	09/27/1996	NOTICE OF APPEAL	847 - 848
5	06/13/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	909 - 909
5	09/22/1998	NOTICE OF APPEAL	946 - 946

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
5	02/17/2004	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1038 - 1039
6	02/10/2005	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1106 - 1106
6	03/02/2007	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1217 - 1218
6	09/17/2012	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1312 - 1316
6	02/22/2006	NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS	1174 - 1174
6	02/13/2007	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF DECISION AND ORDER	1207 - 1213
6	08/21/2012	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER	1282 - 1289
4	04/17/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	796 - 799
4	09/20/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	839 - 846
4	10/28/1996	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	851 - 858
5	05/29/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	901 - 904
5	07/07/1998	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	914 - 917
6	04/08/2005	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	1109 - 1112
5	02/26/2002	NOTICE OF HEARING - CRIMINAL	981 - 981
3	10/03/1991	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	449 - 453
4	03/05/1996	NOTICE OF MOTION MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS	760 - 763
1	06/29/1990	ORDER	144 - 145
1	08/02/1990	ORDER	148 - 149
4	08/17/1992	ORDER	681 - 682
6	03/30/2005	ORDER	1107 - 1108
3	02/10/1992	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL	470 - 470
6	03/23/2007	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1239 - 1240
5	06/30/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME	912 - 913
5	01/07/2004	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1028 - 1029

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
6	10/05/2012	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1319 - 1320
5	05/28/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	899 - 900
5	08/27/1998	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO STRIKE	942 - 943
3	10/23/1991	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	459 - 459
5	11/21/2002	ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF	988 - 988
5	02/11/2004	ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF EXCESS FEES	1037 - 1037
6	01/12/2006	ORDER FOR PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	1162 - 1162
2	09/13/1991	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE	437 - 438
6	04/21/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1186 - 1187
6	05/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1188 - 1189
6	06/05/2006	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE ROY D. MORAGA, BAC $\#$ 31584	1199 - 1200
4	08/27/1996	ORDER FOR TRANSCRIPTS	832 - 832
6	01/27/2006	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1167 - 1168
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	473 - 474
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	475 - 476
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	477 - 478
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	479 - 480
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	481 - 482
3	02/20/1992	ORDER RE: PREPARATION OF TRANSCRIPTS	483 - 484
2	01/09/1991	ORDER RELEASING EVIDENCE	435 - 435
1	06/13/1990	ORDER TO AMEND INFORMATION	122 - 122

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
1	02/15/1990	ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION	39 - 40
4	04/17/1996	ORDER TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD	800 - 801
2	01/09/1991	PETITION FOR RELEASE OF EVIDENCE	436 - 436
4	02/20/1996	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	728 - 748
6	01/10/2006	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1127 - 1161
1	05/16/1990	PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT (UNFILED) CONFIDENTIAL	75 - 84
1	03/15/1990	PROPOSED VERDICT	71 - 74
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	485 - 485
3	02/26/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	486 - 486
3	02/28/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	487 - 487
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	488 - 488
3	03/02/1992	RECEIPT OF COPY	489 - 489
4	08/27/1993	RECEIPT OF COPY	694 - 694
5	12/17/2003	RECEIPT OF COPY	1007 - 1007
4	04/09/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY AND CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	789 - 790
4	04/15/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	795 - 795
4	08/05/1996	RECEIPT OF COPY OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL	831 - 831
5	01/05/2004	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1023 - 1027
6	08/28/2012	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	1290 - 1297
6	05/24/2006	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1190 - 1198
5	01/05/2005	REPLY TO STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND MOTION TO DISMISS	1099 - 1101

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER :
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF APRIL 17, 1996	862 - 866
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 12, 1996	867 - 871
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 21, 1996	872 - 875
1	01/24/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF DECEMBER 26, 1989	15 - 30
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF FEBRUARY 15, 1990	490 - 491
1	02/12/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 11, 1990	35 - 38
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 23, 2006	1223 - 1226
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 5, 2004	1046 - 1052
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 15, 1996	876 - 877
4	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 19, 1996	878 - 882
1	06/13/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 13, 1990 (UNFILED)	123 - 139
6	03/12/2007	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 26, 2006	1227 - 1233
1	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUED)	150 - 220
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990 (CONTINUATION)	221 - 264
3	03/27/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 12, 1990	520 - 657
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 13, 1990	265 - 387
2	10/11/1990	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 15, 1990	388 - 434
5	01/13/1997	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 6, 1996	883 - 885
3	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 7, 1990	658 - 662
4	04/14/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 9, 1990	663 - 664
5	05/14/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MAY 11, 1998	1057 - 1060
5	05/04/2004	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 13, 2002	1053 - 1056
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 11, 1991	492 - 494
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 14, 1991	495 - 499
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 21, 1991	500 - 511
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 9, 1991	512 - 514
3	03/04/1992	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF SEPTEMBER 23, 1991	515 - 519

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
4	05/26/1992	REQUEST FOR RECORDS	665 - 666
6	08/28/2012	REQUEST TO FILE EXHIBIT 1	1298 - 1311
4	09/29/1993	SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)	695 - 697
5	11/27/2002	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTIO TO VACATE AND/OR AMEND JUDGMENT	989 - 993
6	03/16/2007	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1234 - 1238
5	12/26/2003	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1008 - 1022
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR TRANSPORT	1175 - 1178
4	04/01/1996	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF SEMAN AND BLOOD, PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION) AND MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	774 - 784
5	05/08/1998	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO MODIFY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE	891 - 898
6	08/09/2012	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER	1271 - 1274
6	01/19/2006	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL	1163 - 1166
6	05/16/2012	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1249 - 1256
6	02/27/2006	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	1179 - 1185
5	08/17/1998	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE	925 - 941
5	12/15/2004	STATE'S RESPONSE TO EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1089 - 1098
4	06/27/1996	STATE'S SUPPLEMENTAL OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)	816 - 822

89C092174 The State of Nevada vs Roy D Moraga

I N D E X

<u>VOL</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
5	06/11/2003	STIPULATION AND ORDER	994 - 995
4	05/20/1996	SUBSTATION OF ATTORNEYS	802 - 803
4	07/16/1996	SUPPLEMENT REPLY AND OPPOSITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	823 - 825
5	09/27/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL ACT	1070 - 1074
4	02/20/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF AND POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	749 - 756
5	02/17/2004	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF TO STATES OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RELEASE OF DNA EVIDENCE UNDER NEVADA OPEN RECORDS ACT	1040 - 1043
4	06/13/1996	SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	804 - 815
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT I	67 - 67
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT II	68 - 68
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT III	69 - 69
1	03/15/1990	VERDICT COUNT VI	70 - 70

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Justice Court, Las Pegas Township

THE STATE OF NEVADA,	Plaintiff,	District Court Case No. <u>C92/74</u>
-vs- ROY D. MORAGA	<	Justice Court Case No. 7220x-89F
	Defendant.	

I, hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the proceedings at the same appear in the above case.

WITNESS my hand this 26th day of December , 19 89

Justice of the Peace of Las Vegas Township



Iustice ourt, Cas Pegas T wnship

			CASE NO.	7220X-89F
	STATE VS.	MORAGA, ROY D.		
	CHARGE	BURGLARY & SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	BAIL	IN CUSTODY		
DATE, JUDGE OFFICERS OF COURT PRESENT		APPEARANCES — HEARING		CONTINUED TO:
12-14-89 D. AHLSTROM V. MONROE, DA C. JORGENSON, PD B.KULISH, CR M. MCCREARY, CLK	Deft PR ADVISED PH set Court a	ARRAIGNMENT ESENT in Court *IN CUSTODY* /WAIVES ppoints PD to represent deft MANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF		12-26-89 9:00 #3 ms
12-26-89 M. ROBINSON FOR#3 D. LIPPIS, DA R. HILLMAN, PD T. FERRIOLA, CR M. SHANKLE, CLK	States w State re Deft hel Bound ov	FOR PRELIMINARY HEARING ESENT In Court *IN CUSTODY* witnesses : Penny Hawk John S. Fox ests d to answer to said charge wer to District Court as charged. MANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF		1-11-90 9:00 #7 District Court

JC-1 (Criminal) Rev. 12/85 1

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JUSTICE COURT, LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

District Court A

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, CASE NO. 7220 X DOCKET NO. 89F ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant.

The Defendant above named has committed the crimes of BURGLARY (Felony - NRS 205.060) and SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony -NRS 200.364, 300.366) in the manner following, to-wit: That the said Defendant, on or between December 4, 1989 and December 5, 1989, at and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada,

COUNT I - BURGLARY

vs

ID#938554

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit larceny, that certain building occupied by PENNIE HAWK, located at 1000 Dumont, #227, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT II - BURGLARY

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit sexual assault, that certain building occupied by PENNIE HAWK, located at 1000 Dumont, #227, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT III - SEXUAL ASSAULT

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject PENNIE HAWK, a female person, to

sexual penetration, to-wit: Sexual Intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said PENNIE HAWK, against her will.

COUNT IV - SEXUAL ASSAULT

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject PENNIE HAWK, a female person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: Sexual Intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said PENNIE HAWK, against her will.

All of which is 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. Said Complainant makes this declaration subject to the penalty of perjury.

Thomas Mores

89F07220X/gmr LVMPD DR#89-117715, 117709 Burg, Sex Asslt - F Tk2 PAGE 1 0F 2

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT TEMPORARY CUSTODY RECORD/DECLARATION OF ARREST

I.D. NO:	939	25	50	4
III NET		-		_

DATE OF A	RREST	1205-8	9 TIMEO	FARREST:	1445					I.D. ESTAB. BY:		
INTAKE NA	ME (AKA 7	LUAS, ETC.)	Last	First	Middle			DRESS:		ule		
TRUE NAM	AFA_	ROY		First	Middle		Cri	100	00770	<u>ルア '3/</u>	<u> </u>	
										D F		
DATE OF B		1	EX HAIR	EYES	HEIGHT	WEIGH		CE OF BIRTH		SOCIAL SECURI		- <u>:</u> 1
10-27		CUB	M BLK Ity, State, Zip)	BAN	SI)	124	7 M		75	527.96		ENS ARREST
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BKG.			CHARGE					,		1		COURT
CODE			ORDANRS N	<u>).</u>		M GM	F TYPE	* NU	MBER	NUMB	ER	LV JC DC
5023	SEXU	AL ASS	SULT (ع د۱	٤)		X PC	87-11	7709			
	NR	5 200	946.									
5628			516N	NAS 2	.067		M P <					
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					LUESLO					7		
					1500 10				7	·/		
'ARREST T	YPE:	PC - PROBAB	LE CAUSE	BS - BON	DOMAN SUM	RENDER /	BW -1	BENCH WAR	LANT	WA WARRANT	A	M - REMAND
of <u>/O</u> committed	years or v	vas comm	hat I learne litting) the フ <u>トレ ル</u> 19 <u>タマ</u>	d the follow offense	wing facts of <u>くら</u> and tha	and circu メルルレーク at the offe	imstances ふくないと inse occui	which lead 7 (2 < 7 < rred at appli	d me to b) / Hami roximately	wada, being so believe that the <u>/ルッペイル</u> <u>/イロン</u> hou	above at the urs on ti	named subject location of <u>STA</u> day
-TAAT	_0//_		87 <u>A</u> 70	NPPROX	(JMATE	A 1411	4 HAS	I OF	EICEN	R. NOUA	<u> </u>	PNORZIEJ
modela	المسلام	SHING.	-رسر کم	T alay	t WAS	DISPI	NTSHE	b To 1	000 0	UMONIT	APT 2	a) W
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WH178	E TER	DRALE	, CAAY .	JASKE	T NW B	BLU	e Leu	S HA	O 202	T LEFT -	THE A	REA
Wherefore	, Declara	nt prays tha		made by a	magistrate	that proba	able cause	exists to ho		OFFICERS son for prelimina		ing (if
First Appea	arance:	Date		DEC (7 1989	Time			15	DECLARA	/ ~/ WT /	2103
Court: J	_	_	ınicipal 🗌	المال	enile 🗌						:	
Standard E	Bail 🗗	"OR" Rel	•ase 🗆 ,	Probable C	Cause:	Yes ,	<u>No</u> []				
Judge — LVMPD 22 (RE	EV. 3-89)			V W		CORDS COPY	,					

Page 🔼

PNO# 3292 AND MAND PNOT 2860 WHILE WORKING AS UNIT 4 EZ (
THEN MADE A STOP ON SUBJECT ROY D. MORAGA WAS WAS LATER
IDENTIFIED BY SOCIAL COAD AND PISTURE ID. OFFICER GILLING SAID HE
CREENED SUBJECT MORAGA AT THE LOCATION OF 1000 DUMONT BUT DID NOT HAVE
A DESCRIPTION OF THE SUSPELT AT THAT TIME. WHEN LEARNING OF SUSPECT
OFSCRIPTION MAYO AND SILLING THEN STOPPED SUSPECT MONAGA AT
920 SIENRA VISTA, A ONE ON ONE IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUSPENT WAS
MADE BY THE WILTIM PENNY HAWK AT 920 STERRA WYSTA, SUBTECT
MCRAGA WAS READ HIS BICATS PER MIRANDA BY OFFICER SILLING PNO \$ 3272
THE VICTIM PENNY HANK OF 1000 DUMBNITEAPTE 227 TOLD DETECTIVE TOWN FOX
PNOT 469 THAT SHE WAS ASLEEP IN HER BEDROOM WHEN SHE WOKE OF AND
STATEST MORAGA WAS IN HER ROOM, SHE SAID STATEST FORCED HER TO HAVE
SEXUAL INTEREGUASE WITH HIM AND TAGN A LITTLE LATER FORCED HEATS
HAVE SEXUAL INTER COURTE WITH HIM ACAINA SURTECT REY MORABA WAS PLACED
UNDER MAREST FOR 2 CTS OF SEXUAL AMEANLY AND HAME INVASION AND TRANSPORTED
TO THE CHARL COUNTY DETENTION CENTER, A RAPE KIT WAS COMPLETED ON SUBJECT
MORAVA BY MUSELF AND HIS CLETHING IMPOSINGED AS ENIDENCE, ALL UNDER DA 89-11770
SUBJECT ROY MORACA WAS THEN BURKED ALLUADINGLY.

Wherefore, Declarant prays that a finding be made by a magistrate that probable cause exists to hold said person for preliminary hearing (if charges are a felony or gross misdemeanor) or for trial (if charges are a misdemeanor).

Declarant

Iustice Court, Las Vegas Township

INTAKE SERVICES FINANCIAL INFORMATION SHEET	Case No. 69F0/220
NAME: MORAGA, Proy S. I.D. # 93850	54
CHARGE(S): SEX Assoult (2001s) Homelow	
BAIL(S): 3000 3000	
MARRIED UNMARRIED Children Supported	By Defendant:
Spouse Employed:	
Defendant Employed: Yes No m	5.2.6
Salary: Hourly Shift	Bi-Monthly
Salary: Hourly Shift Shift Strain Shift Strain Shift Strain Shift Strain Shift Strain Shift Shif	
Cash On Hand: In Bank/Trust	:
Does Defendant Have Any Property? Real Or Other: Yes No	
Approximate Value:	
DEBIS: Rent: Mortgage: Army Other Monthly Payments: (Utilities, Child Support, Etc.)	
Will The Defendant Retain His Job If He Is Held In Custody: Yes No	
PD Recovnin ended 12-14-8	AKE SERVICES
	DATE

Rebooking 12-13-89

JC-18A (Intake Services) 05/89

Iustice Court, Las Pegas Cownship

INTAKĘ SERVICES	INFORMATION SHEE	T	Case No. 1220-89F
NAME: Mara	ga, Roy	I.D. #:	
CHARGE(S): Leye	use assault	(2ct) / Home An	~ / Bu glay
CURRENT BAIL:	3.6	et) 5,000	5,000
VERIFIED	Local Address	Salvation W. 1 Year Or More	Less Than 1 Year 3 day
	Out Of State Address:		
VERIFIED	State Of Residency:	Olegona	Zyps
VERIFIED	Employment	1 Year Or More	Less Than 1 Year /me
	Unemployed	1 Year Or More	Less Than 1 Year
VERIFIED	Relatives: Mark	Local	Not Local
	Felony Convictions		More Than 1
	Misdemeanor Convictions		More Than 1
	Failures To Appear	<u></u>	
	Traffic	Misdemeanor	Felony
	Pending Charges / Holds:		\
RECOMMENDATION:	Release On Recognizance		
	Intensive Supervision		
	Bail Reduction		
VERIFIED	Indigent	Non-Indigent Pl	D Recommended
			4
		1 law	Shore)
			TAKÉ SERVICES
		12 -	21-89
			DATE

JC-18 (Intake Services) Rev. 02/89

) F-7220-84F

CLARK COUNTY INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE AND HINANCIAL AFFIDAVIT

Defendant: Moraga, Roy	
Arrest Date: 12-5-89 Arraign. Date: 12-13	-8 9
S.S.N.: 527-96-8289 I.D.: 53 855	
D.R. #: D.O.B. 10-27-S	7
MICharge: Sexuel Gasault (aCTS) MICharge: Home Av.	Bail: 20,000
MO Charge: Home Lv,	Bail: 3,000
M J Charge:	Bail:
INTAKE SERVICES, THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATION IS MADE: Supervised Release with Conditions as Directed by Intake Services:	
Bail Reduction To:	
Not Recommended for an O/R Release or Bail Reduction Because:	
Release Granted: Date:	
Bail Reduction To:	
Release Denied: Date:	
IC-1 (Intake Services)	

Rev. 02/87
White — Court Canary — ITS Pink — P.D.

Page 1 of 2 Pages

	Ray ro	s a s a			7220-895
R	O A A	77		1	
ES	Present Address: Sallation	-	<u> </u>	Phone #:	
S	How Long: S DOW Living V	Vith:		Relationsh	<u>ip:</u>
	Prior Address: (1)	X H	Ap1. #3	Phone #:	
밁	371(03	Vith:		Relationsh	majatrien U
DEN	Clark County Resident: Weeks 🔾	2 Months	Years. Visit	ing: ☐ Yes ☐ No	How Long:
C	State of Residency (address) If Less Than 5	Years:	Mesog H	2 = 4	YRS
Y	Marital Status: Single Married Divorced	Separated	# of Children:	E	ducation: 7 1 5
	Are You Employed? Yes 🗆 No. I	f no, mean	s of support:	2112	How Much: 280 Bryes
	Cash on handlor in bank (including spous	e): 🔾	Spou	ise's Income:	
E	Property (including spouse):				
M P	Rent: Mortgage:		Other Debts:		
	Total Monthly Payments:				
O,					
Y	Present Employer: 5515		Address:		
ME	How Long: \MO Occupation:		ma cran		Phone:
N	Supervisor:		Net Income: \$		ift 🗔 Weekly 🖾 Monthly
Ϋ́	Prior Employer: (Destern St	cutes_	Address:		
	How Long: YZMÖS Occupation:	(D)Q	2 LAYPY	EGUIP OROP	Phone:
		Reason for	(
r	Family Not Living With Defendant:	Τ			Work:
	Name/ Relationship:	Address:		Pho	ne: Res:
В	Name/ Relationship:	Address:		Pho	Work: ne: Res:
Ă,	Character References:				
C K	2.00	T .			Work: 000 01.10
G	Name lan Bell	Address:		Pho	Nork: 00/ 500
Ř	Name: Bill	Address:	CO WOOK	er Pho	ne: Res: 386-8093
O _l				7	
U N	List all prior convictions/pending charges				Diaposition
D	Charge Conviction	Date	Whe		Disposition
"	1 Maria 1979		Mezono	<u> </u>	19/65
l	2.				
I	the undersigned defendant, under penalty (of perjury,	declare that the above	facts are true and	Correct.
			Or	\wedge	interview
	_		# 1		1112
	Subscribed and sworn to before me this) da	vot Nec	19	ndant
	Subscribed and swom to perofe me ims	ua;	, oi	Val al	•
				N U (111 -
			7	Notary	Public
			Inter	riew Date:	O Time:
	Circle One: P.D. N.A. P.A. Name:		interv		
	Circle One: P.D. N.A. P.A. Name: JC-1 (Intake Services)		Interv		- IIIIe

Iustice Court, Cas Vegas Cownship

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

OMINI COO	TIL, NOTADA
THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
Plaintiff,	
vs	Case No7220X-89F
ROY D. MORAGA	COMMITMENT
Defendant.	and ORDER TO APPEAR
An Order having been made this day by me, that	Roy D. Moraga
be held to answer upon the charge of Burglary 2	counts & Sexual assault 2 counts
Committed in said Township and County, on or about the	between 12-4-89 & 12-5-89 day of, 19
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Sheriff of the Co	ounty of Clark is hereby commanded to receive
\$10,00	him until he be legally discharged, and 00/20,000 Ct#3 & 10,000/20,000 ct#4 be \$3,000/6,000 ct#2 Dollars, and be
committed to the custody of the Sheriff of said County, unt	il such bail is given; and
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Defendant	is/are commanded to appear in
Department of the Eighth Judicial District Court, C	Clark County Courthouse, Las Vegas, Nevada, at 9:00 A.M., on
the 11th day of, 19.90, for a	rraignment and further proceedings on the within charge
DATED this 26th day of December	, 19 <u>90</u> .
	Justice of the Peace of Las Vegas Township

JC-7 (Criminal) Rev. 04/86 3/1/1

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REX BELL
DISTRICT ATT VEY
Clark County Lourthouse
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

FILED

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 2 12 PH 19

On the same

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs

CASE NO. C92174 DEPT. NO. VII

ROY D. MORAGA, ID# 938554

INFORMATION

BURGLARY (Felony - NRS 205.060); SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366)

Defendant.

STATE OF NEVADA)

COUNTY OF CLARK)

REX BELL, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court:

That ROY D. MORAGA the Defendant above named, on or between December 4, 1989 and December 5, 1989, at and 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 I - BURGLARY

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously
enter, with intent to commit larceny, that certain building
////

28 / / / /

occupied by PENNIE HAWK, located at 1000 Dumont, #227, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT II - BURGLARY

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit sexual assault, that certain building occupied by PENNIE HAWK, located at 1000 Dumont, #227, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT III - SEXUAL ASSAULT

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject PENNIE HAWK, a female person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: Sexual Intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said PENNIE HAWK, against her will.

COUNT IV - SEXUAL ASSAULT

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject PENNIE HAWK, a female person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: Sexual Intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said PENNIE HAWK, against her will.

DATED this and day of January, 1990.

REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY NEVADA BAR#1799

DEBORAH J / PIPPIS

Deputy District Attorney

The names of witnesses known to the District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this Information, are as follows:

DEVITTE, Dennis W. LVMPD Badge# 2256

FOX, J. LVMPD Badge# 469

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GOMEZ, William 3955 Swenson #116 Las Vegas, NV 89121

HARPER, Michael 1000 Dumond #227 Las Vegas, NV 89109

HAWK, Pennie 1000 Dumond #227 Las Vegas, NV 89109

HOWARD, Jodi 1000 Dumont Las Vegas, NV 89109

NOVACK, Robert E. LVMPD Badge# 2103

BEHL, Jean R. 1100 Dumont #212 Las Vegas, NV

CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS University Medical Center 1800 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV

ERRICHETTO, L. LVMPD BADGE #1471

FRINK, Mary LVMPD Badge #175

GILLINS, M. LVMPD Badge #3297

89F07220X/qmr Burg, Sex Asslt - F LVMPD DR# 89-117709 Tk2

HAGUE, R. LVMPD Badge # 1662

LUKE, R. LVMPD Badge #488

MAYO, Harrison Jr. LMVPD Badge #2860

PRESCOTT, H. R.N. Clark County Detention Center 330 S. Casino Center Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89101

REISH , Don M.D. University Medical Center 1800 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89102

RUDOLPH, D. LVMPD Badge #3779

SWIFT, R. LVMPD Badge #1048

YOUNG, Sabine R.N. University Medical Center 1800 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89102



ORIGINAL Jan 24 3 47 PH '90 092174 1 CASE NO. 2 3 IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF LAS VEGAS TOWNSH TERM 4 COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA 5 6 STATE OF NEVADA, 7 Plaintiff, CASE NO. 7220-89F 8 vs. DOCKET NO. 89-F 9 ROY D. MORAGA, D.A. NO. 89-F-7220 10 Defendant. 11 12 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT 13 0 F 14 PRELIMINARY HEARING 15 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARLEY ROBINSON 16 JUSTICE OF THE PEACE 17 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1989 18 APPEARANCES: 19 For the State: DEBORAH J. LIPPIS, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney 20 For the Defendant: ROGER R. HILLMAN, ESQ. 21 Deputy Public Defender 22 23

CE44

Reported by: Therese Ferriola, CSR #314

24

25

WITNESSES STATE'S Cr. Dr. Redr. PENNY HAWK By Ms. Lippis By Mr. Hillman JOHN S. FOX By Ms. Lippis By Mr. Hillman

CSR Associates of Nevada

1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, DECEMBER 26, 1989, 9:00 A.M.	
2	* * * *	
3	THE COURT: Roy Moraga, 89F-7220X.	
4	MS. LIPPIS: State is ready to proceed, your	
5	Honor.	
6	THE COURT: Is the defense ready?	
7	MR. HILLMAN: I'm sorry. Yes.	
8	MS. LIPPIS: State would call Penny Hawk.	
9	PENNY HAWK,	
10		
11	Having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:	
12	examined and testiffed as follows.	
13	THE CLERK: Please be seated.	
14		
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
16	BY MS. LIPPIS:	
17	Q. Would you state your full name for the record,	
18	and spell your last name, please.	
19	A. Penny Hawk, H-a-w-k.	
20	Q. Ms. Hawk, on December 4th and 5th, 1989, of this	
21	year, where were you living?	
22	A. 1000 Dumont, Apartment 227.	
23	Q. And that's located in Las Vegas, Clark County,	
24	Nevada?	
25	A. Yes.	

```
1
          Q.
                 With whom were you living at that time?
2
          Α.
                 My daughter.
3
          Q.
                 And what's your daughter's name?
          Α.
                 Jody Howard.
5
                 And that's spelled H-o-w-a-r-d?
          Q.
6
          Α.
                 Yes.
7
          Q.
                 And how old is Jody?
8
          Α.
                 Twenty-two.
9
          0.
                 On that date and time, were you employed?
10
         Α.
                 Yes.
11
          Q.
                 Do you know a man by the name of Roy D. Moraga?
12
         Α.
                 Yes.
13
         Q.
                 Is he present in court today?
14
         Α.
                 Yes, he is.
15
         Q.
                 Would you point to him, please, and tell me the
16
    color of shirt that he is wearing.
17
         Α.
                 Sitting right there. Brown shirt.
18
                   MS. LIPPIS: May the record reflect the
19
    identification of the defendant.
20
                   THE COURT: Yes.
21
    BY MS. LIPPIS:
22
                 I'd like to direct your attention to the morning
23
    of December 5th, 1989. Did you have an occasion to go home
24
    for the purpose of taking your daughter to work?
25
                 Yes, I did.
         A.
```

1	Q. A	About what time did you arrive home?
2		':30 in the morning.
3		Then you got home, was your daughter there?
4		Zes.
5	Q. U	pon your arrival home at the Dumont address, did
6	you notice ar	ything unusual had happened within the inside of
7	the apartment	· ?
8	A. Y	es. We noticed that we had been burglarized.
9	Q. E	By burglarized, do you mean that someone unknown
10	to you had en	tered the apartment and taken something?
11	A. Y	es.
12	Q. I	o you recall what, if anything, was missing?
13	A . Y	es, several items and some cash.
14	Q. I	Oo you recall the nature of those items that were
15	missing?	
16	A	watch, money out of my daughter's wallet, money
17	out of my dre	esser.
18	Q . A	and all of those were located within your
19	apartment; is	that correct?
20	A. Y	Zes.
21	Q. W	What if anything else did you determine either
22	then or at so	ome point later was missing?
23	A. ¥	Ve'd determined that our house key was missing
24	later.	
25	Q. I	oid you give anyone permission to enter your

```
1
    apartment on that date and take anything?
2
                 No.
3
                 To your knowledge, had your daughter given anyone
4
    permission to enter and remove items?
5
          Α.
                 No, ma'am.
6
                 The house key that you mentioned that was missing,
7
    where was that normally kept within the inside of the
8
    apartment?
9
                 It was kept on a table near the front door.
          Α.
10
                 Did you, in fact, take your daughter to work?
          Q.
11
          Α.
                 Yes.
12
                 Later on that day did you have an occasion to see
         Q.
13
    the defendant, Roy Moraga?
14
         Α.
                 Yes.
15
         Q.
                 Do you remember approximately what time you saw
16
    him on that date?
17
         Α.
                 At approximately 12:30 he knocked on my door.
18
         Q.
                 The door to your apartment?
19
         Α.
                 Yes.
20
         Q.
                 Had Mr. Moraga ever been to your apartment before?
21
         Α.
                 Absolutely not.
22
                 When he knocked on the door, did you answer the
         Q.
23
    door?
24
                 Yes.
         Α.
25
          Q .
                 And you observed him standing outside your
```

1 apartment? 2 Α. Yes. 3 Q. What, if anything, did you say or did he say? I asked him how he knew where I lived, and he said 5 he had always known where I lived. 6 Q. Had you met Mr. Moraga on a previous occasion? 7 Did you know him from before? 8 Α. Yes. 9 0. How long ago had you met him prior to the 5th? 10 Α. Two or three weeks before. 11 Q. Had you ever done anything social with him after 12 that first meeting two or three weeks before the fifth of 13 December? 14 Α. Yes. We had some drinks together. 15 0. But never in your apartment; is that correct? 16 Α. Never. 17 After you and Mr. Moraga had this conversation at Q. 18 your front door, did he stay or did he leave? 19 Α. No, he left. I shut the door. I was asleep; he 20 woke me up. 21 On December 5th, 1989, did you see Mr. Moraga Q. 22 again after you had told him to leave the area of your 23 apartment? 24 Α. Yes. 25 Would you describe to the Court the circumstances Q.

1 under which you met Mr. Moraga this last time? 2 I was sleeping in my bed. It was almost time for 3 me to get up to go to work, and I heard noises like my stairs 4 creaking. I screamed out who's there. 5 I thought it might be my daughter. 6 out of bed at that time. I was standing in my doorway in my 7 bedroom when he appeared. 8 Q. Now when you say he appeared, to whom are you 9 referring? 10 Α. Roy. 11 The defendant? Q. 12 Yes. 13 Q. Did he have permission to be in your home? 14 Α. No. 15 Q . At that time, did you know how he gained entrance 16 to your home? 17 Α. No. 18 Would you tell the judge what happened after you 19 saw him standing there at the entrance to your bedroom? 20 Α. I started screaming at him. I told him to get out 21 of my apartment. I had kept asking him how did he get into my 22 apartment. 23 I ran to the bathroom window and screamed 24 out of the bathroom window for someone to call the police. 25 grabbed me from behind and put his hand over by mouth and drug

1 me to the bed. 2 What were you wearing? 3 I was wearing my -- I was still wearing my 4 housecoat but nothing underneath. 5 Q. So you had slept in your housecoat? 6 Only because I had been woken up before. 7 All right. When he threw you on the bed, what did Q. 8 he do? 9 He raped me. 10 Q. Now when you say he raped you, I need you to tell 11 the judge what you mean. 12 Α. He put his penis in my vagina. 13 Did you give him permission to do that? Q. 14 Absolutely not. 15 While you were on the bed and you indicated that 16 he raped you, did it happen on more than one occasion, or just 17 that one occasion? 18 It happened about 15 minutes later again. Α. 19 Q. I need you to describe to the Court, once he 20 finished on the first incidence with what you described as a 21 rape, what did he then do in order to accomplish the second 22 rape? 23 I went upstairs, and he kept asking me to take a

CSR Associates of Nevada

I took a shower, and he followed me up the stairs

Then he threw me down on the bed again and raped me a

24

25

shower.

again.

1 second time. 2 I know these words are difficult. When you say he 3 raped you a second time, I need you to tell me what he did. Took his penis and entered my vagina. 5 Q. Was that with or without your permission? 6 Without my permission. 7 I'd like to clear up one area. You indicated that Q. 8 he wanted you to take a shower and sent you back upstairs; is 9 that correct? 10 Α. Yes. 11 And the first rape occurred upstairs in the Q. 12 bedroom. Is that also correct? 13 Α. Yes. 14 How did you get from the bedroom upstairs, Q. 15 downstairs? What point in this action? 16 I went downstairs. I told him I needed a drink. 17 He followed me downstairs to get a drink of water. I got a 18 drink of water. 19 He tried to rape me downstairs on the 20 couch. I got away from him again, and I went back upstairs. 21 I thought maybe if I took a shower he'd leave, but he didn't. 22 All right. So the second rape then occurred after Q. 23 the shower; is that correct? 24 Α. Yes. 25 Q. I have nothing further.

```
1
                   MR. HILLMAN: Just a few questions.
2
                         CROSS EXAMINATION
3
4
    BY MR. HILLMAN:
5
         Q.
                 Is it Ms. or Mrs. Hawk?
6
          Α.
                 Ms.
7
         Q.
                 Ms. Hawk, where did you meet Mr. Moraga?
8
         Α.
                 At Players Lounge. In front of Players Lounge.
9
                 And you said you had seen him socially a couple of
10
    times -- went out for drinks; is that correct?
11
                 No, only once.
         Α.
12
         Q.
                 Only once?
13
         Α.
                 Only once.
14
         Q.
                 Do you remember where that was?
15
         Α.
                 It was in front of Players Lounge.
16
         Q.
                 That's the time when you went for drinks?
17
         Α.
                 And then we also went to another bar around the
18
    corner.
              I can't remember the name of it right now.
19
         Q.
                 Okay. Do you know what street Players Lounge is
20
    on?
21
                 Cambridge.
         Α.
22
         Q.
                 Okay. Where were you working at that time?
23
                   MS. LIPPIS: Objection, your Honor. Relevance.
24
                   MR. HILLMAN: Well, she was asked if she was
25
    working, your Honor, number one. Number two, we have the -- I
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1 think we have the right to ask the question to find out about her background a little bit. MS. LIPPIS: I asked her were you working at 4 that time, and I let it go at that not to give the defendant 5 knowledge of where she may be working at this time. 6 I'll be happy to provide that information 7 to Mr. Hillman. 8 THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection. 9 MR. HILLMAN: I'll withdraw the question. 10 BY MR. HILLMAN: 11 You testified that you were sexually assaulted two 12 times; is that correct? 13 Α. Yes. 14 And there were approximatley 15 minutes between 15 the two attacks; is that correct? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Were you in Mr. Moraga's presence the entire time? 18 Α. Yes. 19 MR. HILLMAN: I have no further questions, your 20 Honor. 21 MS. LIPPIS: I have no redirect. 22 THE COURT: You may be excused, Ms. Hawk. 23 MS. LIPPIS: Your Honor, may I go get my next 24 witness? 25 THE COURT: Certainly.

1	JOHN S. FOX,
2	having been first duly sworn, was
3	examined and testified as follows:
4	THE CLERK: Please be seated.
5	
6	DIRECT EXAMINATION
7	BY MS. LIPPIS:
8	Q. Would you state your full name for the record,
9	please, and spell your last name.
10	A. John S. Fox. F-o-x.
11	Q. How are you employed, sir?
12	A. Police officer, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police
13	Department.
14	Q. And how long have you been with the Las Vegas
15	Metropolitan Police Department?
16	A. Twenty-one years.
17	Q. And where are you currently assigned?
18	A. Sexual assualt division.
19	Q. Were you so assigned to that division on or about
20	December 5th and 6th, 1989.
21	A. Yes, I was.
22	Q. Did you have an occasion to be assigned to the
23	investigation of an alleged rape, victim being Penny Hawk, the
24	defendant being Roy Moraga?
25	A. I did.

1	Q. Did you come in contact with Mr. Moraga at all
2	during this investigation?
3	A. Yes, I did.
4	Q. Do you see Mr. Moraga present in court today?
5	A. Yes. He's seated at the defense table wearing a
6	brown and beige stripe shirt and glasses.
7	MS. LIPPIS: May the record reflect the
8	identification of the defendant.
9	THE COURT: Yes.
10	BY MS. LIPPIS:
11	Q. During the course of your investigation, did you
12	interview Penny Hawk?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. During that investigation, did you learn from her
15	that certain items had been taken from the inside of the
16	residence she shared with her daughter?
17	A. Yes, I did.
18	Q. Was one of the items taken a key to their
19	apartment?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Regarding the information that you discovered
22	during that investigation, did you respond to the jail to
23	check the defendant's property?
24	A. Yes, I did.
25	Q. Would you describe for the Court what transpired

1 with regard to the apartment key? 2 I went to the detention center at about 10:00 3 on the 6th. I had previously drawn an outline of an 5 existing key belonging to Ms. Hawk. I compared that outline 6 with a key found in Mr. Moraga's property. 7 I seized that key and took it initially to 8 Mrs. Hawk's daughter for tentative identification, which she 9 did. 10 Then I proceeded to Ms. Hawk's residence 11 where I tried it in the keyway in the front door, and it did 12 operate that lock mechanism. 13 Was this just a lone key that the defendant had in 14 his possession? Were there other keys with it? 15 There was a second key on the ring. I don't know 16 what it was for. 17 Did Ms. Hawk or her daughter identify the key ring Q. 18 or the other key that was with their apartment key? 19 Α. Her daughter identified the key alone. She did 20 not recognize the key ring or the second key. 21 Was that evidence then subsequently impounded for Q. 22 purposes of use in prosecution? 23 Α. Yes, it was. 24 MS. LIPPIS: Pass the witness. 25 111

1 CROSS EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. HILLMAN: 3 Officer Fox, did you find anything else in 4 Mr. Moraga's property that was related to the theft that was 5 reported by Ms. Hawk? 6 No, I did not. 7 MR. HILLMAN: No further questions. 8 MS. LIPPIS: I have nothing further. 9 THE COURT: You may be excused, Officer Fox. 10 MS. LIPPIS: State rests, your Honor. 11 MR. HILLMAN: Your Honor, I have explained to 12 Mr. Moraga his right to take the stand today, and upon 13 my advice, he'll decline to do so. We'll call no witnesses. 14 THE COURT: It appears to me from the complaint 15 on file during preliminary hearing the crimes committed, to 16 wit: Two counts of burglary and two counts of sexual assault. **17** And there is sufficient evidence to believe 18 the defendant Roy D. Moraga committed said crimes is ordered 19 to be bound over to district court to answer to this crime. 20 THE CLERK: January 11th, 9:00 a.m., 21 Department VII. 22 (Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded.) 23 Attest: Full, true, accurate transcript of proceedings. 24 25 rherese Ferriola,

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

FEB 5 2 05 PM '90

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

VS

Plaintiff,

CASE NO. C92174

DEPT. NO. VII

ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant.

MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION

DATE OF HEARING: 2-15-90

TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 a.m.

Defendant above named, and

Your Counsel of Record: PUBLIC DEFENDER TO:

YOU, AND EACH OF YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1990, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock a.m, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, in the Courthouse, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, the STATE OF NEVADA will move the Court for leave to endorse upon Information heretofore filed herein the names of the following witnesses:

NAME

ADDRESS

BEHL, Jean R.

1100 Dumont #212 Las Vegas, NV

CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS

University Medical Center 1800 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89102

ERRICHETTO, L.

LVMPD Badge# 1471

/ / / /

CEAA!



1	FRINK, Mary Ruth	LVMPD Badge# 175
2		9
3	GILLINS, M.	LVMPD Badge# 3297
4 5	HAGUE, R.	LVMPD Badge# 1662
6	LUKE, R.	LVMPD Badge# 488
7 8	MAYO, Harrison Jr.	LVMPD Badge# 2860
9	PRESCOTT, H. R.N.	Clark County Detention Center 330 S. Casino Center Blvd.
10		Las Vegas, NV 89101
11	REISH, Don M.D.	University Medical Center 1800 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89102
12	RUDOLPH, D.	LVMPD
13	Roboliti, D.	Badge# 3779
14 15	SWIFT, R.	LVMPD Badge# 1048
16	YOUNG, Sabine R.N.	University Meical Center 1800 W. Charleston Blvd.
17		Las Vegas, NV 89102
18	DATED this 2nd day of 1	-
19		REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY
20		NEVADA BAR#001799
21		By Leligie
22		DE BORA H J. LIPPIS Deputy District Attorney
23	/ / / /	
24	/ / / /	
25	/ / / /	
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AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

STATE OF NEVADA)	
COUNTY OF CLARK)		SS:

DEBORAH J. LIPPIS

_, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That Affiant is a Deputy District Attorney of Clark County, Nevada; that Information has heretofore been filed in the within action; that since the filing of said Information Affiant has learned that the testimony of the person or persons named in the Motion to Endorse Names on Information, which this Affidavit supports, is necessary and material to the prosecution of the within criminal action; that such facts were unknown to Affiant at the time of filing Information herein.

WHEREFORE, Affiant prays that the Court enter an Order for endorsement of names on Information, in accordance with NRS 173.045.

Deputy District Attorney
DEBORAH J. LIPPIS

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me

this 2 th day of Elbruary, 19 90 Gail M Oreiger



POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION

- After filing the Information the District Attorney shall endorse thereon the names of such other witnesses
 which shall become known to him before the trial as the Court prescribes. Such amendment may be made at any
 time after defendant pleads when it can be done without prejudice to the substantial rights of the defendant.
 NRS 173.045.
- 2. The granting on the morning of the trial of a motion to add names of witnesses to a first degree murder Information was not error where the defendant's attorney learned the names of such witnesses three days before trial, this being a reasonable time to prepare for the defense. State v. Teeter, 65 Nev. 584, 612(1948); Dalby v. State, 81 Nev. 517 (1965).

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1	3. Any prejudice resulting to defendant because the District Attorney was permitted to add names on the
2	Information after the jury had been sworn, he having known these names before trial, was cured by the court's
3	granting defendant a continuance (three days) to prepare to meet the testimony of these witnesses. State v. Monahan,
4	50 Nev. 27, 35 (1926); Gallegos v. State, 84 Nev. 608 (1968).
5	4. Failure to endorse a name does not preclude calling any witness whose name or materiality of testimony
6	is first learned at the time of trial NRS 173.045.
7	5. Defects or imperfections of form are immaterial. NRS 173.100. Minor defects in an Information, in-
8	cluding typographical errors, may be disregarded where the intent is clear and the rights of the defendant are not
9	prejudiced. 22 CJS 955, Sec. 377.
11	DE PUTI DISTRICT ATTORNEY DEBORAH J. LIPPIS
12	
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14	
15	RECEIPT of a copy of the above and foregoing Motion, Notice
16	of Motion, Affidavit and Points and Authorities is hereby acknowledged this day of, 19
17	19-10-
18	Attorney for Defendant
19	
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21	
22	OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER
23	Mr. Della Colora
24	By: Attorney for Defendant
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27 28	
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ARK COUNTY COURTHOUSE 200 SO. THIRD STREET LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 88186

FILED CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 1 2 Louis Charles 3 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 5 Plaintiff, CASE NO. C92174 6 Vs. DEPARTMENT VII DOCKET "P" 7 ROY D. MORAGA, Defendant. 9 10 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING IN RE: ARRAIGNMENT 11 12 BEFORE THE HONORABLE CARL J. CHRISTENSEN, DISTRICT JUDGE 13 THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1990 14 9:00 A.M. 15 16 APPEARANCES: 17 For the Plaintiff: ROBERT LUCHERINI, Esq. Deputy District Attorney 18 19 For the Defendant: KAREN E. BRASIER, Esq. Deputy Public Defender 20 21 22 23 24 Reported by: Constance Miller, CSR No. 270 25 Official Court Reporter CE44

1 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1990; 9:00 A.M. 2 ---000---3 THE COURT: State of Nevada versus Roy D. 5 The record will show the presence of the defendant 6 in custody and the presence of counsel Karen Brasier, 7 Deputy Public Defender; Robert Lucherini, Deputy District 8 Attorney, representing the State of Nevada. At this time, Ms. Brasier, would you hand the defendant a conformed true copy of the Information 10 11 that was filed in this case January 9, 1990. Does the defendant waive the reading 12 of the Information out loud in open court? 13 14 MS. BRASIER: Yes, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Does he waive the reading of the witnesses' names attached out loud? 16 17 MS. BRASIER: Yes, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Moraga, do you understand 19 these waivers and join with Ms. Brasier in making them? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. THE COURT: So do you waive me having them 21 22 read to you out loud as well as the names? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 24 THE COURT: Do you need those glasses for 25 a prescription or something?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Is your true name Mr. Roy D. 2 Moraga? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: What is your age, sir? 6 THE DEFENDANT: 37. 7 THE COURT: What is the extent of your formal education? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Ninth. THE COURT: Ninth grade? 10 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Do you know how to read and write 12 in the English language? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Do you understand the nature of 15 the charges contained in the Information in this case 16 against you? 17 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Mr. Roy D. Moraga, what is your 20 plea to Count I of the Information in this case wherein you 21 are charged with the crime of burglary, a felony, quilty or not guilty? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty. 23 24 THE COURT: Mr. Roy D. Moraga, what is your 25 plea to Count II of the Information in this case wherein

you are charged with the crime of burglary, a felony, 1 guilty or not guilty? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty. 3 THE COURT: Mr. Roy D. Moraga, what is your plea to Count III of the Information in this case wherein 5 6 you are charged with the crime of sexual assault, a felony, 7 guilty or not guilty? THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Roy D. Moraga, what is your plea to Count IV of the Information in this case wherein 10 you are charged with the crime of sexual assault, a felony, 11 guilty or not guilty? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty. 13 THE COURT: This case is set down for trial 14 before a jury at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, March 5, 1990. 15 defendant and counsel are directed to appear in court on 16 Thursday, March 1, 1990, at 9:00 a.m. for the calendar call. 17 ---000---18 ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings. 19 20 21 Official Court Reporter 22 23 24 25

1 DISTRICT COURT

- FILED IN OPEN COURT -

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA FEB 1 5 1990 . 19.

LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Y Elisate to Christilli

5 Plaintiff,

Deputy

CASE NO. C92174

vs

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DEPT. NO. VII

ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant.

Defendant.

ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION

Upon Motion of the STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, by and through the Clark County District Attorney, and Notice to Defendant above named by and through Defendant's Counsel, PUBLIC DEFENDER, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion is granted and the Clerk of the above-entitled Court is hereby directed to endorse upon the Information on file herein the following names:

NAME

ADDRESS

BEHL, Jean R.

1100 Dumont #212 Las Vegas, NV

CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS

University Medical Center 1800 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89102

ERRICHETTO, L.

LVMPD

Badge# 1471

FRINK, Mary Ruth

LVMPD

Badge# 175

26 GILLINS, M.

LVMPD

Badge# 3297

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1	HAGUE, R.	LVMPD Badge# 1662
3	LUKE, R.	LVMPD Badge# 488
4	MAYO, Harrison Jr.	LVMPD Badge# 2860
5 6	PRESCOTT, H. R.N.	Clark County Detention Center 330 S. Casino Center Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89101
7 8	REISH, Don M.D.	University Medical Center 1800 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89102
9	RUDOLPH, D.	LVMPD Badge# 3779
11	SWIFT, R.	LVMPD Badge# 1048
12 13	YOUNG, Sabine R.N.	University Meical Center 1800 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89102
14 15	as prospective witnesses in the prosecution of the within	
16	matter.	
17	DATED this 15 day of February, 1990.	
18 19		Coult White
20		DISTRICT JUDGE
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22	/ Deputy District Attorney	
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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNT ARN TVABALS AN 193

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STATE OF NEVADA,

PLAINTIFF,

VS

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ROY D. MORAGA,

DEFENDANT.

CASE NO. C92174 DEPARTMENT VIII DOCKET "M"

J U R Y

- 1. DANIEL GODFREY COOPER 7. CLARENCE DON MORGAN, JR.
- 2. MARIN VISCAINO HERNANDEZ 8. PAUL DENNIS PETARDE
- 3. GERRE LEE PITTENGER 9. MICHAEL PAUL REAGO
- 4. DAVID GARLAND BARNEBY 10. VERONICA ANNE PIKE
- 5. COLLEEN MARIE MOONEY 11. HOWARD L. TOBLER
- 6. KENNETH A. NOVAK 12. JOSE DeJESUS LEYVA

ALTERNATES: 1. MICHAEL THOMAS BRIDENBURG

2. CHARLES WILFORD BEAN



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DISTRICT COURT

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2	CLARK CO	
3		—FEED 54 0. 20 6 1201— MAD 15 1000 39
4	THE STATE OF NEVADA,) Limbour 1990
5	Plaintiff,	By Auth Leese Deput
6	vs.	CASE NO
7	ROY D. MORAGA,	DEPT. NO. VII
8)
9	Defendant.)
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INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY (INSTRUCTION NO. I)

MEMBERS OF THE JURY:

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It is now my duty as judge to instruct you in the law that applies to this case. It is your duty as jurors to follow these instructions and to apply the rules of law to the facts as you find them from the evidence.

You must not be concerned with the wisdom of any rule of law stated in these instructions. Regardless of any opinion you may have as to what the law ought to be, it would be a violation of your oath to base a verdict upon any other view of the law than that given in the instructions of the Court.



If, in these instructions, any rule, direction or idea is repeated or stated in different ways, no emphasis thereon is intended by me and none may be inferred by you. For that reason, you are not to single out any certain sentence or any individual point or instruction and ignore the others, but you are to consider all the instructions as a whole and regard each in the light of all the others.

The order in which the instructions are given has no significance as to their relative importance.

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An Information is but a formal method of accusing a person of a crime and is not of itself any evidence of his guilt.

In this case, it is charged in an Information that on or between December 4, 1989, and December 5, 1989, the defendant committed the following offenses:

COUNT I - Burglary

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit larceny, that certain building occupied by PENNIE HAWK, located at 1000 Dumont #227, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT II - Burglary

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit sexual assault, that certain building occupied by PENNIE HAWK, located at 1000 Dumont #227, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT III - Sexual Assault

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously sexually assault and subject PENNIE HAWK, a female person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: Sexual Intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said PENNIE HAWK, against her will.

COUNT IV - Sexual Assault

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously sexually assault and subject PENNIE HAWK, a female person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: Sexual Intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said PENNIE HAWK, against her will.

It is the duty of the jury to apply the rules of law contained in these instructions to the facts of the case and

determine whether or not the defendant is guilty of one or more of the offenses charged.

Each charge and the evidence pertaining to it should be considered separately. The fact that you may find a defendant guilty or not guilty as to one of the offenses should not control your verdict as to any other offense charged.

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To constitute the crime charged, there must exist a union or joint operation of an act forbidden by law and an intent to do the act.

The intent with which an act is done is shown by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case.

Do not confuse intent with motive. Motive is what prompts a person to act. Intent refers only to the state of mind with which the act is done.

Motive is not an element of the crime charged and the State is not required to prove a motive on the part of the defendant in order to convict. However, you may consider evidence of motive or lack of motive as a circumstance in the case.

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The defendant is charged with two counts of burglary.

In order to convict the defendant of these offenses, the elements of the crime of burglary must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

The elements of the crime of burglary are as follows:

- (1) an unlawful entry into any apartment, home, or building, either by day or night;
- (2) with the specific intent to commit a larceny or a felony therein.

INSTRUCTION NO. 6



Specific intent, as the term implies, means more than the general intent to commit the act. To establish specific intent the State must prove that the defendant knowingly did the act which the law forbids, purposely intending to violate that law.

An act is "knowingly" done if done voluntarily and intentionally, and not because of mistake or accident or other innocent reason.

The intention with which entry was made is a question of fact to be determined by your consideration of the evidence. The intention may be inferred from the defendant's conduct and all other circumstances.

You are advised that Sexual Assault is a felony.

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INSTRUCTION NO.

A breaking into or a forced entry into the apartment is not an element of the crime of burglary. The law requires only an entry with the specific intent to commit a larceny or felony therein.

instruction no. 9

Every person, who in the commission of a burglary shall commit any other crime, shall be punished therefor as well as for the burglary, and may be prosecuted for each crime separately.

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Any person who subjects another person to sexual penetration, against the victim's will, is guilty of sexual assault.

Sexual penetration means any intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person's body or any object manipulated or inserted by a person into the genital openings of the body of another.

INSTRUCTION NO. / 3



Physical force is not a necessary ingredient in the commission of the crime of sexual assault. The crucial question is not whether the victim was penetrated by physical force, but whether the act was committed without her consent.

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The victim of a sexual assault is not required to do more than her age, strength, surrounding facts and attending circumstances make it reasonable for her to do to manifest her opposition.

INSTRUCTION NO. //

There is no requirement that the testimony of a victim of sexual assault be corroborated, and her testimony standing alone, if believed beyond a reasonable doubt, is sufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty.

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INSTRUCTION NO. / >

The defendant is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved. This presumption places upon the State the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt every material element of the crime charged and that the defendant is the person who committed the offense.

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

If you have a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant, he is entitled to a verdict of not guilty.



The evidence which you are to consider in this case consists of the testimony of the witnesses, the exhibits, and any facts admitted or agreed to by counsel.

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There are two types of evidence; direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence is the testimony of a person who claims to have personal knowledge of the commission of the crime which has been charged, such as an eyewitness. Circumstantial evidence is the proof of a chain of facts and circumstances which tend to show whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given either direct or circumstantial evidence. Therefore, all of the evidence in the case, including the circumstantial evidence, should be considered by you in arriving at your verdict.

Statements, arguments and opinions of counsel are not evidence in the case. However, if the attorneys stipulate to the existence of a fact, you must accept the stipulation as evidence and regard that fact as proved.

You must not speculate to be true any insinuations suggested by a question asked a witness. A question is not evidence and may be considered only as it supplies meaning to the answer.

You must disregard any evidence to which an objection was sustained by the Court and any evidence ordered stricken by the Court.

Anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence and must also be disregarded.

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The credibility or "believability" of a witness should be determined by his manner upon the stand, his relationship to the parties, his fears, motives, interests or feelings, his opportunity to have observed the matter to which he testified, the reasonableness of his statements and the strength or weakness of his recollections.

If you believe that a witness has lied about any material fact in the case, you may disregard the entire testimony of that witness or any portion of his testimony which is not proved by other evidence.



During the trial, you have heard evidence concerning a prior felony conviction of the defedant. Evidence of another crime is not admissable to prove the character of the defendant in order to show that he acted in conformity therewith on a particular occassion. However, it is admissiable and may be considered for the purpose of determining the credibilty of the defendant as a witness.



A witness who has special knowledge, skill, experience, training or education in a particular science, profession or occupation is an expert witness. An expert witness may give his opinion as to any matter in which he is skilled.

You should consider such expert opinion and weigh the reasons, if any, given for it. You are not bound, however, by such an opinion. Give it the weight to which you deem it entitled, whether that be great or slight, and you may reject it, if, in your judgment, the reasons given for it are unsound.

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Although you are to consider only the evidence in the case in reaching a verdict, you must bring to the consideration of the evidence your everyday common sense and judgment as reasonable men and women. Thus, you are not limited solely to what you see and hear as the witnesses testify. You may draw reasonable inferences from the evidence which you feel are justified in the light of common experience, keeping in mind that such inferences should not be based on speculation or guess.

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A verdict may never be influenced by sympathy, prejudice or public opinion. Your decision should be the product of sincere judgment and sound discretion in accordance with these rules of law.

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In your deliberation you may not discuss or consider the subject of punishment, as that is a matter which lies solely with the Court. Your duty is confined to the determination of the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

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When you retire to consider your verdict, you must select one of your number to act as foreperson who will preside over your deliberation and will be your spokesperson here in court.

During your deliberation, you will have all the exhibits which were admitted into evidence, those written instructions and forms of verdict which have been prepared for your convenience.

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

If, during your deliberation, you should desire to be further informed on any point of law or hear again portions of the testimony, you must reduce your request to writing signed by the foreperson. The officer will then return you to court where the information sought will be given you in the presence of, and after notice to, the district attorney and the defendant and his counsel.

Readbacks of testimony are time consuming and are not encouraged unless you deem it a necessity. Should you require a readback, you must carefully describe the testimony to be read back so that the court reporter can arrange his notes. Remember, the court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence.

INSTRUCTION NO. 24

Now you will listen to the arguments of counsel who will endeavor to aid you to reach a proper verdict by refreshing in your minds the evidence and by showing the application thereof to the law; but, whatever counsel may say, you will bear in mind that it is your duty to be governed in your deliberation by the evidence as you understand it and remember it to be and by the law as given you in these instructions, with the sole, fixed and steadfast purpose of doing equal and exact justice between the defendant and the State of Nevada.

0

GIVEN:

Market Winder

DISTRICT JUDGE

1	DISTRICT COURT		
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
3	THE STATE OF NEVADA,) MAR 15 1990 19		
4	Plaintiff,)		
5	vs. By (xial Lane Deput)		
6	ROY D. MORAGA, C92174		
7	Defendant.) DEPT. NO. VII		
8	;		
9	<u>V E R D I C T</u>		
10	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant		
11	guilty of Count I, Burglary.		
12			
13	DATED this 15 day of March , 1990 .		
14	FOREPERSON		
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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA THE STATE OF NEVADA, -- FREE IN 2000 1 1 100-Plaintiff, VS. ROY D. MORAGA, DEPT. NO. VII Defendant. VERDICT We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant guilty of Count II, Burglary. DATED this 15 day of March, 19^{90} stoward I Jobby

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- 1			
1	DISTRICT COURT		
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA THE STATE OF NEVADA		
3	THE STATE OF NEVADA,) MAR 15 1990 19		
4	TOTAL TO AN AND THE STATE OF TH		
5	vs. Plaintiff,		
6	ROY D. MORAGA, C92174		
7	Defendant.) DEPT. NO		
8	, <u> </u>		
9	VERDICT		
10	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant		
11	guilty of Count III, Sexual Assault.		
12			
13	DATED this 15 day of March, 1990.		
14	Howard Lobber		
15	FOREPERSON		
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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, ٧s. CASE NO. ROY D. MORAGA, DEPT. NO. VII Defendant. VERDICT We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant guilty of Count IV, Sexual Assault. DATED this 15 day of March , 1990. Howard John FORE PERSON CE44

(o

1	DISTRICT COURT		
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
3	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)		
4	Plaintiff,		
5	vs.		
6	ROY D. MORAGA,	CASE NO. <u>C92174</u>	
7	Defendant.)	DEPT. NO. VII	
8)		
9	VERDICT		
10	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant		
11	not guilty of Count I, Burglary.		
12			
13	DATED this day of	March , 1990 .	
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15	FOREPERSON		
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1	DISTRICT COURT		
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
3	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)		
4	Plaintiff,)		
5	vs.		
6	ROY D. MORAGA, CASE NO. C92174		
7	Defendant.) DEPT. NO. VII		
8)		
9	VERDICT		
10	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant		
11	not guilty of Count III, Sexual Assault.		
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		!	
1	DISTRICT COURT		
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
3	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
4	Plaintiff,)		
5	vs.)		
6	ROY D. MORAGA: CASE NO. C92174		
7	Defendant.) DEPT. NO. VII		
8)		
9	VERDICT		
10	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant		
11	not guilty of Count IV, Sexual Assault.		
12	•		
13	DATED this day ofMarch, 19 90 .		
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15	FOREPERSON		
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1	DISTRICT COURT		
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
3	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
4	Plaintiff,)		
5	vs.		
6	ROY D. MORAGA,) CASE NO. C92174		
7	Defendant.) DEPT. NO. VII		
8	, ,		
9	VERDICT		
10	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant		
11	not guilty of Count II, Burglary.		
12			
13	DATED this day ofMarch, 1990 .		
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15	FOREPERSON		
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WILL FOLLOW VIA
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District Court

2	CLARK COUN	ITY, NEVADA
3		
4	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
5	Plaintiff,)	
6		
7	ROY D. MORAGA,	CASE NO
8	ID# 938554) Defendant.)	DEPT. NO. VIII
9)	
10	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOT	ON TO AMEND INFORMATION
11	DATE OF HEARING: 6-	6-90
12	TIME OF HEARING: 9:	00 a.m.
13		
14	TO: Defendant above named, and	
15	TO: Your Counsel of Record: Roger Hil	lman, Deputy Public Defender
16	YOU, AND EACH OF YOU WILL PLEASE T	
17	the 6th day of June , 19 90	, at the hour of $9:00$ o'clock, A .M., or as
18	soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, in the Courtho	ise, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, the STATE OF
19	NEVADA will move the Court for an Order permitting the	Information heretofore filed in the above entitled action
20	to be amended to include an additional count charging D	efendant above named as an habitual criminal, pursuant
21	to, and in accordance with NRS 207.010.	
22	DATED this 4th day of June	, 19 <u>90</u>
23		REX BELL, District Attorney EVADA BAR#001799
24	74	000301
25	1	Deputy District Attorney
26		Deborah J. Lippis
27		
20		

20

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REX SELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY CLARK COUNTY COUNTHOUSE 200 SO. THRD STREET LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 59155

DA-51



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AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

STATE OF NEVADA COUNTY OF CLARK) ss:)					
DEBORAH J.	LIPPIS	being first dul	y sworn,	deposes	and	says:

That Affiant is a Deputy District Attorney of Clark County, Nevada; that Information has heretofore been filed in the within action; that since the filing of said Information Affiant has learned that Defendant has been previously convicted of offenses which are felonies under the laws of the State of Nevada and Defendant should be charged accordingly as an habitual criminal.

WHEREFORE, Affiant prays that the Court enter an Order permitting the Clark County District Attorney to file an Amended Information herein, pursuant to NRS 207.010.

Deputy District Attorney Deborah J. Lippis

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me

this A Haday of June, 190.



POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO AMEND INFORMATION

- An amendment may be made at any time after Defendant pleads when it can be done without prejudice to the substantial rights of the Defendant. NRS 173.095.
- 2. "Every person convicted in this state of any crime of which fraud or intent to defraud is an element, or of petit larceny, or of any felony, who shall previously been twice convicted, whether in this state or elsewhere, of any crime which, under the laws of this state would amount to a felony, or who shall previously have been three times convicted, whether in this state or elsewhere, of petit larceny, or of any misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor of which fraud or intent to defraud is an element, shall be adjudged to be an habitual criminal and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years."

"Every person convicted in this state of any crime of which fraud or intent to defraud is an element, or of petit larceny, or of any felony, who shall previously have been three times convicted, whether in this state or elsewhere, of any crime which under the laws of this state would amount to a felony, or who shall previously have been five times convicted, whether in this state or elsewhere, of petit larceny, or any misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor of which fraud or intent to defraud is an element, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with or without possibility of parole. If the penalty fixed by the court is life imprisonment with the possibility of parole, eligibility for parole begins when a minimum of 10 years has been served."

DA-51a

28

REX BELL

COUNTY COURTHOUSE SO. THIRD STREET

"In proceedings under this section, each previous conviction must be alleged in the accusatory pleading charging the primary offense, but no such conviction may be alluded to on trial of the primary offense, nor may any allegation of such conviction be read in the presence of a jury trying the offense or a grand jury considering an indictment for the offense." NRS 207.010. 3. A state of a previous conviction under habitual criminal act does not charge an offense. It is only the averment of a fact which may affect the punishment. State v. Bardmess, 54 Nev. 84; Hollander v. State, 82 Nev. 345, 418 P.2d 802. RECEIPT of a copy of the above and foregoing Motion, Notice of Motion, Affidavit and Points and Authorities is hereby day of acknowledged this __ Attorney for Defendant OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER Attorney for Defendant Roger Hillman, DPD

REX BELL
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CLARK COUNTY COUNTHOUSE
200 SO. THIRD STREET
LAS VEGAS, NEWADA 80185

DA-51b

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		China City Co.
IN TH	R SUPERIOR COU	ET CO2
	9	AN PELL
***	HEOPA COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA	\(\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	•	V10 4
13-8	• • •	MAPP, PRESIDING
\$. V.		Carol B. Hevalle Book
	STATE OF ARIZONA	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
_CR_95949	STATE OF ARIZONA	County Attorney by: <u>Kim N. Stuart</u>
	v*.	7,
Related	Toy navena works	Adult Probation Department
Cases	BOY DANIELS MORAGA	Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
j	つたのえの	
	195949	P.DRober A. Mertsberg
		POTONIO C 1:312
	<u> BRNTENCI</u>	E - PROBATION - NO JAIL
ĺ	The State is	represented by the above-named deputy;
į	the defendant is present a	with counsel above hamed. Court
	Reporter: <u>Merilyn Sanche</u> :	<u> </u>
	The defendant	t is advised of the charge, the
		i is given an opportunity to speak.
1		reviewed the Pre-Sentence Report,
- 1	naving found enters the following judgs	no legal cause to delay, the Court
ĺ		•
		GNENT of the Court that the defendant
	is quilty of the crime of	Accrevated Assault, Open-End
1		<u> </u>
	committed on: December 2	1 1974
1	esastetes out promoti a	4. 17.7
[in violation of ARS 1	.3-241, 13-245 (A)
- [As punisament	for this crime,
1		•
1	ORDERED suspe	nding imposition of sentence and placing
I	commencing Pebruary 7	for a period of
	the Probation Department o	f this Court, in accordance with the
1	formal Judgment and Order : of probation signed by the	suspending sentence and imposing terms
Ī	of Minnerion stance of the	*****
† ·	·i1	
		tion of the state
	-BESTENCE - PROBATION - NO	JAIL
	(Continued on next page)	• 13 ·
	<u> </u>	Pro

N THE SUPERIOR CO OF MARICOPA COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA	Manhor	1
- · · · · ·	EMARD C. BAPP. PRESIDING	

	0416	AUGST 68 COMMISSION	Carol B. Hovelle
CR 95949	STATE OF ARIZONA	vs. MORAGA	(continued)
Related Cases:	through the Clerk the total amount o	of the Superior Court of \$ M/A is re each month beginning \$	ke and pay restitution of Maricopa County in quiar monthly payments n thereafter until paid
		of Maricopa County i	y a fine to the Clerk of n the amount of
		ritten terms and cond indant for explanation	itions of probation are and signature.
	ORDER Bergenstadenschaften		t, exonerating any bond
		cfondant is advised conditions of p	oncerning the consequences tobation.
:		efendant is advised co of those rights is p	oncerning rights of appeal rovided.
	FILED	(Copy provided defe	ation, signed by defendent. Endant.); Notice of Appeal defendant. (Copy provided
İ	ISSUE	D: ORDER OF RELEASE.	
}			
	11		
j	•	· .	

52-SENTENCE - PROBATION - NO JAIL



Arizona Bepartment of Corrections

1601 WEST JEFFERSON PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007 (802) 642-5536

OEFFNORR SERVICES
FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET



Date: MARCH 8,1990

TO: CLARK County DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Attn: LT. GLAde LAMOREAUX

No. of pages (Excluding Cover Sheet)

4

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Contact Person

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Extension

602-542-5586 Ex. 69

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

OF

MARICOPA COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA

32-L May 23, 1983

Hon. Cecil B. Patterson, Jr.

OFFICE DISTRIBUTION

APPEALS
BONDS REFUND
FORFEITURE
CHANGE OF VENUE
JURY FEES
PEMANOS
SENTENCING

av	DATE	SOCI DE COMMISSIONIA	Extended Page 1.1 VIVIAN KRINGLE, Clerk Control Contro			
31275	STATE OF ARIZONA, VS. ROY DANIEL MORAGA	REGETVE MARY W.	Attorney Fred Newton for Herb Williams isdom for M, Terribile, al Judgments-Clerk's O. of Corrections			
	SENTENCE-II	APO MPRISONMENT-DEPARTMENT OF	CORRECTIONS			
	9:35 a.m.	TO ALL THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O				
	The State is represented by the above-named counsel; the defendant is present with above-named counsel. Court Reporter Frances Turman,is present.					
	The defendant is advised of the charge, the determination of guilt and is given an opportunity to speak.					
	Having found no legal cause to delay rendition of judgment and pronouncement of sentence, the Court enters the following judg-ment and sentence:					
	IT IS THE JUDGMENT of the Court that the defendant is guilty of the crime of Count I: Attempted Aggravated Assault					
	a Class 4 fel- nonrepetitive offen & (B), 1203, 701,	ony, Ximpublis /nondangerouse, in violation of A.R.S. 702 and 801 com	13-1001, 1204(A)(2), sitted on Jan 1, 1983			
	and					

a Class felony, dangerous/nondangerous, repetitive/ nonrepetitive offense, in violation of A.R.S.

Sentence-Imprisonment-Doc

FQ8M 43 17

(CONTINUED)....

committed on

: AMY 24 1983

1983 NAY 25" 1983

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

OF

MARICOPA COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA

OFFICE DISTRIBUTION
ND
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INUE

32-L	May 23, 1983 Hon. Cecil B. Patterson, Jr. VIVIAN KRINGLE, Clerk Deputy m. d. Vega
R 131275	STATE vs. Moraga (CONTINUED)
	The defendant was also found to have been previously convicted of the following felonies: 1. none
	a Classfelony, nondangerous/dangerous convicted onin
	a Class felony, nondangerous/dangerous convicted on in
	Upon consideration of all the facts, law and circumstances relevant here, the Court finds that suspension of sentence and a term of probation are not appropriate and that a sentence of incarceration with the Arizona Department of Corrections is appropriate. The Court further finds that there are circumstances sufficiently substantial to call for a (MMX Presumptive/ANXMXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
	As punishment for this/REMEN crime (MS) As to Count I: IT IS ORDERED that the defendant is committed to the Arizona Department of Corrections for a term of imprisonment for FOUR (4) years; which is the Presumptive/Amprawarent/Ministration to date from May 23, 1983 and defendant is to be given credit for 56 days served prior to sentencing.
	As to IT IS ORDERED that the defendant is committed to the Arizona Department of Corrections for a term of imprisonment for years; which is the Presumptive/Aggravated/Mitigated term to date from and defendant is to be given credit for days served prior to sentencing.
FQ8M 43 17	SENTENCE-IMPRISONMENT-BOCTION CENTER MAY 24 1983 CONTINUED)

----- MAY 25 1983

Cter: Deput

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

MARICORA COUNTY STATE OF ARIZONA

i		CANICE DISTRIBUTION
İ		APPEALS
*		SONOS PEFUND
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	\mathcal{X}	CHANGE OF VENUE
		JURY FEES
		REMANOS
		SENTENCING

Manufacture and Att 11, 21, 112 de l'Alle Att 11, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21,			SENTENCING	
		Hon. Cecil B. Patterson, Jr	VIVIAN KRINGLE,	
	Avie	VOCTE OF COMMISSIONER	M. D. Vega	
131275	STATE vs. Moraga		(CONTINUED)	
	2~L	2-L May 23, 1983	DIA DATE JOSÉ OR COMMISSONES	

The defendant is advised concerning rights of appeal and written notice of those rights is provided.

ORDERED exonerating any bond.

ORDERED granting motion to dismiss Count II

ORDERED authorizing the Sheriff of Maricopa County to delive defendant to the custody of the Arizona Department of Corrections and authorizing the Department of Corrections to carry out the term of imprisonment set forth herein.

ORDERED that the Clerk shall remit to the Department of Corrections a copy of this order, plus all pre-sentence reports, probation violation reports, medical and psychological reports relating to the defendant and involving this cause.

Notice of Rights of Appeal, signed by the defendant.

ISSUED: Order of Confinement.

9:39 a.m. Hearing concludes.

FORM 41 17

MEDITION CENT SENTENCE-IMPRISONMENT-DOC MAY 24 1983 Recentific

Flichtstell: MAY 25 1983

The foregoing Minute Entry is a full, true and correct copy of the original Order on file in this office.

Attest	MAY	2 6	1983		19
VIVIAN KRINGLE, of Arizona, in and for	Clerk of	the	Superior of Marice	Court of	the State
(Bu		7		Deputy	

WUR DE 13:34 DOC OELENDER REBAICE

b.q

In the Superior Court of Yavabai County

STATE OF ARIZONA

STATE OF ARIZONA, County of Yavapai	
•	
I, ETHEL BOUTON, Clerk of the Superior Con	urt of Yavapai County, State of Arizona, do hereby certify
and attest the foregoing to be a full, true and correct	copy of the <u>Indictment</u> ; Plea Agreement; and
Sentence of Probation. State of A	rizona vs. Roy Daniels Moraga, Case No. 12891
•	
	
as the same appear of record in my office.	
	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto
	set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Superior
	Court at Prescott, thisday of
	May , A. D., 19 90 ETHEL BOUTON
	Clerk, Superior Court
	Qua Chan -
	by Deputy

1 1 1 200 0'C

JUN 6 1988

SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA YAVAPAI COUNTY

PRESCOTT, AZ

3 Div	- ·	June 6, 1988 Date	JAMES B. SULT Judge-or Commissioner	Mary Slaughter Deputy		
NO.	12891		, U			
SIAIE OF	ARIZONA		County Allomey			
	vs		By: Julia Stor	ner		
ROY DAI	NIELS MO	RAGA	William T	. Kiger		
			Defense Counsel			
DATE OF	BIRIII:	1/27/52				
	=		; ,			
SENTENCE	OF PROBA	IION ,				
	10:30	а.m./рин 1	he State is represented by the above n	amed Deputy County Al-		
torney; the	: Defendant	is present with counsel na	amed above.	•		
	Court Re	porter <u>Sandra</u> K Maj	rkham is present.			
	•					
lo speak.	ine Deie	sugant is advised of the C	charge, the determination of guilt and	is given the opportunity		
ur apresuu.						
	l'ursuant	lo A.R.S. Section 13-607,	the Court finds as follows:	ī		
	WAIVER	OF COUNSEL The Defe	endant knowingly, intelligently, and vo	duntarily waived his right		
	to be represented by counsel after being advised of the right to be represented by counsel in-					
	cluding th	ie right to have counsel a	ppointed free of charge if the Defenda	nt is indigent.		
11	11/4 11/PM	AND ILIMA THIAL - 15 15	Control by a straight to tall the most and a	dentarily materal life stabt		
L	WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL. The Defendant knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived his right to a trial by jury after having been advised of his right to same. The determination of guilt was					
		on a trial to the Court.	a day seed of this right to same, the ti	G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G		
	•		•			
X	WAIVER	OF TRIAL. The Defendan	nt knowingly, intelligently, and volunta	uily waived his right to a		
		trial with or without a jury, his right to confront and cross examine witnesses, his right to testify or				
			ent evidence and call his own witness ation of guilt was based upon a plea of			
	JURY VER	DICT The determination	r of guilt was based upon a verdict of g	wilty after a jury trial.		
			(Continued)	Page1		

3	June 6, 1988	JAMES B. SULT	Mary Slaughter
Div	Date	Judge or Commissioner	Deputy
No. 12891			•
STATE VS. RO	DY DANIELS MORAGA		
Havi	ing found no legal cause to de	lay rendition of judgment and prono	ouncement of sentence, the
Court enters the f	ollowing judgment and senten	c e .	
177- 100			
		URT that the Defendant is guilty of t	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
a Class 4	felony/ койы колологу ия 13-70	designated, nondangerous and non-	repetitive offense, in viola-
		1, 13-702, 13-801 edon <u>January 10, 1988</u>	
and			
a Class	felony/misdemeanor/	undesignated, nondangerous and	nonrepetitive offense, in
violation of A.R.S.			
committed on			
a Class	(elony/misdemeanor/un	designated, nondangerous and noni	epetitive offense, in viola-
			•
committed on			
and			
		undesignated, nondangerous and	
		designated, nondangerous and nonr	•
			•
committed on		(Continued)	
		(Commu e a)	Page

3 Div	<u>June 6, 1988</u> Dale	JAMES B. SULT Judge or Commissioner	<u>Mary Slaughte</u> r Depuly
No1	2891		
STATE VS.	ROY DANIELS MORAGA		
	Upon consideration of the offense, a	and the facts, law and circumstand	ces involved in this case, the
	Court finds that the Defendant is e	ligible for probation. The specific	reasons for the granting of
	probation are stated by the Court on	the record.	
	The Court further finds that the term	n of probation should include Inc	arceration in the County Jail
	as a term and condition of probation		
	The Court further finds that the term	n of probation should include imp	orisonment in the custody of
•	the Arizona Department of Correction	ns as a term of probation.	,
	As punishment for this/these crime(s),	
X	IT IS ORDERED suspending impositi	on of sentence and placing the D	Defendant on probation for a
	period of 4 years c	commencing June 6, 19	88
	under the supervision of the Adult P	robation Department of this Court	, in accordance with the for-
	mal Judgment and Order suspendin Court.	ng sentence and imposing terms	of probation signed by the
	As a condition of probation,	·	
	IT IS ORDERED that the Defendan	•	• •
	commenci	ng	
			•
	with credit for clays s	ervea.	
	IT IS ORDERED that the Defendant	be committed to the Arizona Dep	partment of Corrections for a
	term of imprisonment for a period of		
	commencing		
	•		•
X	IT IS ORDERED that the Defendant	' • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
-	rior Court of Yavapai County at a rate		
	July 1, 1988 and due o	n the <u>lst</u> day of each	month thereafter during the
	term of probation.	(Captinued)	Page 3

3	June 6, 1988	JAMES B. SULT	Mary Slaughter
Div	Date	Judge or Commissioner	Deputy
No. 12891			
STATE VS	ROY DANIELS MORAGA		
		RESTITUTION	
X ORE	DERED that the defendant shall	make and pay restitution to the vi	ctim of this crime, for the
victim's economi	c loss, through the Clerk of th	e Superior Court of Yavapai Coun	
\$ 647.40 to	James Strauss, Jero	ome, Arizona 86331	
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	- · · · ·
		st 1, 1988 and on the <u>ls</u>	t day of each month
thereafter until pa			•
		release from custody or in regu	
thereafter until as	commencing	and on the	day of each month
		pard of Pardons and Paroles pursuan	
	k of the Superior Court of Yavar	y the Board pursuant to A.R.S. Sect	ion 31-412 shall be trans-
	a or the superior court of them	ui Cinany.	
	RE	IMBURSEMENT	
ORE	DERED that the defendant shall t	nake and pay reimbursement throug	the Clark of the Superi-
		on the record and in the terms an	
		on or before	
payments of \$	each	month beginning on	and on the
	y of each month thereafter until		
		FINE	
X ORD	FRFD that the defendant shall n	ay a fine to the Clerk of the Superio	r Court of Yavanai County
in the amount of	_	ich equals \$	-
\$ -0-	and \$100.00		estitution to be paid to
Compensation	said fine and surcharge (o be paid	•
F X	und On or before Santa	mber 1, 1988 xximme	realther remerantal absents remerate and or
		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
(Кентајнос нопју фиј		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	six months following	release from custody or in regul	ar monthly payments of
\$	commencing	and on the	day of each month
	d in full or as ordered by the Bo	ard of Pardons and Paroles pursuant	to A.R.S. Section 31-412,
	<u>-</u>	y the Board pursuant to A.R.S. Secti	on 31-412 shall be trans-
mitted to the Clerk	c of the Superior Court of Yavap		D 4
		(Continued)	Page4

ictim

— <u>3</u> Div	<u>June 6, 1988</u> Dale	JAMES B. SULT Judge or Commissioner	Mary Slaughte Depuly
No. 12	2891		,
STATE VS.	ROY DANIELS MORAGA		•
_			
	The written terms and conditions	of probation are handed to the Defe	endant for explanation, ac-
	nd signature. Defendant agrees to th		. The Defendant is advised
concerning:	the consequences of failure to abide	•	
	The Defendant is advised concernia	ng rights of appeal and written notice o	of those rights is provided.
X	ORDER granting the State's Motion	to Dismiss <u>Counts II and</u>	III of the
Indict	ment herein.		
:	·	o the custody of the Sheriff of Yayaş	pai County and authorizing
	the Sheriff to carry out the conditio	n of incarceration and probation.	
	ORDERED authorizing the Sheriff	of Yavapai County to transport the	Defendant to the Arizona
	Department of Corrections and aut	horizing the Department of Correction	ons to carry out the condi-
	tion of imprisonment on probation.		
	ISSUED: Order of Confinement		
	ORDERED that the Defendant be re	eleased from custody as to this cause	only.
	ISSUED: Order of Release		•
	ORDERED that the Clerk of the Su	perior Court remit to the Departmen	it of Corrections a copy of
	this Order, plus all pre-sentence rep	orts, probation violation reports, me	dical and psychological re-
	ports relating to the Defendant and	involving this cause.	
X	ORDERED exonerating any bond.		
	•	Notice of Right to Appeal, both sign	ned by the Defendant and
•	copies provided to the Defendant.		
	Let the record reflect that the Defer	ndant's fingerprint is permanently aff	ixed to this sentencing or-
	der in open Court.		
	aнн./р.пт.	Hearing Concludes	\bigcirc
Right I	ndex Finger	(Ame B	Sult
	TURE .	JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COU	IRT
		//	
		V	
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			Page5

SUPERIOR IN THE_ COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI

State of Arizona

No. 12891

	V5.		Division
ROY	DANIELS MORAGA	Defendant	PLEA AGREEMENT
	State of Arizona and the de The defendant agrees to p Count I, as alleged i		position of this case:
:			
	•	ffense under the criminal code. andings, terms and conditions:	
1. Th	e crime carries a presumpti (2) years an	ve sentence of <u>four (4)</u> id a maximum sentence of <u>five (5)</u>	years; a minimum sentence of years.
The m	aximum fine that can be im nt surcharge. Special conditi	itution of economic loss to the victim will be posed is \$150,000.00 ons regarding sentence, parole or commuta	plus 37%
time o	f sentencing as set forth in a	owing additional terms: (These stipulations a paragraph 8). Defendant will pay a \$1	100 assessment to the
		nissed, or if not yet filed, shall not be broug indictment. State will not allege	
compl any ad defend	laint, indictment, or informa Iditional pleading. If the plea	d or withdrawn, or reversed upon appeal tion, to charge the offense to which the defa is rejected or withdrawn, or if the convictio and any charges that are dismissed by re	endant pleads, without the filing of on is reversed upon an appeal by the
5. If the other shall n	he defendant is charged wit probable cause determination ot be binding on the State sh	h a felony, he hereby waives and gives up hi on on the charges to which he pleads. The do ould the defendant be charged with or com- cing in this cause; nor shall this agreement b	efendant agrees that this agreement mit a-crime between the time of this

Superior Court of Arizona Pavapai County

COP PW III 3/15/82 9:15 N.S.

State of Arizona,	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
	Plaintiff,	Superior Court	No
vs.		Grand Jury No.	40 -GJ- 4064
OY DANIELS MORAGA	(Division	
Defe	endant(s).	IND	NCTMENT
		(FELONY)	(NUTSEMENTE ACTION)
: The grand jurors of Yavapa	i County, Arizona, accuse	Roy Daniels Moraga	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
charging that in		Upper Verde	
Precinct, Yavapai County, Stat		•	,

COUNT I

On or about January 10, 1988, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, with intent to commit a theft or a felony therein, entered or remained unlawfully in or on the non-residential structure of James Straus doing business as Betty's Ore House, located at 309 Main St., Jerome, Az, in violation of A.R.S. §§ 13-1506, 13-1501, 13-701, 13-702 and 13-801.

COUNT II

On or about January 10, 1988, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, knowingly controlled property of James Straus, to-wit: cigarettes and currency, of a value of \$100.00 or more but less than \$250.00, with the intent to deprive James Straus of such property in violation of A.R.S. §§ 13-1802, 13-1801, 13-701, 13-702 and 13-801.

SEE ADDITIONAL CHARGE ON NEXT PAGE

COUNT III

On or about January 10, 1988, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, recklessly defaced or damaged property, to-wit: ventilation fan, door, window, and cash register, of James Straus, causing damge in an amount of more than \$100.00 but less than \$1500.00 in violation of A.R.S. §§ 13-1602, 13-1601, 13-701, 13-702 and 13-801.

CHARLES R. HASTINGS Yavapai County Attorney		January 21, 1988 Dated
THOMAS B. LINDBERG	:	
Deputy County Attorney	· :	(Foreman writes "A True Bill")
	**	
		Foreman of the Grand Juny

FORM Miles (1.8%)

STATE OF ARIZONA

COU JF YAVAPAI ADULT PROBATIC PARTMENT

PROBATION OFFICER NANCY L. SPRIGGS FINDBATION NO. 12891

INTERVIEW DATE: MARCH 22, 1988

NAME ROY DANIELS MORAGAIR. RESIDENCE P.O. BOX 1075 CLARKDALE, AZ 2591 MOUNTAIN VIEW DR. PHONE 634-3889 MESS. PHONE AKAMAIDEN "SONNY" I.O. MARKS SCAR - 10" R. WRIST **MULTIPLE EMPLOYER/ADDRESS/PHONE UNEMPLOYED TATTOOS	RACE SP/AMSEX M HT. 5'11" EYES BR HAIR BR WT. 180 DOB 10/27/52 AGE 35 CITIZEN OF USA BIRTHPLACE MESA. AZ DRIVER'S LIC. ND. AZ BS. NO. 527-96-8289 FBI NO. 759894H		
MANITAL STATUS ALLIGION - STATES CHILL VEN	BOOKING NO. D.O.C 037089		
**TATTOOS SEE ATTACHED SHEET	AZ SID 03005925		
CAUSE NO DATE OFFENSE/A R S NO	CLASS: NICIO		

	HONE UNEMPLOYED TATTOOS	DRIVER'S LIC. ND. AZ 8.8. NO. 527-96-8289 FELINO. 759894H		
DECUPATION GROUN	D MAINT EDUCATION			
	MELIGION CATH CHILCHEN O	D.O.C 037089		
Carrier Salar	**TATTOOS SEE ATTACHED SHEE	ET AZ SID 03005925		
CAUSE NO. DATE 12891 1/10/	OFFENSE/A.R.S. NO. /88	ARY 4F		
	13-702, 13-801			
	:			
ARREST DATE/AGENCY 1/16/88 JEROME P.D. DATE/INDICTANAX FILED 1-21-88 DATE INCAR. 1/16/88 RELEASE: DATE/STATUS 3/15/88 BOND PROR DAYS IN JAIL THIS ARREST 86 REMAND JUVENILE COURT/DATE DEFENSE COUNSEL WILLIAM KIGER (APT) PROSECUTOR MARC HAMMOND GUILT BY/DATE COP 3/15/88 SENTENCING JUDGE JAMES SULT DATE OF SENTENCING/SENTENCE APRIL 11 1988 DIV III				
CODEFENOANTADISPOSI	TION			
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No. CONVICTIONS:		SE NO. CHARGE STATE		
NO. INCARCERATIONS:	PRISON_6_JAIL_XOTHER_0			
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TREATMENT/PROGRAMS	A.A.			
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	TYPE DISCH PR	BATION: OB. TERM. DATE		
ENTRY DATE		'PE TERM		
		ASSFIRST FEL		
MPC (18 MF) 2000 2000 (c.	384° W			
NAME ROY MORAGA SUSIE MORAGA	FATH 62 P.O. BOX 1	ODRESS 075 CLARKDALE, AZ634-3889		

CRC () H

**TATTOOS

R.U. ARM
WOMAN WITH WIZARD
CHRIST
MEXICAN FLAG
GAVEYARD
PEACOCK
POPPIES

L. ARM
3 WOMEN
1 WOMAN
VIRGIN MARY
AXTEC WARRIOR

MAGORA ON STOMACH 2 WOMEN AND 2 PEACOCKS ON BACK ROSE ON L. CHEST

ALL RPISON TATTOOS :

R. FOOT SPIDERWEB LADY L. THIGH

YAVAPAI COUNTY

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Superior Court, Prescott, Arizona

Case 12891 Division 3

Prosecutor: Marc Hammond

Judge James Sult

Defense: William T. Kiger

Sentencing: April 11, 1988

DEFENDANT'S NAME: ROY DANIELS MORAGA

OFFENSE:

Original:

COUNT I

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COUNT III

On or about January 10, 1988, ROY DANIELS MORAGA, recklessly defaced or damaged property, to-wit: ventilation fan, door, window, and cash register, of James Straus, causing damage in an amount of more than \$100.00 but less than \$1,500.00 in violation of A.R.S. 13-1602, 13-1601, 13-701, 13-702 and 13-801.

Amended Court Action:

COUNT I

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The defendant's plea was accepted and sentencing was set for April 11, 1988. A Presentence Report was ordered and the defendant was released on his own recognizance, stipulation of both parties.

-2-

PENALTIES:

The class 4 felony of this instant offense is designated as non-dangerous and non-repetitive. It carries a presumptive sentence of 4 years; a minimum sentence of 2 years and a maximum sentence of 5 years. Probation is available and restitution will be required.

The maximum fine that can be imposed is \$150,000.00 plus a A \$100.00 assessment payable to the Victim's 37% surcharge. Compensation Fund will be levied.

Both parties stipulate the defendant will pay a \$100.00 assessment to the Victim's Compensation Fund and restitution in the amount of \$647.40 will be paid to Betty's Ore House.

Counts II and III of the Indictment will be dismissed or not charged and the State agrees not to allege any prior convictions of the defendant.

OFFICER'S VERSION:

Officers of the Jerome Police Department filed information regarding this report under DR 88-012. In the original report, Patrolman David Canfield, states that on January 10, 1988 at approximately 3:48 in the morning he received a report of a burglary in progress at Betty's Ore House on Main Street in Jerome, Arizona. The person reporting was Bill Lytle. He stated that someone had broken into the bar and fled North bound on 89A in light colored, full size, 1974 or 1975 pickup.

Clarkdale Police Department responded and watched the road for the described vehicle without any results. officer contacted Mr. Lytle, who stated he had been sleeping in the hotel upstairs when he was awakened by a bell on the bar-room He looked out the front window of the hotel to see a vehicle leaving the scene. He then went down stairs and discovered the entry, immediately prior to phoning police.

The officer observed that suspects had apparently gained entry by breaking the glass on the bar door, then reaching through to open the dead-bolt lock on the inside. drawer had been pried open and the money tray was lying on the floor in pieces. The officer also observed the liquor closet in the hall where the cash box is kept to be partially opened, and that several blades on the exhaust fan, in the rear of the kitchen, were bent inwards from the outside.

Officers came into contact with a subject, who identified himself as Roy Danielson at the #1 Food Store in Clarkdale. He stated he had been in Jerome just previously, drinking and playing pool. He had walked down to the store. Officers searched him and observed he had \$7.00 in quarters, a ten dollar bill and three packages of Camel filter cigarettes, two of which were unopened. Officers checked his description and found he was an employee of the Ore House, whose correct name was Roy A. Moraga, Jr..

Officers in Clarkdale were advised that Moraga had given them a false name, the Spirit Room had a dance that night and the pool table was closed and officers who had been patrolling the road did not see Moraga walking down to the #1 Food Store during the time stated. He asked that he be held but he had already left the area.

At the burglary scene officers found numerous fresh footprints in the grease residue on the sewer line that runs along the rear of the building by the exhaust fan. Additionally, finger print impressions were lifted and it was learned this was Mr. Moraga's last day of employment at the Ore House. On January 29, 1988, the owner of the Ore House called officers to report he had found a screw-driver behind some boxes, which was bent and indicated it was probably used as the pry tool which opened his cash register.

Mr. Lytle told officers he and Moraga had gone to the Spirit Room and drank there until closing time. Then they went to Mr. Lytle's room in Miner's Roost and drank a six-pack of beer. Mr. Moraga left his room at about 2:00 a.m. and Mr. Lytle went to bed.

Officers interviewed the bartender from the Spirit Room and he told them that on the night of this offense he had seen the person described to him as Mr. Moraga in the bar. After the bar closed, Mr. Moraga had asked for a beer to go and the bartender refused him. When the bartender locked up, at about 2:15 a.m. on January 10, 1988, he noticed Moraga leaning against a vehicle in front of the door-way to the Connor Hotel. There is an entry-way between the hotel and the bar and the doors automatically lock. Mr. Turner felt suspicious about the individual being there and he checked the locks. He found the front door to the Connor Hotel blocked open and removed the blocks, locking the door.

Officers arrested Mr. Moraga at his home on January 10, 1988. At the time of his arrest he pulled away from one officer and attempted to flee the apartment. He was subdued and handcuffed after a brief struggle. During the struggle, Mr. Moraga is reported as stating to the officers "Fuck you, you ass hole! I didn't do no burglary!" and "If you don't get out of

ROY DANIELS MORAGA

my face, I am going to get out of these things (handcuffs) kick your fucking ass!" Both his parents were present at the time of his arrest and tried to calm him down, to no avail.

Officers confiscated Mr. Moraga's shoes and they matched the impressions found at the scene of the burglary. Mr. Moraga was held in the Yavapai County Jail and a bond of \$10,275.00 was set.

Officers had enough information to search Lytle's room and did so on January 15, 1988. They recovered the following:

- 1 small orange and black phillips screwdriver, on table
- 3 open carton of Marlboro Lights, containing 4 packs; one pack of Marlboro 100's; one pack Camel Filters; all from the
- 1 tan flop-bill hat belonging to (S) Moraga, greasy, from on З. top of the clothes cabinet
- 1 opened paper quarter roll, from the trash can
- 5. 1 plastic Safeway cup containing \$19.00 in quarters (86)
- Empty Marlboro Lights packs, from the trash can
- 10 small seeds on table
- 1 bottle with small seeds in shoebox 8.
- 2 roach clips, hanging on wall
- 10. 9 bong, head hitter, sifter, pipe, small bowls.

Following the search, Lytle was arrested for Possession of Paraphernalia. When officers were questioning him, he again reviewed the events of the night he reported the burglary at the House. He told officers a number of contradictory statements. Officers felt both Moraga and Lytle were involved in the burglary.

Lytle eventually told officers that he had been at his home and heard the buzzer to the door ringing. When he opened it Mr. Moraga rushed past him and had several cartons of cigarettes in his arms. Mr. Lytle saw the door to the bar was open and when he went up stairs Mr. Moraga said, "I scored some smokes and some cash." Mr. Moraga reportedly stayed in Lytle's room for several minutes and then left taking everything he had stolen, with him. Mr. Lytle said he neither wanted nor accepted any of the stolen property. He told Mr. Moraga he would not call anybody about the burglary and he was more frightened of Mr. Moraga than the police and that, is why he didn't tell about this incident earlier.

Officers found so many discrepancies in Mr. statements, he was subsequently arrested as a co-defendant in this burglary. He entered a plea of guilty to charges on April 4, 1988 and is pending a disposition for a burglary of the Ore House which occurred in August.

DEFENDANT'S VERSION:

Mr. Moraga gave the following statement on March 22,1988.

Mr. Moraga states, "I entered into the Plea Bargain in order to get my R.O.R.. On the night this offense occurred, I had been drinking and started up to Lytle's and he didn't have anything to eat. He said, "Lets go down and so we went and he showed me how to stop the fan to get in to the restaurant. He stated he had gone in this way before. I smelled smoke and I could see smoke through the windows and I thought the fan was on fire and I broke the window and went in. I didn't intend to steal anything, I just wanted something to eat. He opened the door and he got the money and the cigarettes and everything. I only stopped the fan. We went up stairs and then he divided up the money and I left. All there was that I got, was two cartons of cigarettes, one bottle of whiskey, it was about a gallon, and a little money. I let him do it and we were dividing the money. I walked down the mountain and called my folks. I did it and it's done. I am not drinking now. Maybe next week. I can't say.

I am trying to make my life better and everybody is dropping dimes on me and I don't know who to trust. I want out of jail. I'll do what ever you want. I would do my five years day for day but do time and then pay restitution too. On the streets it is different, that goes with my freedom. To go to prison and to pay, no that's not right. I am not afraid to go to prison, I can go and do my time if that is what the judge wants. I'd much rather have probation, then I can go to prison if that's what he wants. I don't like the idea of Intensive Probation, that's worse than prison. I would rather do my time in prison than have to answer to that Intensive Program."

On April 5, 1987, the defendant came to the probation office and stated he had changed his mind. He would accept Intensive Probation in preference to prison.

VICTIM'S COMMENTS/RESTITUTION:

The police report lists the following items as a part of theft and criminal damage in this instant offense.

1.) Cash from the register: quarters

quarters	\$21.50
nickels	2.30
dimes	3.70
8 five dollar bills	40.00
27 one dollar bills	27.00
Sub total	\$94.50

2.) Cash closet:

quarters \$ 7.25

ROY DANIELS MORAGA	-6-	CASE 12891
nickels dimes 2 ten dollar bills 7 five dollar bills 29 one dollar bills Sub total	.35 3.30 20.00 35.00 29.00 \$189.40	10tal = 95,7 40
3.) 1 carton Marlboro red pack cigarettes 1 carton Camel Filter Sub total	\$9.00 <u>9.00</u> \$18.00	Total protono 120
TOTAL THEFT	\$207.40	
<pre>4.) Property Damage 1 kitchen exhaust fan 1 front door 1/4 glass 1 cash box 1 cash register TOTAL DAMAGE</pre>	\$540.00 400.00 20.00 1,000.00 \$1,960.00	

COMPLETE TOTAL LOSS

\$2,167.40

Mr. Strauss, the victim, states figures in the police report are essentially correct. He would feel satisfied with \$800.00 restitution. He did not collect any insurance. At this time he has a pay check for the defendant in the amount of \$68.44. He gave the defendant \$20.00 while in custody so he could purchase cigarettes. He feels the defendant should receive the maximum prison sentence.

The defendant's restitution in the offense has been stipulated in the Plea Agreement as \$647.40.

STATEMENT OF INTERESTED PARTIES:

<u>Defense</u> <u>Attorney:</u>

Mr. William Kiger, attorney for the defense, will submit a presentence memorandum to the court.

Prosecuting Attorney:

Mr. Marc Hammond, prosecutor for the State of Arizona, will submit his remarks directly to the court.

PRIOR RECORD:

Juvenile:

This officer could not locate any formal juvenile record for

this individual. However, he told the officer that they could not always catch him because he was always on the run. He did time in Fort Grant for stealing cars and joy riding, at the Youth Center in Tucson for stealing cars and in Durango for stealing cars. Additionally, he was arrested in Placerville, California for theft and assault.

Adult:

<u>Date</u>	Location/Offense	Disposition 2-5 years
1976	Maricopa County Agg. Assault-Felony	Az. Dept. of Corrections 1/23/77 served max time
1982 :	Maricopa County Agg. Assault	Az. Dept. of Corrections 6/20/83 Max. release left prison 1/22/86 on original sent. 2 years-5 months & 29 days

The defendant states he was also arrested for Sexual Assault as he refused to pay a prostitute but that case was dismissed.

SOCIAL HISTORY:

The defendant was born in the Mesa/Tempe area of Arizona in 1952 and is fourth from the oldest of nine children. The defendant has five brothers and three sisters. The defendant's brothers, Armondo, Pete and Rick, live in Phoenix, Arizona. His brother, Bob, lives in Mexico and his brother, David, lives in Cottonwood, Arizona. The defendant does not know the whereabouts of his sister, Lucy, but states his sister, Nelly Hernandez, lives in Phoenix, Arizona and his sister, Terry Cheveria, lives in Mesa, Arizona. Roy states he gets along well with all of his family with the exception of one brother.

When the defendant was growing up, his father was employed by the City of Tempe. The defendant stated his father was not a drinker but he did things that were wrong and that at that time his folks "beat the hell out of him". He adds that he did not stay around long enough to change his ways but ran with the street gangs. He was a "toughy" but always ended up going back home. At one time the defendant was ordered to leave the State of Arizona by the Court and then went to Tijuana for two years.

Roy adds that he dynamited "cop" cars and things like that so he did not have a very good reputation. He likes his tattoos, as he feels they are art, but people make him out to be a gangster because of them. Roy adds that he can get along well in the world if he knows what the rules are and people do not

make a game out of the situation. If he knows the rules ahead of time and no one is pushing him to upset him he can get along very well. He states, "I am honest with people unless they are playing a game with me."

The defendant attended grade school at Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Tempe, and at two public grade schools in Tempe, Arizona. He adds that "Those nuns beat me up all the time, but then I was a nasty little kid." He did not go to school while he was living in Mexico. The defendant completed the eighth grade while in Fort Grant.

The defendant graduated from mechanics training through the Phoenix Skill Center after he was in prison and also attended Mechanics Training through the O.J.T. Program while in prison. There he learned auto and diesel mechanics.

The defendant's first wife was Cindy Davis. They were married in Buckeye, Arizona in 1979 and divorced one year later. He states that he married for security and someone to go to, but it just didn't work. She had too many rules and she was accustomed to always having money and he was not. He states, "I had to work for it or steal it or whatever and it just didn't work." There were no children born to the union. The defendant states he still thinks about his first wife as she was a good person.

The defendant adds that he has had numerous girl friends with which he has lived with but had not established any permanent female relationships.

In his spare time the defendant loves to cook, likes to spend time with women, work on cars, do physical work-outs, run power equipment, play pool, swim, and be out of doors. He adds that when he is in prison he makes the most of his time and tries to get something out of it for himself. He adds that he does hate County Jail as there is nothing there for him to do.

When the defendant was employed he was a hard worker and even tried detailing cars on his own. He bought buffers and he walked the street and went from house to house. He generally earned from fifty to seventy dollars a car and was able to find work all the time. He adds he can build houses out of rock and do a lot of different kinds of things. When he is in prison he always does his own time, not someone elses and is a quick learner. He can do anything if someone will just take the time to show him.

MEDICAL HISTORY:

Physical:

The defendant has a work-out routine he keeps up with to

keep himself in good physical condition. At this time he does not have the proper teeth, as they were pulled in prison and they did not replace them. He also suffers from ulcers.

Mental:

The defendant states he went to counseling once but he doesn't think he needs any counseling at this time. We discussed his situation with continual involvement with the law and his mental status. The defendant stated he goes out by himself once in a while and tries to think. He adds, "I hope I can stay out but if worse comes to worse, I will go back. It matters, but then it doesn't. I want something I can't have yet. I want a job and freedom. It's hard to accept freedom when you have been locked up so long. Sometimes I look at birds and I wish I was a bird, they are really free."

SUBSTANCE ABUSE:

Alcohol:

When the defendant was a small child he stole his dad's liquor and drank occasionally but didn't like it. He has not drank since his release from jail. He would like to at times but figures that if he can stay off of the alcohol then he can go straight. He realizes that he only gets in trouble when he drinks.

Substances:

The defendant states he has done every kind of drug there is to do but has not done any drugs since his last release from prison. He adds he does not like drugs.

EMPLOYMENT:

From 1986 to 1988 the defendant was employed at the Arizona State University in Tempe. He began working in the Research Park at A.S.U. as a laborer, worked up through four different job descriptions and was an equipment operator when he was laid off. The defendant adds that he did a good job for A.S.U., that he was eligible for rehire there and that his job at A.S.U. meant a great deal to him. After he was laid off at A.S.U. he came to Jerome and obtained employment at Betty's Ore House as a dish washer and prep cook. He states he was laid off at Betty's Ore House, but the owners at Betty's Ore House state that he resigned from his job. The defendant had been working for Gene Groves as a mechanic at a Texaco station in Cottonwood at the time that he was arrested. Mr. Moraga states that Mr. Groves did not pay him as much as they had agreed upon and he did not go back to his employment there.

J.

ASSETS/LIABILITIES:

Mr. Moraga states he has no assets and no liabilities.

PROBATION:

If this defendant is placed on probation, he has the earning capacity to pay a \$30.00 per month cost of supervision fee.

IMPRESSIONS/RECOMMENDATION:

Mr. Moraga is no stranger to the criminal justice system. He was prompt for his interview and prepared to give all the information necessary. He stated it was a new process for him as he had never gone through a Presentence Process that he was aware of. Mr. Moraga also states he has never been placed on probation as the community felt he was too dangerous with acts committed as a kid and he was always sent directly to State institutions. His priors were difficult to track as many of his records have been lost. The majority of his priors were those which were submitted by Mr. Moraga. If this officer is able to find additional information a supplement to this report will be filed.

During his interview, Mr. Moraga expressed a desire to try completing probation and paying his restitution. He felt he could stay sober, obey the rules, pay off his restitution and try to prove one time, that he could live by the rules. He states definitively that he is adverse to County Jail and feels he might try to complete the Intensive Probation Program.

The defendant is making a concerted effort to obtain a job and establish his ability to follow court directions.

He added that he had advised his attorney and the court that he was going to Phoenix to take care of personal business. He had done everything that he was ordered to do in an appropriate manner necessary for him to leave the area. Mr. Moraga has been in prison a great deal of his life and realizes that it is very difficult to have freedom. He states that in prison, you try to forget everything about your past and just do your time, one day at a time and follow the rules.

Mr. Moraga was defensive with officers and denied any complicity in the offense until after he entered his plea. During his Presentence Interview he admitted what he had done as a part of the burglary but couched it in terms that were cloaked in denial. At the time of this offense, Mr. Moraga was not on parole with the State Department of corrections.

The defendant seems determined to give probation a try. He needs explicit rules and instructions and by all his remarks he is highly socialized into prison society. He hasn't but the faintest hint of life - coping skills. As much as this officer would like to recommend probation, the protection of society must be the primary consideration.

Mr. Moraga is an extremely high risk for recidivism and violence. Therefore, it is respectfully recommended that the court impose the presumptive term of four (4) years in the Arizona Department of Corrections.

This defendant is not a candidate for the Intensive Probation Program.

Respectfully submitted to

Adult Probation Officer

Judge James Sult

this 6"day of 6

1988.

Chuck Sizemore

Chief Adult Probation Officer

/jpd

REX BELL
DISTRICT ATTRNEY
Clark Count, Courthouse
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

VS

ROY D. MORAGA,

ID# 938554

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21 28 DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

FILED IN OPEN COURT-

LORETTA BORRAN, CLERK

CASE NO. C92174

DEPT. NO. VII

AMENDED INFORMATION

Deputy

BURGLARY (Felony - NRS 205.060); SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366)

Defendant.

Plaintiff,

STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss
COUNTY OF CLARK)

REX BELL, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court:

That ROY D. MORAGA the Defendant above named, on or between December 4, 1989 and December 5, 1989, at and 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 I - BURGLARY

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit larceny, that certain building

////



occupied by PENNIE HAWK, located at 1000 Dumont, #227, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT II - BURGLARY

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit sexual assault, that certain building occupied by PENNIE HAWK, located at 1000 Dumont, #227, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT III - SEXUAL ASSAULT

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject PENNIE HAWK, a female person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: Sexual Intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said PENNIE HAWK, against her will.

COUNT IV - SEXUAL ASSAULT

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject PENNIE HAWK, a female person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: Sexual Intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said PENNIE HAWK, against her will.

DATED this _____ day of June, 1990.

REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY NEVADA BAR#1799

By DEEGRAH J. LIPPIS
Deputy District Attorney

The names of witnesses known to the District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this Information, are as follows:

-2-

DEVITTE, Dennis W. 1 LVMPD Badge# 2256 2 FOX, J. 3 LVMPD Badge# 469 GOMEZ, William 5 3955 Swenson #116 Las Vegas, NV 89121 6 HARPER, Michael 1000 Dumond #227 Las Vegas, NV 89109 8 HAWK, Pennie 9 1000 Dumond #227 Las Vegas, NV 89109 10 HOWARD, Jodi 11 1000 Dumont Las Vegas, NV 89109 12 NOVACK, Robert E. 13 LVMPD Badge# 2103 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 89F07220X/gmr Burg, Sex Asslt - F 27 LVMPD DR# 89-117709

Tk2

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UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES IS THE LANGUAGE CONTAINED HEREINAFTER TO BE READ TO A JURY HEARING THE PRIMARY OFFENSE FOR WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS PRESENTLY CHARGED.

Defendant ROY D. MORAGA, hereinbefore named, is placed on notice that, in accordance with the authorization of NRS 207.010, punishment imposed pursuant to the above-stated habitual criminal statute will be urged upon the Court if said defendant is found guilty on the primary offense of Burglary and Sexual Assault, for which defendant is presently charged.

This page concerning the prior convictions hereinbelow set forth is to be considered by the Court in its discretion ONLY after the finding of guilt of defendant on the primary charge herein.

That said Defendant ROY D. MORAGA has been (3) times convicted of crimes which, under the laws of the situs of the crime and/or the State of Nevada, amount to felonies, to-wit:

- That on or about April 19, 1977, the defendant ROY D.
 MORAGA, was convicted of Aggravated Assault, Case No. 95949,
 Scottsdale, County of Maricopa, Arizona.
- That on or about May 23, 1983, the defendant ROY D.
 MORAGA, was convicted of Attempt Aggravated Assault, Case No.
 131275 in Phoenix, Arizona.
- 3. That on or about June 6, 1988, the defendant ROY D. MORAGA, was convicted of Burglary, Case No. 12891 in Jerome, Arizona.

REX BELL
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
NEVADA BAR#001799
000301

By DEBONAH .

DEBONAH J. LIPPIS
Deputy District Attorney

DO NOT READ TO JURY

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District Court

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		-FILED IN OPEN COURT-
THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	JUN 13 1990 19
	Plaintiff,)	Seith Joese Dep
vs)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
ROY D. MORAGA, ID# 938554)	CASE NO
15# 730354	Defendant.)	DEPT. NO. VIII
OF	EDER TO AMEN	ID INFORMATION
Upon Motion of the STATE	E OF NEVADA. Plaint	tiff, by and through the Clark County District Attorn
•		Defendant's Counsel, Public Defender
and Notice to Determant above in	inica by and unrough	Determant's Counsel,
and good cause appearing therefo		
		on heretofore filed in the within action be, and the sai
		ging Defendant above named as an habitual criminal
DATED this _13_ day	of June	, 19 <u>90</u>
		DISTRICT JUDGE
		Michael J. Wendell
Dhymo		
Deborah J.		
Debotan o.		
		OFA

DISTRICT STORMEY
CLARK COUNTY COURTHCUSE
200 30, THIRD STRICET
LAS VEGAS, HEVADA 69166

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1	DISTR	ICT COURT
2	CLARE CO	UNTY, NEVADA
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4		
. 5	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	ODICINAL
E	Plaintiff	ORIGINAL CASE NO. C92174
7	٧n	DEPT NO. VIII
. 8	ROY D. MORAGA,) DOCKET N
. 9	<u>Orfendant</u>	
10	REPORTER	'S TRANSCRIPT
1 1		OF
12	sen'	TENCING
1.3		
1.4		
15	BEFORE T	HE HONORABLE:
16		ELL DISTRICT JUNGS
17	WEDNESDAY, JUNE	13, 1290, 9:00 A.M.
18	APPEARANCES:	
19	FOR THE STATE:	DEBORAH J. LIPPIS, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney
50	FOR THE DEPENDANT:	R. ROGER HILLMAN, ESQ.
21		Deputy Public Defender
3.2	FOR THE DEPT. OF PAROLE & PROBATION:	TOV.I MUMDY_MPAI
23	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Jul 1, Puni Caran
\$4		
2.5	REPORTED BY: PATS	SY K. SNITH, C.S.R. #190
		. 1
	PATSY E. SHITH, OFF	TICTAL COURT REPORTER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1990, 9:00 A.M. THE COURT: State of Nevada against Roy Moraga. The defendant is present with counsel, Mr. Hillman. Representing the Department of Parola & Probation? MS. NEAL: Officer Joy Mundy-Neal. THE COURT: And Mr. Lippis representing the District Attorney's office. Are you prepared to go forward with 10 1.1 sentencing this morning? 1 2 MR. HILLMAN: Yes, sir. 13 MS. LIPPIS: Your Honor, the State has 14 previously filed a notice of motion and motion to amend the Information to allege a habitual criminal. 15 . 16 THE COURT: Let's bear that. objections to that motion, Mr. Hillman? 17 . 1 ลิ MR. HIDGMAN: Tiknow that I have 19 don't seem to have it/with me. 20 copyr MS. LIPPIS: You. 21 MR. HIBBMAN: No, I have seen this. 22 before, Judge. 23 7.4 THE COURT: At this time, then the Court is granting the State's motion to amend the

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PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

Information. MS. LIPPIS: file the Information 3 Your Honor? THE COURT: . You may and serve coupsel, MS. CIPPIS: I have one more set of papers to be filed in support of the motion. It's What? THE COURT: MS. LIPPIS: Prior follony convictions of the defendant. 10 THE COURT: Have you seen those, Mr Hillman? 1 1 12 MR. HILLMAN: I have seen them, yea, 13 1 4 THE COURT: Are they authenticated? 1.5 MS. LIPPIS: Yes, sir; they are. 16 They, will be filed at this THE COURT: time and made a part of the record. 17 18 THE COURT: The authenticated capies of the prior felony annulations will be Exhibits 1, 2, 19 and 3. 20 21 MS. LIPPIS: Your Honor, for the record, I should advise the Court one of the exhibits, while 22. it is certified as being true and correct, was faxed 2.3 to us from the Arizona Department of Corrections. 24 have their letter to us attached to all the exhibits

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

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as well for authenticity. THE COURT: Any objections to that? HEL HYLLMAN: No. MS. LIPPIS: For the record, your Monor, 5 that faxed copy in State's Exhibit No. 2. 6 The State is ready to proceed, your 7 Ronor. R THE COURT: Does the Department of Parole 3 4 Probation have any additions, deletions, or 10 corrections to the presentence report? 1.1 No, your Honor, we do not. MS. NEAG: THE COURT: You may be seated, Mr. Moraga 1.2 13 and Mr. Hillman. 14 Do you wish to be heard, Ms. Lippis? 1.5 MS. TIPPIS: Thank you, your Honor. 16 Judge, as the Court is now aware, the 17 State is seeking that this defendant be sentenced as 18 A habitual criminal under N.R.S. 207.010, Subsection 12 Subsection 2 indicates that, "If any person 50 convicted in this state of any crime of which fraud 2.1 or intent to defraud is an element, or petit larceny, or of any folony, who has previously been 2.2 three times convicted, whether in this state or 23 clocwhere, of any crime which under the laws of this 24

PATSY E. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

situs of the crime or of this state would amount to

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- 1 a felony, or who has provingely been five times
- 2 "convicted, whether in this state or elsewhere, of
- 3 petit largeny, of any misdemeanor or gross
- 4 misdemeanor of which fraud or intent to defraud is
- 5 an element, should be punished by imprisonment in
- 6 the state prison for life with or without
- 7 possibility of parole. If the penalty fixed by the
- 8 court is life imprisonment with the possibility of
- 9 parole, eligibility for parole begins when a minimum
- 10 of ten years had been served."
- 11 At is the State's position that this
- 12 defendant should be sentenced on all counts for .
- 13 which he was convicted at jury, trial as a habitual
- 14 criminal. As to Count I, he was convicted of
- 15 burglary, Count II of burglary, Count III and IV of
- 16 sexual assault.
- 17 The Department of Parole & Probation in
- 18 its report, if the Court were not to sentence him as
- 19 a habitual criminal, have recommended that all of
- 20 those counts that the defendant is to be sentenced.
- 21 to run consecutive.
- If the Court is not inclined to sentence
- 23 this defendant as a habitual defendant, certainly we
- 24 would agree with that,
- 25 However, this defendantis record

PATSY E. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- I indicates that he should be and must be incarcorated
- 2 for the langest period of time to protect the
- 3' citizens of our community and the citizens of other
- 4 communities.
- 5 In support of that, the State has filed
- 6 Exhibit 1, 2, and 3. Exhibit 1 is several documents
- 7 supporting that the defendant has been previously.
- 3 convicted in the Superior Court of Maricopa County,
- 9 State of Arizona, 95949 for aggravated ansault.
- 10 That aggravated assault was committed against Carol
- 11 J. Bissler (phonetic), a woman. As the Court is
- 12 well aware, the defendant not only testified at
- 13 trial, but told the probation officer who authored
- 44 the report that he sees nothing wrong with having
- 15 sex with a women against their will. He has done it
- 75 and he will continue to do it.
- 17 THE DEFENDANT: Liar.
- 18 Ms. GIPPIS: State's Exhibit No. 2 is
- 19 also a certified copy of several documents informing
- 20 the Court that the defendant is convicted in the
- 21 Superior Court in and for the County of Maricopa,
- 22 C.R. 181275. The defendant was originally charged
- 23 with aggravated assault, class three felony, and
- 24 nexual abuse, a closs five felony. The victim in
- 25 that case was Pamela K. Morrisson (phonetic),

F.

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 another woman. The defendant pled guilty with his
- 2 attorney present to attempted aggravated assault.
- 3 That offense occurred in January 1963. The document
- Indicates to the Court the date upon which judgment
- 5 was entered.
- 6 State's Exhibit No. 3 is also from the
- 7 Superior Court of Arizona -- the Superior Court of
- 3 Yapi (phonetic) County. The defendant was convicted
- 9 in case number 12891 of burglary in the third
- 10 degree. That offense occurred in January of 1988.
- The defendant's name on all of the
- 12 judgments of conviction and supporting documents
- 13 read Roy Danielo Moraga in State's Exhibit 1, Rny
- 14 Moraga in State's Exhibit 2, Roy Daniels Moraga in
- 15 State's Exhibit 3.
- 16 Also within those exhibits, you will find
- 17 verification of the numerous tattoos on the
- 1B defendant's body of women and other things which
- 19 have been verified by our own Department.
- 20 Identification of this defendant is not at issue at
- 21 this point,
- 22 I would refer the Court to the
- 23 presentence report proposed by our own Department of
- 24 Parole & Probation. The defendant has 23 prior
- 25 adult arrests, three prior felony convictions, two

- 1 of which involve violence and three mindemeanor
- convictions. The defendant untered the criminal
- 3 justice system in 1968. It is now 1990 and he is
- 4 still in the criminal justice system.
- 5 His offenser are encalating in the
- 6. neverity of their 'violence. We had a woman testify
- 7 as to the nature of the acts, that he committed upon
- 8 her and according to our Department and the Arizona
- 9 Department of Parole & Probation revealed the
- 10 defendant was granted a four year period of
- 11 community supervision on April 11th, 1988. That
- 12 would have been before his last burglary
- 13 conviction.
- 14 During that period of time, the defendant
- 15 failed to comply with all of the rules governing his
- 16 supervision, failed to seek employment, failed to
- 17 attend substance counseling, abuse counseling and
- 18 absconded from supervision. While he had absconded
- 19 from ampervision, he rapes a woman in our
- 20 community. It is due to the defendant's réfusal to
- 21 cooperate with further grounds of probation and
- 22 community supervision are not warranted.
- The defendant, your Boner, is 37 years
- 24 old. The presentence report indicates that in 1989,
- 25 he had received disability benefits. October '89 to

- 1 11/89, it appeared he worked as a laborer. What!s
- 2 interesting to know is that when he was not
- 3 incorperated, which was apparently quite a bit of
- 4 the time, he lived with his parants. He is still
- 5 not emancipated from his parents at this age and he
- 6 advised up that he needs to get back to his wother.
- 7 In fact, the mother wrote a very heart-reading .
- 8 letter. She has several children incarcerated in
- 9 penal institutions and this defendant is certainly
- 10 one of them.
- 1) Victim information that's supplied, as
- 12 could even be seen from the stand when she
- IS testified, that as a result of this man's actions,
- 14. the victim is afraid to be alone, is fearful of all
- 15 men, has lost ability to trust those that she does?
- 16 not know. She has suffered an excessive number of
- 17 sleeplesaness nights which resulted in substantial
- 16 number of last working days.
- 19 Significantly; however, this woman is now
- 20 contemplating on buying a gun to attempt to protect
- 21 beruclf. That is nomething she shouldn't have to do
- 22 as a result of this man's action. Heaven only knows
- 23 what could happen if comeone approached her even
- 24 innocently and abe's afraid because of the fear he
- 25 has instilled in her.

- The defendant told this probation officer during bor interview that he denies all culpability in the instant offense and stated. "I didn't do anything. They lied."

 Additionally, the defendant acknowledged.
 - Additionally, the defendant acknowledged that he sees nothing wrong with forcing women to have sexual relations with him.

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- Probation in our jurisdiction states the circumstance of the instant offense and defendant's own acknowledgment that he does not believe forcing women to have sex with him characterizes the defendant as a direct threat to society.
- State of Nevada wholeheartedly agrees and based upon the defendant's three prior felony convictions, his continuous contact with law enforcement, his abscording from a privilege of a probationary grant; where he comes to this jurisdiction and brutalized our citizens, the State felt compelled and asks the Court to sentence this defendant as a habitual criminal.
- Additionally, we would ask the Court to sentence him as a babitual criminal to life without the possibility of parole. We believe that is

- I warranted. The defendant has accepted no
- 2 responsibility for his actions. He continues to
- 3 accept no responsibility. In fact, he blatantly
- tells the Court and other officers of the Court that
- 5 there is nothing wrong with raping women.
- Bused upon that, your Honor, we would
- 7 hope the Court would have no other alternative than
- 8 to do that.
- As an aside, however, as an alternative,
- 10 if the Court is concerned with life without the
- 1) possibility of parole, we still request he be
- 12 sentunced, as a habitual criminal as on all four
- 13 counts. The afternative life with the poncibility
- 14 of parole, as to counts T and IT burglary,
- 15 increasing those two life sentences and also for the
- if sexual assaults becomes even while sexual assault
- 17 carries and can carry a life sentence, eligibility
- 18 for parole doesn't begin until five years has been
- 19 served under the habitual enhancement. At least it
- 20 will be increased to ten before he is eligible for
- 21 parala.
- In conclusion, we ask he be sontended to
- 23 life in prison on all counts without the possibility
- 24 of parole. Alternatively, he be sentenced as a
- 25 habitual criminal to life with the possibility of

- 1 parole consecutive on all counts so at least the
- 2 minimum time he has to spend in prison mandatorily
- a will be increased.
- Thank you.
- 5 THE COURT: Me. Lippic, you take the
- 6 provision under Chapter 207 of the Nevada Revised
- 7 Statutes that the Court has jurisdiction to sentence
- B the defendant as a habitual on each of those four
- 9 counts that he has been found guilty by a jury and I
- in don't think that that's the law of the State of
- 11 Beyada. I think if the Court centences a person
- 12. under the habitual criminal statute, the Court is
- 13 limited to one sentence as an enhanced penalty.
- 14 MS. LIPPIS: That was not my
- 15 understanding. If that in the Court's understanding
- 16 that we only have one sentence, then I have no
- 17 objection if that's what the Court feels.
- 18 I would request, however, under those
- 19 conditions, that the defendant be mentenced to life
- 20 without the possibility of parole.
- 21 THE COURT: The defendant will stand.
- 22 Mr. Moraga, have you read the presentence:
- 23 investigation report?
- 24 THE DEFENDANT: Which one is that?
- 25 MR. HTSPMAN: That's the one from the

PATSY E. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 Department --
- 2 THE DEFENDANT: Oh, yeah.
- 3 THE COURT: Is there anything you would:
- 4 like to say about that report or anything you would.
- 5 like to say in your own behalf?
- 6 THE DEFENDANT: Well, those years there
- 7 are wrong. I was in prison in '76, not '77. I was
- 8 In prison in '82, not '83. So they are all wrong.
- 9 THE COURT: Was that in Arizona?
- THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, but they told me
- it that they couldn't find the records under the '76
- 12 one and said there was no records of it. So how can
- 13 you sentence up on comething that they say they
- 14 can't find?
- 15 THE COURT: Is there anything else you
- 16 would like to say, Mr. Moraga?
- 17 THE DEFENDANT: NO.
- 18 Well, it doesn't matter. You can give me
- 19 the death penalty. I don't care. I don't care
- 20 shout nothing because I know I didn't do it. I will
- 21 hear ir.
- 22 THE COURT: Mr. Hillman, is there
- 23 anything you would like to say?
- 24 MR. HIGEMAN: Your Ropor, you heard all
- 25 the facts contained in this case, the testimony of

PATSY E. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- the witnesses, so I don't think I need to go into
- 2 that too much.
- 3 Ms. Elppin has arood up and talked about
- the victim and the affect this has had on her.
- 5 There is some information about the victim that
- 6 didn't come out in trial that is in the possension
- 7 of both of us that would show that she is, and in
- a saying this, I don't want to say that she deserves:
- 9 anything that ever happened to her, but it's
- 10 interesting to note that since the trial, the victim
- II and her daughter on longer live together. The
- 12 victim has battored ber daughter again, 'As a matter
- 13 of fact, she was in justice court yesterday in front
- 14. of Judge Ablatrom. 🔩
- 19 . Apparently, the victim has quite a nevere
- is slooped problem and has had it for quite a period of
- 17. time. The only reason I bring that up this time,
- 18, the prosecution will try to portray a real roule
- 19 picture of the victim and their dilemma and that the
- 20 dilama may also roomly from other caused beside
- 21 what the jury decided what the defendant is
- 22 rusponathle for.
- 23 The Court heard the tentimony of Mes.
- 24 Hawk. Court has heard many cases. It's my
- 25 (wareselon that although this is an out of violence,

- 1 It was very mild compared to many that I have unon
- 2 and I'm nure that it's very mild that the Court has
- 3 seen. Mo. Howk did testify that there was some
- 4 physical action by Mr. Moraga upon her with respect
- 5 to pushing her down the stairs and throwing her
- 5 around. She never really got specific on to what
- 7 throwing her around meant. The medical reports show
- 8 that there were really not injuries to her and 7
- 9 being this up simply to say that there are many
- 10 cases that are wich worse than the one that the
- 11 Court heard.
- 17 It is also my reading of the habitual
- is criminal allegations that if that is in fact the
- 14 judgment the Court makes, then that is the Court is:
- 45 free to substitute that penalty for any other
- 16 penalties that the defendant might receive and T
- 17 don't believe that the Court could sentence bim and
- 18 give bim a separate sentence on each count under the
- 19 babitual oriminal allegation.
- 20 . Finally, I would state that Mr. Moraga
- 21 was willing to negotiate this case at the beginning
- 22 of the trial. Of course, under the circumstances,
- 23 and I don't fault the State for this, it's certainly
- 24 their case and they are free to do what they want,
- 25 the State was not willing to meet those negotiations

- 1 where Mr. Moraga wanted to plead guilty to, all
- 2. counts if the State would agree to recommend
- 3 concurrent time on them.
- T think that's the appropriate sentence
- 5 here. Whatever the Court decides to do, number and,
- 6 If you decide to sentence him on each of the counts
- 7 and deny the habitual criminal allegation, that
- 8 those counts should run concurrent.
- 9 Secondly, if you decide to adjudge bim
- 10 under the habitual criminal adlegation, I would urgo
- 11 the Court to give Mr. Moraga life with the
- 12 passibility of parale. Although this crime is
- 13 trreprehensible and there is no excuse for if, I
- ident think it arises to the severity of those
- 15 people who have been adjudged guilty under the
- 16 habitual criminal allegation that received life
- .17 without the possibility parole.
- 78 Those would be my recommendations, your
- 19 Konor,
- 20 THE COURT: Mr. Moraga, remain standing.
- 27 A jury baving found the defendant quilty
- 22 of Count I hurglary, Count II burglary, Godot III
- 23 sexual assault, and Count TV sexual assault, the
- 24 Court at this time adjudges the defendant guilty of
- 25 cach of those offenses.

ī	Mr. Moraga, I think It's an
2	understatement to say that any man who takes a
3	position that having sex with a woman against her
4	will that there is nothing wrong with that, you
5	indicated that a number of times I believe. Even
ĸ	from the stand under eath you indicated that. Wo
7	question you are a threat to every woman in the
8	community.
9	The Court having adjudged the defendant
10	guilty of Count I, Count II, Count III, and Count
1 7	TV, it's the judgment of the Court that the
12	defendant be sentenced by imprisonment in the Wevada
13	State Prison for a term of life without the
14	possibility of parole as, provided in N.R.S. 207.101,
15	Subparagraph 2, based upon a felony conviction
16	followed by proof beyond a reasonable doubt of three
17	prior felony convictions.
18	The defendant is remanded to the custody
19	of the oberiff.
20	N & W + W +
? 1	ATTEST: FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF
2.2	PROCEEDINGS.
23	Hatry h Smith
2.4	PATST H. SMITH, C.S.R. #100
2 6	· ·

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA



Case No. C92174

Dept. No. VIII

DESIGNATION OF CONTENTS

OF RECORD ON APPEAL

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

-vs-

ROY D. MORAGA,

TO:

LORETTA BOWMAN, Clerk, Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark.

Please prepare three certified copies of the original record in the above entitled matter to include the following:

- The Information. 1.
- Amended Information. 2.
- Transcript of trial commencing March 12, 1990. 3.
- Judgment of Conviction. 4.
- 5. Notice of Appeal.
- Designation of Contents of Record on Appeal. 6.
- Court Minutes. 7.

DATED this 27th day of June, 1990.

MORGAN D. HARRIS CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

NEVADA BAR #3076

DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER



RECEIPT OF A COPY of the foregoing Designation of Contents of Record on Appeal is hereby acknowledged this 27^{70} day of June, 1990.

REX A. BELL CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY



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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA FILED

Jun 27 1 52 74 '50

CLERK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff.

-vs-

Case No. C92174

Dept. No. VIII

NOTICE OF APPEAL

ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant.

TO:

THE STATE OF NEVADA

REX BELL, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA and DEPARTMENT VIII OF THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that ROY D. MORAGA, presently incarcerated in the Nevada State Prison, appeals to the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada from the judgment entered against said defendant on the 13th day of June, 1990, whereby he was convicted of Counts I and II, Burglary; Counts III and IV, Sexual Assault; found to be an habitual criminal; and sentenced to serve a term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

DATED this 27th day of June, 1990.

MORGAN D. HARRIS CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

> R. ROCER HILLMAN NEVADA BAR #3076

DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

CE44



RECEIPT OF A COPY of the foregoing Notice of Appeal is hereby acknowledged this 22^{27} day of June, 1990.

REX A. BELL CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY



DISTRICT COURT FILED

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Gorth & man

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff.

Dept. No. VIII

Case No. C92174

-vs-

ORDER

ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant.

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COURT REPORTER - DEPARTMENT NO. VIII TO:

Upon the ex parte application of R. ROGER HILLMAN, Deputy Public Defender, attorney for defendant in the above entitled matter, and good cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that an original and two (2) copies of the transcript of the trial heard in Department VIII, commencing March 12, 1990, EXCLUDING voir dire examination and reading of instructions, but INCLUDING opening statements and closing arguments, be prepared at State expense in order that an appeal may be effected.

DATED this 28 day of _

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MORGAN D. HARRIS CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

NEVADA BAR #3076

DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER



APPIDAVIT OF MAILING

STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss:
COUNTY OF CLARK)

LESLIE TOVEY, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That affiant is, and was when the herein described mailing took place, a citizen of the United States, over 21 years of age, and not a party to, nor interested in, the within action; that on the 29th day of June, 1990, affiant deposited in the United States mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, a copy of the Order for transcripts in the case of State of Nevada vs. Roy D. Moraga, Case No. C92174, enclosed in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was fully prepaid, addressed to Patsy Smith, Court Reporter, Department VIII, Clark County Courthouse, 200 South Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89155; that there is a regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place so addressed.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1990.

Notary Public

DORO LE HEXE GED NUTARY PUBLIC STATE OF LYADA COUNTS OF CLAB.

My Appointment Exp. Jan. 15, 106

	FILED
1	DISTRICT COUR,T
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
3	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
4	CLERK
5	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)
6) Plaintiff,)
7	vs)
8	ROY D. MORAGA,) CASE NO. C92174
9	ID# 938554) DEPT NO. VIII
10	Defendant.)
11	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)
12	WHEREAS, on the 11th day of January,
13	1990 , the Defendant, ROY D. MORAGA
14	entered a plea of not guilty to the crimes of COUNT I and II -
15	BURGLARY, COUNTS III and IV - SEXUAL ASSAULT
16	
17	
18	committed between December 4, 1989 and December 5, 1989
19	19, in violation of NRS 205.060, 200.364, 200.366 ;
20	and
21	WHEREAS, thereafter, on the <u>13th</u> day of <u>June</u>
22	, 1990 , the defendant being present in
2 3	Court with his counsel ROGER HILLMAN, Deputy Public Defender,
24	and DEBORAH J. LIPPIS, Deputy District Attorney, also being
2 5	present, the above-entitled Court did adjudge defendant guilty
26	thereof by reason of said trial and verdict and sentenced
27	///
28	////
	CE44 (R)
	2 pt 7390
	€ to the control of

1	the defendant to a \$20.00 administrative assessment fee and
2	Life without the possibility of parole.
3	THEREFORE, the Clerk of the above-entitled Court is
4	hereby directed to enter this Judgment of Conviction as part of
5	the record in the above-entitled matter.
6	DATED this 26 day of,
7	1990, in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of
8	Nevada.
9	Market (Mender
10	District Judge
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28	Burg, Sex Asslt - F Tk2

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

ROY D. MORAGA,

Defendant.

11

Case No. C92174

Dept. No. VIII

ORDER

Upon the ex parte application of the Clark County Public Defender, by and through R. ROGER HILLMAN, Deputy Public Defender, attorney for the defendant, ROY D. MORAGA, it appearing that the Court Reporter has not yet finished the trial transcript, and good

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED BY THE COURT that defendant may have to and including September 25, 1990, within which to file the Record on Appeal in said cause.

DATED this 3/ day of August, 1990.

CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

cause appearing therefor,

NEVADA BAR #3076

DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER



RECEIPT OF A COPY of the foregoing Order is hereby acknowledged this 211 day of August, 1990.

REX A. BELL CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

By James Tuftelany

FILED

1	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA * * * * * * CLERK
5	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
3	* * * * * CLERK
4	
5	THE STATE OF NEVADA. ORIGINAL
6	Plaintiff,) CASE NO. CO92174
7	vs) DEPT. NO. VIII
8	ROY D. MORAGA,
9	Defendant.
10	
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE:
12	MICHARL J. WENDELL, DISTRICT JUDGE
13	MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1990, 1:90 P.M.
14	VOLUME I
15	
16	APPEARANCES:
17	
18	FOR THE STATE: DEBORAH J. LIPPIS, ESQ.
19	
20	FOR THE DEFENDANT: R. ROGER HILLMAN, ESQ.
2 1	
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24	
25	REPORTED BY: PATSY K, SMITH, C.S.R. #190

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PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

1	INDEX	
2		PAGE
3		FAGE
4	WITNESSES	
5	JODI HOWARD Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	18.
6	Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman	28
7	PENNY HAWK Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	29
₿	Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman	48
9	WILLIAM GOMEZ Direct Examination by Mr. Lippis	51
10	Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman	53
11	HELEN V. PRESCOTT Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	54
12	MICHAEL HARPER	•
13	Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis Cross-Examination by Mr. Harper	58 63
14	ROBERT NOVACK	-
15	Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis Direct Examination Cont'd by Mr. Lippis	68 81
16	Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman	98
17	OFFICER RONALD SWIFT	100
18	Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	100
19	OFFICER MICHAEL GILLINS Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis Cross-Examination by Mr. Hillman	104 109
20	DENISE_RUDOLPH	
21	Direct Examination by Ms. Lippis	111
22		
23		
24		
2.5		

ı	MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1990, 1:30 P.M.
2	(At this time, a jury was duly
3	empaneled.)
4	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, this
5	case will proceed in the following order, first the
6	State, through Ms. Lippis, may make an opening
7	statement outlining its case, then the defense may
8	make an opening statement outlining their case
9	unless the defense reserve an opening statement
10	until the conclusion of the State's case. Neither
11	side is required to make an opening statement.
1 2	The State will first introduce evidence.
13	At the conclusion of the State's evidence, the
1 4	defense will have an opportunity to introduce
15	evidence. Rebuttal evidence may be introduced by
16	the State. At the conclusion of all the evidence,
17	further instructions will be given you after which
18	the attorneys may make their closing arguments, then
19	you will select a foreman, deliberate, and arrive at
20	your verdict.
2 1	Faithful performance by you of your
22	duties is vital to the administration of justice.
23	The law applicable to this action is given to you in
24	these Instructions and in other Instructions you
25	receive at the close of all the evidence in the case

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER .

- and it is your duty to follow all such
- 2 Instructions.
- 3 It is your duty to determine the facts
- 4 and to determine them from the evidence and the
- 5 reasonable inferences arising from such evidence.
- 6 In so doing, you must not indulge in guesswork or
- 7 speculation.
- B The evidence which you are to consider.
- 9 consist of the testimony of witnesses and exhibits
- 10 admitted into evidence. The term witness means
- 11 anyone who testifies in person or by deposition.
- 12 The admission of evidence in court is governed by
- 13 certain rules.
- 14 From time to time, it may be the duty of
- 15 the attorneys to make objections and my duty, as
- 16 Judge, to rule on those objections and whether you
- 17 can consider certain evidence. You must not concern
- 18 yourself with the objections or the Court's reasons
- 19 for its rulings. You must not consider testimony or
- 20 exhibits to which an objection was sustained or
- 21 which has been ordered stricken by the Court.
- 22 Opening statements and closing arguments
- 23 of the attorneys are intended to help you in
- 24 understanding the evidence and applying the law, but
- 25 they are not evidence. You must not be influenced

- in any degree by any personal feelings or sympathy
- 2 for or prejudice against either side. Each side is
- 3 entitled to the same fair and impartial
- 4 consideration.
- 5 No statement or ruling or remark which I
- 6 make make during the course of the trial is intended
- 7 to indicate my opinion as to what the facts are.
- 8 You are to determine the facts. In that
- 9 determination, you alone must decide upon the
- 10 believability of the evidence and its weight in
- 11 value.
- 12 In considering the weight and the value
- 13 of the testimony of any witness, you may take into
- 14 consideration the appearance, attitude and behavior
- 15 of the witness, the interest of the witness in the
- 16 outcome of the action, the inclination of the
- 17 witness to speak truthfully or not, the probability
- 18 or improbability of a witness's statements and all
- 19 other facts and circumstances in evidence. Thus you
- 20 may give the testimony of any witness just such
- 21 weight in value as you may believe the testimony of
- 22 that witness is entitled to receive.
- 23 Until this case is submitted to you for
- 24 your deliberation, you must not discuss the case
- 25 with anyone or remain within hearing of anyone

- 1 discussing it. After the case has been submitted to
- 2 you for your deliberation, you may discuss the case
- 3 only in the jury room when all the members of the
- 4 jury are present. You are to keep an open mind and
- 5 shall not decide any issue in the case until the
- 6 case is submitted to you for your deliberation under
- 7 the Instructions of the Court.
- 8 If you cannot hear a witness, please
- 9 raise your hand as an indication.
- 10 The Court may, during the trial, take
- 11 notes. You are not to draw any inference from
- 12 that. The Court is required to prepare for
- 13 arguments of counsel and the Court may take
- 14 extensive notes.
- Now, ladies and gentlemen, my bailiff is
- 16 going to distribute pads and pencils and during the
- 17 course of the trial, you may take notes and when you
- 18 go out to the jury room, you may take your own notes
- 19 with you, but if you have got any conflict among
- 20 your notes, the only official record is the record
- 21 that is being kept by my court reporter.
- 22 It is now my duty also to admonish the
- 23 jury that no juror may declare to his fellow jurors
- 24 any fact relating to the case as of his own
- 25 knowledge. If any juror discovers during the trial

- 1 or after the jury has retired that he or she or any
- 2 other juror has personal knowledge of any fact in
- 3 controversy, the juror will report that to the Judge
- 4 out of the presence of the other jurors.
- At this time, the clerk will read aloud
- 6 the Information and state the plea entered by the
- 7 defendant.
- 8 At this time, the Information was read to
- 9 the jury.
- 10 THE COURT: Counsel, will you waive the
- 11 reading of the names of the witnesses on the
- 12 Information? I think they have already been stated,
- 13 haven't they, by counsel?
- MS. EIPPIS: Yes, sir.
- MR. HILLMAN: Yes, sir.
- 16 THE COURT: At this time, Ms. Lippis, you
- 17 may make an opening statement.
- 18 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. Your Honor, may
- 19 we stand at ease for just a moment while I check to
- 20 see who is available outside.
- 21 THE COURT: Well, let's take ten
- 22 minutes. We will take a ten minute break and then
- 23 we will get underway.
- 24 Once more, please heed my admonition. Do
- 25 not discuss the case with anyone else or

- yourselves. (Off the record at 2:26 p.m. and back on 2 the record at 2:37 p.m.) 3 THE COURT: With the jury present, you may make an opening statement at this time, 5 Ms. Lippis. 6 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, your Honor. 7 Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. 8 As the Judge indicated to you, the 9 purpose of an opening statement and before I even 0.0 start, it appears I'm starting to get a cold. 11 going to stay back away from you a little bit. If I 12 cough, excuse me, and if I don't talk loud enough, 13 14 please let me know. As the Court indicated to you, the 15 purpose of an opening statement is kind of to give 16 17 you a road map of what to expect what the case is all about, why we are here, and what kind of factual 18 determinations you need to make in order to return a 19 verdict of guilty on all counts, which the State
- When the clerk read the information to 22
- you, I will first of all advise you that it's a 23

21

piece of paper. It's a charging document to let you 24

will be asking for at the conclusion of the case.

know what charges the State will be seeking to 25

8

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- i convict the defendant of, it is not evidence of
- 2 guilt. The defendant is convicted of two counts of
- 3 burglary and two counts of sexual assault.
- 4 MR. HILLMAN: Excuse me, charge,
- 5 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. Judge, I'm sorry
- 6 It's the cold.
- 7 The defendant is charged with two counts
- 8 of burglary, two counts of sexual assault. When the
- 9 Information was read to you, it indicated to you
- 10 between on or about December 4, 1989, and December
- 11 5, 1989. They are all at the same occurrence and we
- 12 will explain to you why we have two counts of each.
- 13 The evidence and the facts of the case start out
- 14 this way.
- 15 Penny Hawk and Jodi Howard, mother and
- 16 daughter. Penny Hawk, mother, and Jodi, daughter.
- 17 Penny, I believe, is in here mid to late 40s, she
- 18 will let you know her exact age when she testifies.
- 19 Jodi is in her 20s. They share the same apartment.
- 20 Penny Hawk was by profession, at the time
- 21 of this incident a cab driver. I believe that she
- 22 worked the graveyard shift. In the area where they
- 23 lived was a local bar called Players Bar, and that's
- 24 where Penny Hawk first met the defendant Roy
- 25 Moraga. It was approximately two weeks before this

- 1 incident. They had, I believe, a couple drinks
- 2 together in that area of the Players Bar. They even
- 3 went to another bar called Rascals and had a few
- 4 more drinks. That was the last time as Penny Hawk
- 5 will testify that she cared to see Roy Moraga.
- 6 However, she did see him in the area where she
- 7 lived. He was never invited to her house. I
- 8 believe she'll testify that she had no indication
- 9 that he even knew where she lived.
- 10 In the late hours of December 4th, 1989
- or the early morning hours of December 5th, Jodi was
- 12 alone in the apartment. She indicated at one point
- 13 she believed she thought her mother may be home. As
- 14 it turned out, I think the evidence will show her
- 15 mother was not at home. Jodi will testify that she
- 16 heard something in the apartment. She didn't get up
- 17 to check; she didn't really think it was anything
- 18 real important.
- 19 Her mother arrived at home at about 7:30
- 20 in the morning on the morning of December 5th to
- 21 give Jodi a ride to work. There is some confusion
- 22 when the two left to take Jodi to work because there
- 23 were some item Jodi couldn't find. In any event,
- 24 mom takes daughter to work, comes home, goes to bed,
- 25 because she's got to go to work the next day when

- 1 she is working graveyard.
- 2 At approximately noon on the 5th, mom,
- 3 Penny, hears a knock at the door. She has on her
- 4 bath robe. She goes downstairs to see who it is and
- 5 it's the defendant. She has a brief conversation
- 6 with the defendant and you'll hear from her mouth
- 7 what she says to him and what he says to her. She
- 8 then closes the door and she'll testify that she
- 9 locked the door. A little while afterwards, maybe a
- 10 couple of hours, the defendant is in her bedroom and
- 11 he rapes her. She didn't leave the apartment,
- 12 she'll explain to you why.
- 13 At some point, she is able to call her
- 14 daughter at work to say, "Please call the police I
- 15 have just been raped." The defendant raped her
- 16 twice.
- 17 After having had an opportunity to
- 18 reflect on his actions and what I mean by that is
- 19 the evidence will show between the first rape and
- 20 second rape some time had passed. But we have two
- 21 counts of burglary. The defendant is arrested in
- 22 the area you will hear from some other witnesses who
- 23 saw him coming from that area of the apartment
- 24 complex where they lived, what the defendant said,
- 25 and then you will hear from Detective Luke and a

- 1 witness by the name of Jean Behl.
- Some time after the rape, a few weeks had
- 3 passed. Detective Luke will testify that he
- 4 received a telephone call from the a woman
- 5 identified as Jean Behl. Jean Behl will testify
- 6 that the defendant gave her a watch at approximately
- 7 5:30 in the morning on December 5th. She was on her
- 8 way to work. He called and said, "I want to talk to
- 9 you. I have a present for you." They met.
- 10 That watch was reported stolen during the
- investigation of the rape. It was one of the items
- 12 that was found missing. Jodi's watch, a house key
- 13 to the apartment. When the defendant was arrested,
- 14 he had keys on his person, no jewelry and there were
- 16 a couple of items taken, the watch being one of
- 16 them. As the time passed between the time of
- 17 defendant's rape and the time that Detective Luke
- 18 spoke to Jean Behl, conversation went on at the
- 19 apartment complex as to the rape and he expressed
- 20 what had taken place and the subject of this watch
- 21 came up. Jean Behl called Detective Rike and she'll
- 22 testify that Roy Moraga gave her the watch on the
- 23 date we just talked about, December 5th.
- 24 After someone first entered the
- 25 apartment, the rape and the rape, he has possession

- 1 of this watch. That's the first burglary count.
- 2 The State Intends to prove that it was Roy Moraga
- 3 that went into the house or the apartment in the
- 4 early morning hours or very late evening hours of
- 5 December 4th or 5th, kind of took a look around.
- 6 Jodi wasn't who he wanted, it was Penny.
- 7 At that point, the State will prove that
- 8 he took the house keys, that he took the watch, that
- 9 about 5:30 in the morning, he gives the watch to
- 10 Jean Behl. At about noon, he knocks on the door,
- 11 comes back a couple hours later, the door is locked,
- 12 and let's himself in.
- 13 Detective Fox will testify that once the
- 14 victim and her daughter realized the key was taken
- 15 because they couldn't figure out how this person got
- in the apartment, they went and checked the
- 17 defendant's property because they had been booked in
- 18 the Clark County Detention Center. Detective Fox. 3
- 19 believe, will testify that he took a diagram of the
- 20 house key with him to the Clark County Detention
- 21 Center. There were keys found in the defendant's
- 22 possession and one of them matched. Detective Fox
- 23 then took that key back to the apartment to try to
- 24 unlock it and it worked. That key has been
- 25 impounded. You will take a look at that.

- 1 Penny Hawk was transported to University
- 2 Medical Center by officers of the Las Vegas
- 3 Metropolitan Police Department. There she underwent
- 4 a rape examination by Dr. Reisch assisted by a Nurse
- 5 Young. Dr. Reisch will testify, as well as Sabina,
- 6 their testimony is certainly reflected in the
- 7 medical records that they will use to refresh their
- 8 memory should they need it.
- 9 Basically, Dr. Reisch will testify that
- 10 he found a white pooling in the vaginal cavity when
- 11 he did a vaginal exam. He will indicate that that's
- 12 consistent with an ejaculation or semen.
- Nurse Young will indicate the mental or
- 14 emotional condition that Penny was in at the time
- 15 she was examined.
- You will also hear from certainly other
- 17 witnesses, I'm not going to go into detail with all
- 18 of them. You heard their names before. Linda
- 19 Errichetto will testify from the crime lab. She
- 20 tested some of the defendant's clothing. She also
- 21 compared blood samples from the victim, as well as
- 22 the defendant and you will hear her conclusions and
- 23 her explanation for them regarding the semen that
- 24 she tested, among other things in this case.
- 25 It is the State's position that once all

- 1 the testimony has been given to you, that you will
- 2 return a verdict of guilty on both counts of
- 3 burglary and both counts of sexual assault.
- 4 THE COURT: Mr. Hillman, did you wish to
- 5 make or reserve your opening statement?
- 6 MR. HILLMAN: Your Honor, we will reserve
- 7 our opening statement.
- 8 THE COURT: We will exclude witnesses.
- 9 There are none in the courtroom, but if anyone comes
- 10 in Mr. Baldonado will inquire if they are witnesses,
- 11 I will exclude them and give them the usual
- 12 admonition.
- 13 THE BAILIFF: Very good, your Honor.
- 14 THE COURT: State may call their first
- 15 witness.
- 16 MS. LIPPIS: Jodi Howard.
- JODY LEE HOWARD,
- 18 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 19 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 20 said as follows:
- 21 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 22 BY MS. LIPPIS:
- Q. Would you state your full name for the
- 24 record, please, and spell your last name?
- 25 A. Jodi Lee Howard, H-O-W-A-R-D.

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 Q. Jodi, do you know Penny Hawk?
- 2 A. Yes, I do.
- 3 Q. How do you know her?
- 4 A. She's my mother.
- Q. And she is outside waiting to testify; is
- 6 that correct?
- 7 A. Yes, she is.
- Q. I'd like to direct examination your
- 9 attention to December 4th, 1989. Were you and your
- 10 mother sharing the same apartment living together?
- 11 A. Yes, we were.
- 12 Q. What was the address of that apartment?
- 13 A. 1000 Dumont, No. 207.
- 14 Q. Is that located in Las Vegas, Clark
- 15 County, Nevada?
- 16 A. Yes, it is.
- 17 Q. On December 5th, 1989 were you -- was
- 18 your mother to take you to work on that date?
- 19 A. December 5th?
- 20 Q, Yes.
- 21 A. Yeah, that morning she usually takes me
- 22 to work. I went to work every morning about 7:30.
- Q. Did she in fact take you to work on that
- 24 day?
- 25 A. Yes, she did.

- 1 Q. Was she home prior to that time or did
- 2 she come home to take you to work?
- A. She came home to take me to work,
- 4 Q. Did anything unusual happen about the
- 5 time that you were ready to leave for work with your
- 6 mother there to take you?
- 7 A. Uh-huh, yes.
- 8 Q. Would you describe for the ladies and
- 9 gentlemen of the jury what took place?
- 10 A. I woke up that morning and as usual, I go
- 11 to get my panty hose or get ready for work. I'm
- 12 always running late. So I notice I couldn't find my
- 13 watch, and I knew I had left my watch downstairs
- 14 that morning because -- so I wouldn't have to walk
- 15 clear upstairs to get it that particular morning,
- 16 and I couldn't find it, and she is telling me, "Oh,
- 17 come on you just misplaced the watch," and I went to
- 18 my wallet and I knew I had a lot of quarters and
- 19 stuff in my wallet and my wallet was very heavy and
- 20 all the money was missing out of the wallet. So I
- 21 knew I was robbed at this time, but I was in such a
- 22 hurry to get to work, she just went ahead took me to
- 23 work and I left for work.
- 24 Q. When you say work, where do you work?
- 25 A. I worked at Dealers Choice at the time.

- 1 Q. As a?
- A. Bartender.
- 3 Q. So you make tips?
- 4 A. Yes, I do.
- 5 Q. Is that the coins you were referring to?
- 6 A. Coins and \$1 bills and such, yes.
- Q. Did you and your mother both have house
- 8 keys to this apartment?
- 9 A. Yes, we did.
- 10 Q. Did you notice at that time, as you were
- 11 leaving for work looking for your watch and noticing
- 12 other things missing, did you notice anything about
- 13 your house keys?
- 14 A. No, I didn't because she locks the door.
- 15 We have to lock the door from the outside and she's
- 16 the one that locked the door when she took me to
- 17 work because I just left, grabbed my keys. I have a
- 18 key chain with a lot of key chains and stuff. So I
- 19 wouldn't have noticed just my key, no.
- Q. Later, did you ever notice something
- 21 about your keys?
- 22 A. I never noticed until after the police
- 23 officers left the house, when I went to go pick up
- 24 mother from the house, and I went to go lock the
- 25 door, and my key was not on the key ring, and then

- 1 that's how I realized he got in the house.
- Q. On the evening, very late evening of
- 3 November 4th, or early morning hours of December
- 4 5th, 1989, you indicated you were alone in your
- 5 apartment; is that correct? You have indicated you
- 6 were alone alone?
- 7 A. You mean the night of December 4th?
- 8 Q. Yes.
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Were you alone?
- 11 A. Yes, sir.
- 12 Q. Were you keeping late evening hours?
- 13 A. Yes, I fell asleep on the couch, went
- 14 upstairs, turned off the lights off, then I kind of
- 15 heard something, but I thought it was the heater
- 16 kicking in.
- 17 Q. Before we get to that point, from the
- 18 time you woke up downstairs and went upstairs to go
- 19 to bed, did you lock the doors to the apartment, do
- 20 you recall whether you did or not?
- 21 A. I really don't believe I did because, and
- 22 I have to say that it was because my mother was
- 23 supposed to be right back and so I was sleeping on
- 24 the couch and, no, I don't believe I locked the door
- 25 when I went upstairs.

- 1 Q. Now, you indicated that something woke
- 2 you up or you thought?
- 3 A. Something did yeah, yeah, I heard
- 4 something I got up and normally I go straight
- 5 downstairs and check and kept going, "Mom, are you
- 6 there? Mom, are you there," and it got real quiet,
- 7 sat up for awhile, and just went back to bed.
- 8 Q. So you don't know at this point whether
- anyone was in your house at that point; is that
- 10 correct?
- 11 A. I don't know for sure, no, but I do now.
- 12 Q. Oksy, we will talk about that later.
- 13 You indicated then when you did get ready
- 14 for work the following morning, that at least your
- 15 watch and money were missing; is that correct?
- 16 A. Uh-huh, and my panty hose.
- 17 Q. What time did your mom drop you off at
- 18 work?
- 19 A. That morning I was running a little
- 20 late. It must have been a quarter to eight when I
- 21 finally got to work and arrived at work.
- Q. Did you and your mother have some type of
- 23 deal set up where you would call and help wake her
- 24 up since she worked a graveyard?
- A. Yes, we did.

- 1 Q. Describe what that was?
- 2 A. About everyday about 1:30, 2:00, 1 would
- 3 call her from work and say, "Mom, it's time to get
- 4 up."
- 5 Q. On December 5th, did you do that?
- 6 A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Would you describe what happened when you
- 8 called home?
- 9 A. It rang about 40 times and it just kept
- 10 ringing and ringing and I just figured, well, maybe
- 11 she is just sleeping and she can't hear the phone
- 12 ring, but I knew she had enough sleep, so I called
- 13 back again and then she did answer the telephone.
- 14 Q. How much later between the time when the
- 15 phone rang all those times you described to the time
- 16 you called again?
- 17 A. I would say I took care of a couple
- 18 customers; I would say within ten minutes, 15
- 19 minutes prior to that.
- 20 Q. The second time that you called, did she
- 21 answer the phone?
- 22 A. She did, yes, she did.
- Q. What, if anything, unusual happened
- 24 during that conversation?
- 25 A. I kept on saying, "Are you up," and she

- 1 said, "Yes," and she was acting very strangely, but
- 2 I thought maybe she was just dazed from sleeping,
- 3 but I kept on saying, "What's wrong? Are you up,"
- 4 and I kept on asking her, and she kept on saying --
- 5 she was trying to give me hints that somebody was in
- 6 the house.
- Q. Let's not speculate what she was trying
- 8 to do.
- 9 A. Okay.
- 10 Q. Did you notice something unusual from the
- 11 other phone calls?
- 12 A. Yes. Yes, I thought that was strange,
- 13 yes.
- 14 Q. Did the phone call end, did you say
- 15 "Goodbye, get up mom"?
- 16 A. Yeah, and then she called me back prior
- 17 to that about --
- 18 MR. HILLMAN: Your Honor, at this point,
- 19 I would like to object as to the characterization of
- 20 the strange phone call. Those are conclusions and
- 21 we don't really know what was strange about it.
- 22 THE COURT: I will sustain them.
- 23 MS. LIPPIS: I will rephrase the
- 24 question.
- 25 Q. What, if anything, was different about

- t this phone call, when you finally got ahold of your
- 2 mom to wake her up, and other phone calls where you
- 3 would call her around 1:30 to wake her up?
- 4 A. The difference was that normally when I
- 5 call her, it's time to get up and she would go,
- 6 "Okay, thanks for calling, waking me up, I'm on the
- 7 way to the shower." That morning she did not do
- B that. She just kept on --
- 9 Q. What, if anything, did you notice about
- 10 the tone of her voice?
- 11 A. It was -- she just was acting strange.
- 12 There was a difference in her voice, a difference in
- 13 her attitude, the way she was acting, like I kept on
- 14 asking her over and over again, "What is wrong? Are
- 15 you up? Are you up," and she just kept on not
- 16 answering me. And I just wanted her to answer me.
- 17 Q. After this phone call was over, did you
- 18 ever talk to your mom again that day on the 5th?
- 19 A. Yes, I did.
- Q. When was that?
- 21 A. About five or ten minutes later, I was
- 22 taking care of, you know, my bar and I got a phone
- 23 call, and she said, "Jodi, I'm being raped. Call
- 24 the police, "
- 25 Q. Would you describe what the tone of her

- 1 voice was at that time?
- 2 A. The tone of her voice was I took it very
- 3 seriously. The first thing I did was she was
- 4 whispering to try to get somebody not to hear her.
- 5 MR. HILLMAN: Objection.
- 6 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Just tell me what she
- 7 was doing?
- 8 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 9 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) And what you did as a
- 10 result?
- 11 A. She was whispering, "Jodi, call the
- 12 police. I'm being raped," and she hung up the
- 13 telephone. First thing I did was call 911.
- 14 Q. And did you get ahold of the police?
- 15 A. Yes, I did.
- 16 Q. What did you do after that?
- 17 A. I paced the floor, and I cried, and I
- is called my boss and said, "Let me off work early."
- 19 Q. And did you go home?
- 20 A. I went home.
- 21 Q. When you got home, was your mom there?
- 22 A. No,
- Q. Where was she?
- 24 A. At the hospital.
- Q. During the course of the investigation at

- 1 the house while you were there, were police officers
- 2 there?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Did you fill out a police report listing
- 5 the things that had been taken?
- 6 A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And at this time you still don't know
- 8 about the key; is that right?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 Q. The key to your house?
- 11 A. No, I do know about it. John Fox had
- 12 found it on --
- 13 MR. HILLMAN: Objection, hearsay.
- 14 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 15 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Let me see if I can
- 16 clarify my question a little bit,
- 17 At what point did you realize that your
- 18 house key was missing from the key ring?
- 19 A. That was after the fingerprint guy had
- 20 come in to take fingerprints, then I was around
- 21 there for maybe an hour, and they had left, and they
- 22 kept on asking me how he got in the house or
- 23 whatever, and then I went to lock the door, to go to
- 24 the hospital to pick my mother up, and that's when I
- 25 noticed my key was not on my ring.

- 1 MS. LIPPIS: May I approach my the
- 2 witness, your Honor?
- 3 THE COURT: Yes,
- 4 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Jodi, I'm going to show
- 5 you what happens to be a two page police report.
- 6 First showing you what appears to be the first page,
- 7 is that your signature down at the bottom?
- 8 A. Yes, it is.
- 9 Q. Did you review this report prior to
- 10 signing it?
- 11 A. Yes, I did.
- 12 Q. Does it accurately reflect the items that
- 13 you noticed, other than the key obviously, at this
- 14 point that were taken from your home?
- 15 A. The only thing that was not taken is the
- 16 diamond necklace and such. I thought it was
- 17 missing, but it was not.
- 18 Q, You did find that?
- 19 A. Yes, I did.
- 20 Q. So what we have missing is your money?
- 21 A. And the U.S. currency, what's that? The
- 22 miscellaneous coins, yes, and dollars.
- Q. And the lady's watch?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you ever see your watch again?

- 1 A. I saw my watch a couple weeks ago when a
- 2 detective came by for identification.
- 3 Q. So a detective had your watch?
- 4 A. A detective has it. I don't know who has
- 5 it right now, but.
- 6 Q. You don't have it?
- A. I do not have my watch, no.
- 8 Q. A detective however did come and show you
- 9 a watch?
- 10 A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. Was that your watch?
- 12 A. That was my watch.
- 13 Q, Did you give permission for anyone to
- 14 take -- enter your home and take your watch?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 Q. Do you know a gentleman by the name of
- 17 Roy Moraga?
- 18 A. No, I have never met Roy Moraga. I have
- 19 seen him one time.
- 20 Q. Where did you see him?
- 21 A. I barely remember this incident, but it
- 22 was -- he was trying to come up to my mother's truck
- 23 and I said, "Get away from my mother," and this was
- 24 one time when I was outside the truck trying to talk
- 25 to my mother. That's the only time I ever seen

- 1 him. I don't remember him by looking at him.
- 2 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. Nothing further.
- 3 THE COURT: Cross examination.
- 4 MR. HILLMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
- 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 6 BY MR. HILLMAN:
- 7 Q. Ms. Howard, do you recall the last time
- 8 that you saw your watch?
- 9 A. That night right before I went to bed.
- 10 Q. And you remember specifically leaving it
- 11 down there?
- 12 A. I remember exactly where I put it and the
- 13 position on the end table or coffee table.
- 14 Q. How long have you been living with your
- 15 mother?
- 16 A. Since October of 1989.
- 17 Q. Do you still live with her?
- 18 A. She moved out yesterday.
- 19 Q. You stated also that you used to call and
- 20 wake her up; is that correct?
- 21 A. Yes. Every day.
- Q. That's so she could get ready for work?
- 23 A. Oh-huh.
- Q. Did you ever have a hard time waking her
- 25 up?

- 1 A. No, she was real good about answering the
- 2 phone on the first or second ring.
- Q. And you state that you did not lock the
- 4 door on the night of December 4th; is that correct?
- 5 A. I don't believe I did, no.
- 6 MR. HILLMAN: I have no further
- 7 questions.
- 8 THE COURT: Redirect?
- 9 MS. LIPPIS: No redirect.
- 10 THE COURT: You may step down,
- 11 Ms. Howard.
- 12 Ms. Howard, do not discuss your testimony
- 13 with any other witnesses.
- 14 MS. HOWARD: Okay.
- 15 THE COURT: Your next witness.
- 16 MS. LIPPIS: Penny Hawk.
- 17 PENNY HAWK,
- 18 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 19 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 20 said as follows:
- 21 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 22 BY MS. LIPPIS:
- 23 Q. Would you state your full name for the
- 24 record, please, and spell your last name?
- 25 A. Penny Hawk, H-A-W-K.

- 1 Q. Penny, do you have a daughter named Jodi
- 2 Howard?
- 3 A. Yes, I do.
- 4 Q. Is she the young woman that just left the
- 5 courtroom?
- A. Yes, she is.
- 7 Q. Penny, I would like to direct your
- 8 attention to December 4th and December 5th, 1989.
- 9 Were you and Jodi living together?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. At the apartment at 1000 Dumont,
- 12 Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. And what was your apartment number?
- 15 A. 227.
- 16 Q. Penny, do you mind if I ask how old you
- 17 are?
- 18 A. Forty-six.
- 19 Q. Do you know a man by the name of Roy
- 20 Moraga?
- SI A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Do you see Mr. Moraga present in court
- 23 today?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 Q. Would you please point to him and

- 1 describe an article of clothing that he is currently
- 2 wearing?
- A. Sitting over there, black shirt,
- 4 sunglasses.
- 5 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. May the record
- 6 reflect the identification of the defendant?
- 7 THE COURT: Yes.
- 8 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, your Honor.
- 9 Q. Penny, would you describe for the ladies
- 10 and gentlemen of the jury how you first became
- 11 acquainted with Roy Moraga?
- 12 A. I was sitting at Players Lounge in my
- 13 pickup and he walked over and asked me the time and
- 14 that's how we first met.
- 15 Q. Is Players Lounge close to your
- 16 spartment?
- 17 A. Yes, right next door.
- 18 Q. And were you employed on December -- on
- 19 or about December 4th and 5th, 1989?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. How were you employed, what did you do?
- 22 A. I drive for Yellow Cab.
- Q. What shift did you work? At that time?
- 24 A. 4:00 to 4:00.
- Q. 4:00 in the afternoon until 4:00 in the

- 1 morning?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. Did you have to go to work on December
- 4 5th at 4:00 in the afternoon?
- 5 A. No, I couldn't get any sleep that day.
- 6 We had jackhammers putting in our prime cable T.V.
- 7 and I couldn't sleep that day so I called in off
- 8 work.
- Q. Before we get to that, I want to go back
- 10 to the first time when you first met Mr. Moraga,
- 11 okay.
- 12 You indicated that you were in your truck
- 13 at the Players Lounge; is that correct?
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. Prior to the incident that we're going to
- 16 talk about that happened on December 5th, from
- 17 December 5th back, how much time passed?
- 18 A. Approximately three weeks.
- 19 Q. Would you describe for the jury what, if
- 20 anything, you and Mr. Moraga did that first night
- 21 that you met?
- 22 A. We were sitting in my pickup and talking
- 23 and I had a couple drinks and basically we were just
- 24 talking.
- 25 Q. Did you stay at the Players Lounge or did

- 1 you go anywhere?
- A. Later, we went to another bar called
- 3 Rascals around the corner.
- Q. So you are staying all in the same area;
- 5 is that correct?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Did you drive to Rescals with Mr. Moraga
- 8 or how?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. How did you get there?
- 11 A. Yes, I drove.
- 12 Q. When you left Rascals, was it alone or
- 13 with Mr. Moraga?
- 14 A. With him.
- Q. And where did you go from Rascals?
- 16 A. I went back home.
- 17 Q. Where did Mr. Moraga go?
- 18 A. I don't know.
- 19 Q. You said you left with him, though?
- 20 A. No, I didn't leave with him from
- 21 Rascals.
- 22 Q. I'm sorry, I misunderstood.
- 23 Did you leave Rascals alone?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall about how many hours

- 1 totally you spent from the first time you met Mr.
- 2 Moraga until the time you left Rascals?
- A. Five hours maybe.
- 4 Q. After you left Mr. Moraga at Rascals and
- 5 went home, did you have any intention of seeing him
- 6 socially again?
- 7 A. No.
- 8 Q. Can you explain to the jury how you came
- 9 to make that decision?
- 10 A. He said some things to me that I didn't
- 11 appreciate him saying and making movements on me
- 12 that I didn't like.
- 13 Q. Can you tell the jury what he said to
- 14 you?
- 15 A. He said he wanted me to be his mama.
- 16 Q. From that last time that you left
- 17 Mr. Moraga at Rescals until the date we are going to
- 18 talk about December 5th, did you ever see him
- 19 again?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. At your request?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. Would you describe to the jury how it
- 24 came about that you saw him?
- 25 A. I have seen him on the street by my

- 1 apartment when I was coming home at night. I have
- 2 seen him when I went into Players to see if my
- 3 daughter was there. Each time he approached me
- 4 wanting to talk to me and I told him to get away
- 5 from me.
- 6 Q. Did you ever invite Mr. Moraga to your
- 7 apartment?
- 8 A. No.
- Q. To your knowledge, did he know where you
- 10 lived?
- 11 A. No.
- 12 Q. Did you ever tell him where you lived?
- 13 A. No.
- Q. On December 5th, 1989, did you come home
- 16 to take your daughter Jodi to work?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Do you know about what time you got
- 18 home?
- 19 A. Approximately 7:30.
- 20 Q. Would that be in the morning?
- 21 A. Yes, a.m.
- 22 Q. Was Jodi up?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Would you describe for the ladies and
- 25 gentlemen of the jury what took place as you were

- 1 getting ready to take Jodi to work?
- 2 A. Well, she was trying to find her watch
- 3 and she knew she had left it on the table downstairs
- 4 and we were in a hurry and she started missing other
- 5 things like money out of her wallet, and I told
- 6 her -- I said, well, you know, I'll search for these
- 7 things, but we have got to take you to work, you
- 8 know. So we were in kind of a rush to get her to
- 9 work.
- 10 Q. Did you take her to work?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. When you left your apartment to take her
- 13 to work, did you lock the door?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. Did you use your keys?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. What time did you get back to your
- 18 apartment after you took Jodi to work?
- 19 A. Approximately 8:00, 8:15.
- 20 Q. And that would be in the morning as
- 21 well?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. What did you do once you got back to your
- 24 apartment?
- 25 A. I went straight to bed because I had to

- get up and go to work at 2:00.
- Q. Is your apartment a one bedroom or two
- 3 bedroom?
- 4 A. It's two bedroom.
- 5 Q. Is it double level?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Are both of the bedrooms located
- 8 upstairs?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. What else is upstairs?
- 11 A. Two restrooms, just two bedrooms, and two
- 12 restrooms.
- 13 Q. After you went to sleep, did something
- 14 awaken you?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. What was that?
- 17 A. Approximately about 12:30, there was a
- 18 knock on the door or maybe even the doorbell rang.
- 19 I think the doorbell rang, and I went downstairs and
- 20 I opened the door a little bit, and he was standing
- 21 there.
- Q. Who was standing there?
- A. Roy Moraga.
- 24 Q. And that's the gentleman you just
- 25 identified in court?

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. And had he ever been over to your house
- 3 or apartment before?
- 4 A, No.
- 5 Q. What did you say to him and what did he
- 6 say to you?
- 7 A. I asked him -- I asked how did you find
- 8 out where I lived and I told him that he had woke me
- 9 up, to leave me alone. When I asked him how he knew
- 10 where I lived, he said, "I've always known where you
- 11 lived."
- 12 Q. What did you do once this conversation
- 13 ended?
- 14 A. I shut the door and bolted it and went
- 15 back to bed.
- 16 Q. And that was about noon?
- 17 A. Approximately 12:30.
- 18 Q. When you sleep, do you sleep in pajamas
- 19 or in the nude or how do you sleep?
- 20 A. I sleep in the nude. But I had my
- 21 housecoat on.
- 22 Q. So when you answered the door, you had a
- 23 housecoat on?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you ever see Mr. Moraga again that

- 1 day?
- 2 A. Yes.
- Q. When is the next time you saw Mr.
- 4 Moraga?
- A. A quarter til 2:00.
- 6 Q. And where was that?
- 7 A. He -- in my bedroom.
- 8 Q. Did you invite him in there?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 Q. At that time, did you know how he got
- 11 in?
- 12 A. No.
- 13 Q. Would you describe for the ladies and
- 14 gentlemen of the jury what happened?
- 15 A. I woke up because my -- the stairs were
- 16 creaking and I thought it might be my daughter, but
- 17 I woke up and I saw a person's arm alip in like to
- 18 my daughter's bedroom and so I sat up in bed and I
- 19 hollared, "Who is it," and no one answered and I
- 20 said, "Jodi," and no one answered. Then I got out
- 21 of bed and I went to the door, my bedroom door and
- 22 he just appeared there, just suddenly.
- Q. When you say he, who do you mean?
- 24 A. Roy Moraga. He just appeared suddenly in
- 25 my bedroom hallway or -- and I started screaming,

- 1 "How did you get into my apartment," and I ran to
- 2 the bathroom window I had left open that night and I
- 3 screamed, "Someone call the police."
- 4 Q. What happened after that?
- 6 A. He grabbed me, he grabbed my mouth. He
- 6 was behind me and he grabbed my mouth and drug me
- 7 over to the bed and threw me on the bed.
- 8 Q. What did he do once you were on the bad?
- 9 A. I started kicking him and I was fighting
- 10 him and he said, he said, "Please don't do that,"
- 11 and I thought, you know, I thought for a split
- 12 second he wasn't going to hurt me. So I got up off
- 13 the bed and I ran to the doorway and he pushed me
- 14 down the stairs and we have a brick wall at the end
- 15 of about five or six stairs and I fell into the
- 16 brick wall. He came down, he grabbed me again.
- 17 This time he had his arm around my neck. He twisted
- 18 my other arm and he drug me back up the stairs and
- 19 then he threw me down on the bed and I was like
- 20 hyperventilating. I couldn't breathe and --
- Q. What did he do, if anything, once he had
- 22 you on the bed?
- 23 A. He unripped his pants and started raping
- 24 me.
- Q. I know that this is difficult, but I need

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- you to let the ladies and gentlemen of the jury
- 2 understand what you mean by rape, what did he do to
- 3 you?
- 4 A. He inserted his penis into my vagina.
- 5 Q. Did you went him to do this to you?
- 6 A. No.
- 7 Q. Do you remember, if you can, what he was
- 8 wearing that day?
- 9 A. Blue jeans and a white shirt.
- 10 Q. Did he ever take all of his clothes off.
- 11 if you remember?
- 12 A. At one time, he did take his shirt off.
- 13 I think it was a sweat shirt of some sort. He did
- 14 take that off, but he never took his jeans off.
- Q. Do you remember anything at all about any
- 16 other clothing he may have had on?
- 17 A. A leg brace, that's all I can remember --
- 18 well, he didn't have the leg brace on them, no.
- 19 Q. Had he taken it off?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. At some point?
- 22 A. I think he left it downstairs.
- 23 Q. Do you know whether ar not he
- 24 ejacuulated?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. He did?
- 2 A. Yes.
- Q. Did there come a point when he ceased
- 4 having sex with you and removed his body from your
- 5 body?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. What happened after that?
- 8 A. I started telling him I needed a drink of
- 9 water. I wanted to get away from him, I just wanted
- 10 to get away from him. I went downstairs to get a
- 11 drink of water. I was just -- I didn't know what to
- 12 do at that point. He could have killed me, I didn't
- 13 know.
- 14 Q. Were you alone?
- 15 A. He followed me downstairs. He was there
- 16 the whole time. I got a drink of water. I sat in
- 17 the living room for awhile. He sat there talking to
- 18 me.
- 19 Q. Do you recall what he said to you?
- 20 A. No.
- Q. What he was talking about?
- 22 A. I didn't care. I don't remember.
- Q. That's all right.
- 24 A. He kept telling me he wanted me to take a
- 25 shower. So finally I went back up stairs. I

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT PEPORTER

- 1 thought maybe if I took a shower, he would leave and
- 2 so I jumped in the shower, I got back out and then I
- 3 like had a towel around me at the time. He was
- 4 standing in my bedroom and then he threw me down on
- 5 the bed again and raped me again.
- 6 Q. Now, when you say that he raped you
- 7 again, are we talking about the same type of --
- 8 A. Yes. He inserted his penis into my
- 9 vagina.
- 10 Q. Thank you.
- Did you want him to do it this time?
- 12 A. No.
- 13 Q. Did you tell him that?
- 14 A. Yes. I kept saying don't do this.
- 15 Q. And what was his response?
- 16 A. I don't know.
- 17 Q. Do you know whether or not he ejacuulated
- 18 this time?
- 19 A. I think he did, but I don't know.
- Q. Once this sexual act was completed, what
- 21 did he do?
- 22 A. He went into the restroom and started
- 23 washing himself off with a towel in there. That's
- 24 when I went back downstairs and I grabbed the phone
- 25 and I called my daughter and I told her, I said,

- 1 "Call the police. I have just been raped," and I
- 2 hung up because I knew I only had a short period of
- 3 time to talk to her because I knew where he was and
- 4 I knew that he would be coming back down those
- 5 stairs any minute.
- 6 Q. Did he in fact come back down those
- 7 stairs?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. At what point from the time that you were
- 10 talking to your daughter, what point did he come
- 11 back downstairs?
- 12 A. I heard him coming down. He was about
- 13 halfway down the stairs when I hung up the phone.
- 14 Q. Did he ask you any questions regarding
- 15 you being on the phone?
- 16 A. Yes. He said, "I hope you didn't call
- 17 the narcs, or the police," or something.
- 18 Q. Did he stay around your apartment for any
- 19 length of time after this or did he leave right
- 20 away?
- 21 A. He left right away, approximately three
- 22 or four minutes later.
- Q. Did he have an occasion you indicated
- 24 that he was upstairs. Bo you know whether or not he
- 25 showered?

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 A. No, I think he was just washing himself
- 2 off.
- 3 MS. LIPPIS: May T approach the witness,
- 4 your Honor?
- 5 THE COURT: Yes.
- 6 Q. (BY MS, LIPPIS) Ms. Hawk, I'm going to
- 7 show you what's been marked for identification as
- 8 State's proposed Exhibit 1, 2 and 3, which are all
- 9 photographs. As to State's proposed Exhibit 1,
- 10 could you tell the jury what that is?
- 11 A. That's my bed.
- 12 Q. Is that where the sexual acts took place
- 13 that you just described?
- 14 A, Yes.
- 15 Q. As to State's proposed Exhibit No. 2, can
- 16 you tell me what this is?
- 17 A. That's our restroom.
- 18 Q. Is it the restroom upstairs?
- 19 A. Downstairs.
- 20 0. Did the defendant have an occasion to go
- 21 into this restroom downstairs?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. At what point?
- 24 A. When he came down, after I got off the
- 25 phone, I went in to the kitchen to get another glass

- of water and he went in there and I heard him
- 2 spraying his hair. He was combing his hair and
- 3 spraying it. I heard him doing that.
- 4 Q. You didn't see it, but you heard?
- A. I heard him spraying his hair.
- 6 Q. State's proposed Exhibit No. 3, is this
- 7 once again a close-up of some items in your
- 8 downstairs bathroom?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Thank you.
- 11 After the defendant finished whatever be
- 12 was doing in the bathroom, did he stick around very
- 13 long or did he leave?
- 14 A. No, he left almost immediately after
- 16 that.
- 16 Q. Once he left, what did you do?
- 17 A. My girlfriend called while he was there
- 18 and I answered the phone and she was asking me
- 19 questions because my daughter called her. I think I
- 20 was talking to my girlfriend.
- 21 Q. Did the police eventually arrive?
- 22 A. Yes. She stayed on the phone with me
- 23 because she was asking me questions and I was
- 24 talking to her and she stayed there until the police
- 25 got there. She stayed on the phone.

PATSY R. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- Q. Did several police officers respond?
- 2 A. Yes.
- Q. Did one of those police officers take you
- 4 to an area where Mr. Moraga was?
- 5 A, Yes,
- 6 Q. With some other police officers?
- 7 A. Yes.
- B Q. And did you identify him as having done
- 9 this to you for those officers?
- 10 A. Yes, I did.
- 11 Q. Were you then transported to the
- 12 hospital?
- 13 A. Yes,
- 14 Q. Once at the hospital, would you describe
- 15 for the ladies and gentlemen what took place at the
- 16 hospital?
- 17 A. What took place at the hospital?
- 18 Q. Yes.
- 19 A. Really?
- 20 Q. Please.
- 21 A. I was taken into an examining room. They
- 22 examined every part of my body. They gave me a
- 23 pelvic examination,
- Q. Did your daughter eventually meet you at
- 25 the hospital?

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 A. Yes.
- ? Q. To take you home?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 MS. LIPPIS: I have nothing further.
- 5 THE COURT: Cross examination.
- 6 MR. HILLMAN: Thank you.
- 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 8 BY MR. HILLMAN.
- 9 Q. Ms. Hawk, you stated the first time you
- 10 met Mr. Moraga was at Players; is that correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And he introduced himself as being Roy
- 13 Moraga at that time?
- 14 A, No.
- 15 Q. You stated that he walked up to and he
- 16 asked you what time it was; is that correct?
- 17 A. Yes, sir.
- 18 Q. And you were sitting in the pickup truck
- 19 at that time?
- 20 A. Yes, I was.
- Q. And then you invited him to sit in your
- 22 truck with you?
- 23 A. Yes. He complained his leg was hurting
- 24 and he --
- Q. Okay. And you said you had a few

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 drinks. Did you have a few drinks inside the
- 2 truck?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Did you have drinks with you or did he
- 5 bring drinks in with him?
- A. He had a couple drinks.
- 7 Q. Do you remember what they were?
- 8 A. No. Do I remember what he drank or what
- 9 J drank?
- 10 Q. Do you remember either of those, do you
- 11 remember what you drank?
- 12 A. I remember I drank rum and Coke, I don't
- 13 know what he drank.
- 14 Q. Where did those drinks come from?
- 15 A. He went in and got them inside Players.
- 16 Q. How long were you in the parking lot
- 17 there at Players?
- 18 A. Approximately four hours.
- 19 Q. Do you remember what you were talking
- 20 about?
- 21 A. Not really.
- Q. Just general talk back and forth?
- 23 A. Right, just general talk.
- Q. Did you -- what made you decide to go
- 25 over to Rascals?

- A. It was getting cold out.
- Q. So then you went to Rascals so you could
- 3 go inside the establishment?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Did you and Mr. Moraga have a sexual
- 6 encounter inside the pickup truck that evening?
- 7 A. No.
- 8 Q. And this was approximately three weeks
- 9 before December 5th?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Did you see Mr. Moraga between -- strike
- 12 that, please.
- 13 A, Could I bring up something?
- 14 MS. LIPPIS: Penny, you just have to
- 15 respond to the questions.
- 16 Q. (BY MR. HILLMAN) You stated that on
- 17 December 5th, when Mr. Moraga left, that you were on
- 18 the phone, is that correct, to the best of your
- 19 recollection?
- 20 A. Yes, I was on the phone with my
- 21 girlfriend.
- Q. Do you remember which girlfriend it was?
- 23 A. Yes. Her name is Loretta Fowler.
- 24 Q. Did you ever see Mr. Moraga socially
- 26 again between the incident at Players and December

- 1 5th?
- 2 A, No.
- 3 Q. Did you ever speak to him?
- A. Just to tell him to leave me alone.
- 5 MR. HILLMAN: I have no further
- 6 questions, your Honor.
- 7 THE COURT: Redirect?
- 8 MS. LIPPIS: No.
- 9 THE COURT: You may step down, Ms. Hawk.
- 10 Do not discuss your testimony with any other
- 11 witnesses, Ms. Hawk.
- 12 THE WITNESS: Okay.
- 13 THE COURT: Your next witness.
- 14 MS. LIPPIS: William Gomez.
- 15 WILLIAM GOMEZ,
- 16 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 17 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 18 said as follows:
- 19 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 20 BY MS. LIPPIS:
- 21 Q. Would you state your name, please, for
- 22 the record and spell your last name?
- 23 A. William Gomez, G-O-M-R-Z.
- Q. Mr. Gomez, I'd like to direct your
- 25 attention to December 5th, 1989. Do you recall

- 1 where you were working at that time?
- 2 A. It was picking up the grounds because I'm
- 3 a grounds keeper for the complex there.
- 4 Q. Would that be the complex located at 1000
- 5 Dumont?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. On that date and time, did you have an
- B occasion late in the afternoon or later in the
- 9 afternoon to be interviewed by police officers?
- 10 A. Yes, I did.
- 11 Q. And what was that regarding? Why were
- 12 you interviewed?
- 13 A. Because there was an incident, a woman
- 14 had been raped in one of the apartments there.
- 15 Q. And did you in fact give a handwritten
- 16 statement to the police officers?
- 17 A. Yes, I did.
- 18 Q. Would you tell the jury why you gave a
- 19 statement to the police officers?
- 20 A. Well, I was going about my own business
- 21 picking up the grounds and I happen to hear somebody
- 22 yell out, "Help, please somebody help," and I tried
- 23 to pinpoint from what direction it was coming from,
- 24 but it was so short and quick, I never really got a
- 25 chance to figure out where it was coming from.

- 1 Q. All right. These few words that you did
- 2 hear, bowever, did they come from a man or a woman?
- A. It was a woman's voice.
- 4 Ms. GIPPTS: Thank you. I have nothing
- 5 further.
- 6 THE COURT; Cross examination.
- 7 Ms. Lippis: Excuse me, Judge, I do have
- 8 one more.
- 9 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Do you recall
- 10 approximately what time you heard these screams?
- 11 A. 2:00, some time after 2:00.
- 12 Q. That would be two in the afternoon?
- 13 A. Yeah.
- 14 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. Nothing
- 15 further.
- 16 THE COURT: Cross examination.
- 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 18 BY MR. HILLMAN:
- 19 Q. Mr. Gomez, how do you know what time it
- 20 was?
- 21 A. I wear a watch all the time and I
- 22 constantly look at my watch.
- 23 Q. And you were working, I'm sorry, you were
- 24 working at the apartment complex that day?
- 25 A. Yeah.

- 1 Q. And doing what?
- A. Picking up the grounds.
- 3 MR. HILLMAN: I have no further
- 4 questions, your Honor.
- 5 THE COURT: Anything further?
- 6 MS. CIPPIS: Not by the State.
- 7 THE COURT: You may step down,
- 8 Mr. Gomez.
- 9 Your next witnesses.
- MS. GIPPIS: Your Honor, with the Court's
- 11 permission, I have a nurse from the detention
- 12 center, may I call her out of order?
- 13 THE COURT: Yes. Is that any problem,
- 14 Mr. Hillman?
- MR. HILLMAN: That's fine.
- 16 HELEN V. PRESCOTT,
- 17 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 18 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 19 said as follows:
- 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 21 BY MS, LIPPIS:
- 22 Q. Would you state your full name for the
- 23 record, please, and spell your last name?
- A. Helen V. Prescott, P-R-R-S-C-O-T-T.
- Q. Ms. Prescott, how are you employed?

- 1 A. I'm a registered nurse at the Clark
- 2 County Detention Center.
- Q. Are you licensed by the State of Nevada,
- 4 State Board of Nursing as a registered nurse?
- 5 A. Yes, I am.
- 6 Q. Are parts of your responsibilities the
- 7 withdrawal of whole blood from human beings?
- 8 A, Yes,
- 9 Q. When a person is booked on a charge of
- 10 rape, is it standard procedure to withdraw blood
- 11 from that arrestee?
- 12 A. If the officer requests, yes.
- 13 Q. Do you have any independent recollection
- 14 of withdrawing blood from a person identified to you
- 15 as Roy Moraga?
- 16 A. I do.
- 17 Q. Do you recall what Mr. Moraga looks
- 18 | !ike?
- 19 A. I do.
- Q. Do you see him present in court today?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. Would you point to him, please, and
- 23 describe an article of clothing that he is wearing?
- 24 A. Sitting over there and he has a black
- 25 shirt on.

- 1 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you.
- 2 May the record reflect identification of
- 3 the defendant?
- 4 THE COURT: Yes.
- 5 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Did an officer of the
- 6 Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department request
- 7 that you draw blood from Mr. Moraga?
- A. Yes, he did.
- 9 Q. Was that Officer Novack?
- 10 A. Yes, it was.
- 11 Q. Did you in fact draw blood then from
- 12 Mr. Moraga?
- 13 A. Yes, J did.
- 14 Q. Is that a regular part of your duties and
- 15 are you licensed to do so?
- 16 A. Yes, I am I.V. certified in the State of
- 17 Nevada.
- 18 Q. Thank you.
- 19 Once the blood was withdrawn from Mr.
- 20 Moraga, what did you do with it?
- 21 A. I gave it to the officer.
- 22 Q. That would be Officer Novack?
- 23 A. Officer Novack.
- Q. Was Officer Novack present when you
- 25 withdrew the blood?

- 1 A. Yes, he was.
- Q. From the time you withdrew the blood or
- 3 at the time, did you keep it in your sole care,
- 4 custody, and control until you personally delivered
- 5 it to Officer Novack?
- 6 A. Yes, I did.
- 7 Q. Was it delivered to Officer Novack
- 8 directly upon you have withdrawing it and daring it
- 9 and sealing it?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you.
- 12 Nothing further.
- 13 THE COURT: Cross examination.
- 14 MR. HILLMAN: No questions.
- 15 THE COURT: You may step down,
- 16 Ms. Prescott.
- 17 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
- 18 THE COURT: Your next witness.
- 19 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you, your Honor.
- 20 Michael Harper.
- 21 MICHAEL CHARLES HARPER,
- 22 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 23 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 24 said as follows:
- 25 . . .

DIRECT EXAMINATION

2 BY MS. GIPPIS:

1

- Q. Would you state your full name, please,
- 4 for the record and spell your last name?
- 5 A. My name is Michael Charles Harper,
- 6 H-A-R-P-E-R.
- Q. Thank you, Mr. Harper.
- g Mr. Harper, I'd like to direct your
- 9 attention to December 5th, 1989. Could you tell the
- 10 jury where you were employed, sir?
- 11 A. I was employed at Court Yard Gardens at
- 12 1000 Dumont Boulevard, Las Vegas.
- 13 Q. On that date and time, did you have an
- 14 occasion to give a handwritten statement to a
- 15 representative of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police
- 16 Department?
- 17 A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
- 18 Q. Would you tell the jury the reason why
- 19 you were asked to give that statement?
- 20 A. I witnessed an individual who was removed
- 21 from the property a few days before, who I thought
- 22 was incarcerated, come onto the property fully
- 23 dressed.
- 24 Subsequently, I was working with somebody
- 25 from the cable T.V. company repairing broken water

58

PATSV K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- pipes that they had broke while working.
- Q. Can I slow you down for a minute?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. I just want to see if we can direct this
- 5 a little bit, you witnessed a person come on the
- 6 property; is that correct?
- 7 A. That I knew he was removed because he
- 8 was.
- 9 Q. Well, he was removed from the property?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. All right. Is the person present in
- 12 court today?
- 13 A. Yes, ma'am, he is.
- 14 Q. Would you please point to him and
- 15 describe an article of clothing that he is wearing?
- 16 A. Black shirt. Dark glasses.
- 17 MS. LIPPIS: May the record reflect
- 18 identification of the defendant?
- 19 THE COURT: Yes.
- 20 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Do you recall
- 21 approximately what time you saw this person you just
- 22 identified come onto the property on Dumont?
- 23 A. I believe it was some time after
- 24 lunchtime. I cannot be precise. So much time has
- 25 gone by.

- Q. Once he came onto the property, did you
- 2 have an occasion to see him again later on?
- A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
- 4 Q. You can sit up, that's okay. The mike
- 5 will pick up your voice you are going to break your
- 6 back.
- 7 A. Okay.
- 8 Q. Would you describe for the jury what
- 9 condition the defendant was in the next time you saw
- 10 him? Was he dressed, undressed?
- 11 A. He was partially undressed with a white
- 12 leg brace in his arm, no shirt on, I could see
- 13 tattoos on his stomach and on his arms and he
- 14 described to me, in so many words, a sexual contact
- 15 with somebody. I thought it was just -- I didn't
- 16 know what he said had really happened.
- 17 Q. In your written statement for the police
- 18 officers, did you indicate what you recalled him
- 19 saying?
- 20 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Would you tell the jury what be said?
- 22 A. I was walking past the staircase and this
- 23 individual was coming down from the second floor and
- 24 as I went past, he was pretty much behind me on the
- 25 ground level and he made the comment that he had

- 1 just had sex with a woman and that it wasn't the
- 2 best piece of ass that he ever had, but he had
- 3 knocked her around a little bit to get it, and he
- 4 came twice and his dick was still hard and he was
- 5 rubbing his crotch area.
- 6 Q. Those were his words?
- 7 A. Those were his words. Like I say, a lot
- 8 of time transpired, but in context and what was
- 9 said, I have no doubt to my testimony.
- 10 Q. Were those words, "not the beat piece of
- 11 ass I ever had"?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And, "his dick was still hard"?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. Those were his words?
- 16 What did he do after he said these things
- 17 to you?
- 18 A. He went his way and I went my way. There
- 19 was no other comments. I rushed forward quicker and
- 20 went into the direction of the office to tell the
- 21 personnel there that this individual was on the
- 22 property and that he had made some gross sexual
- 23 comments about a sexual contact with a woman.
- Q. And, evidently, the defendant went
- 25 another way; is that correct?

- 1 A. Pardon.
- Q. The defendant left the area to your
- 3 knowledge?
- 4 A. Yes. He went to the right and I went to
- 5 the left.
- 6 Q. Do you recall about approximately how
- 7 much longer it was until you were contacted by the
- 8 police or you saw the police in the area on the
- 9 property?
- 10 A. It was probably within minutes because I
- 11 went up to the office and told the office personnel
- 12 and next thing I knew, why the police are here and I
- 13 don't know and I went right out to the street and
- 14 talked to a policeman in the car, "Hey, this
- 15 individual you removed him a few days before. He is
- 16 back on the property. I don't think he belongs here
- 17 and he came downstairs undressed and was talking
- 18 about gross sexual activity with a woman."
- 19 Q. Had the police indicated to you that they
- 20 had arrived on the property to investigate?
- 21 A. No; no. If I can jump and tell you
- 22 exactly what was said by the police officer.
- Q. Well, the police officers will be here to
- 24 testify. So we will get that from him.
- 25 A. Okay.

- 1 Q. Did you give the police officer a
- 2 description of the man who was on the property?
- 3 A. Yes, I did.
- 4 MS. LIPPIS: Thank you. I have nothing
- 5 further.
- 6 THE COURT: Cross examination.
- 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 8 BY MR. HILLMAN:
- 9 Q. Mr. Harper, this was December the 5th; is
- 10 that correct?
- 11 A. Yes, sir.
- 12 Q. Do you remember if it was warm out or
- 13 cold out that day?
- 14 A. It was warm.
- 15 Q. Were you wearing a jacket?
- 16 A. I can't remember that. I probably
- 17 wasn't. I was working, I did hard physical labor.
- 18 So even if it was cool weather to some people, it
- 19 wasn't to me.
- 20 Q, Was Mr. Moraga wearing a jacket?
- 21 A. I believe he had one. I can't remember
- 22 exact pieces of clothing that people wore.
- 23 Q. Have you talked to other people, people
- 24 in the apartment complex about this case at all?
- 25 A. I don't think so because shortly

- 1 afterwards, I had left.
- Q. Do you remember talking to Jean Bahl
- 3 about this case?
- 4 A. I did have a conversation with her but it
- 5 wasn't in detail. I don't know her personally.
- Q. Do you remember about when that was in
- 7 relationship to this incident?
- 8 A. No, I don't. I had problems at work with
- 9 my employers at the time and I was in preparation to
- 10 leave.
- 11 Q. Did you talk to Jean Behl before or after
- 12 you left in your employment?
- 13 A. Just before. I had already terminated
- 14 employment, and I was concerned, and I didn't know
- 15 where T was going to be going or what I was going to
- 16 do because I was wrongfully treated on my employment
- 17 and I terminated my employment there.
- 18 Q. And you talked to Jean Behl about this
- 19 incident and missing watch; is that correct?
- 20 A. No; no, because I don't know anything
- 21 about anything except for my contact with the person
- 22 I know of as Sonny.
- Q. When did you leave your work, what date,
- 24 do you recall?
- 25 A. I can't give you an exact date.

- 1 Q. Was it in December or in January?
- A. It was in January.
- 3 MR. HILLMAN: Thank you. I have no
- 4 further questions.
- 5 MS. LIPPIS: I have nothing further.
- 6 THE COURT: You may step down, Mr.
- 7 Harper.
- B THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- 9 THE COURT: Your next witness.
- 10 MS. LIPPIS: Robert Novack.
- 11 ROBERT EARL NOVACK,
- 12 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
- 13 whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and
- 14 said as follows:
- 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 16 BY MR. MS. LIPPIS:
- 17 Q. Officer, would you state your full name
- 18 and spell your last name for the record, please?
- 19 A. My name is Robert Earl Novack, last name
- 20 N-0-V-A-C-K.
- 21 Q. Are you employed with the Las Vegas
- 22 Metropolitan Police Department?
- 23 A. Yes, I am.
- Q. How long have you been so employed?
- 25 A. For ten years.

PATSY K. SMITH. OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- 1 Q. Officer, I would like to direct your
- 2 attention to December 5th, 1989. Did you have an
- 3 occasion to be dispatched to the area of 1000
- 4 Dumont, specifically apartment 2077
- 5 A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And what was the purpose of you being
- 7 dispatched there?
- A. It was in reference to a sexual assault
- 9 call.
- 10 Q. Would you describe for the jury what your
- 11 role was? We understand that there were several
- 12 officers in fact on the scene already, but what your
- 13 role was in this investigation?
- 14 . A. I was dispatched to that area 1000 Dumont
- in reference to the sexual assault call. My job at
- 16 that time was to make contact with the people in the
- 17 area and find out exactly what was going on.
- 18 I was, when I pulled up in front of the
- 19 apartment complex, I was approached by a subject
- 20 there who told me he was the gardner for the grounds
- 21 at the Dumont complex there. He stated that he had
- 22 heard some screaming and that a subject had walked
- 23 out and gave me the subject's description.
- 24 Q. Did you take statements from more than
- 25 one person with regard to things that they may have

- seen or heard just prior to the dispatch?
- 2 A. I took a statement from the -- would you
- 3 repeat the question, please?
- 4 Q. Sure. Did you ever take more than one
- 5 statement from witnesses in the area?
- 6 A. At that time I didn't take any
- 7 statements.
- 8 Q. At some point did you in fact take
- 9 statements?
- 10 A. Yes I did.
- 11 Q. From more than one person?
- 12 A. I believe it was from the gardener from
- 13 who I got the statement from.
- 14 Q. Did you take statements from Mr. Gomez
- 15 and Mr. Harper, both employees of the apartment
- 16 complex? Do you recall? Do you have any
- 17 independent recollection?
- 18 A. No, I don't. I believe it was the next
- 19 day that the statement was obtained from the
- 20 gardener.
- 21 MS. LIPPIS: May I approach the witness?
- 22 THE COURT: Yes.
- 23 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) Officer, I'm showing you
- 24 what appears to be handwritten statements from
- 25 Michael Harper and William Gomez. Is that your

PATSY K. SMITH, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

- signature at the bottom?
- 2 A. Yes it is.
- Q. And you are correct, the statements were
- 4 taken the following day on the 6th; is that correct?
- δ A, Yes.
- 6 Q. Was that due to the follow-up
- 7 investigation that you were doing?
- B A. Yes.
- 9 Q. With regard to the investigation of a
- 10 sexual assault; is that correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Did you have any communication or did you
- 13 interview the victim at all, Penny Hawk?
- 14 A. No. I didn't.
- Q. Did you have -- I understand that
- 16 Officers Mayo and Gillins got on the scene at some
- 17 points or at least close by in the area did you meet
- 18 with those two officers involved?
- 19 A. Yes, I did.
- 20 Q. For what purpose?
- 21 A. After I had, after I was approached by
- 22 the gardener and given the description of the
- 23 suspect who was in the area, I was then dispatched
- 24 to the Players Lounge which was right around the
- 25 corner from that address and the information that

- 1 the subject might be in that area. I went over to
- 2 the Players Lounge and went inside and looked around
- 3 and as I was looking for a subject fitting the
- 4 description I had, I then heard that there was a
- 5 suspect in custody; not in custody, but a suspect
- 6 stopped at 920 -- I think it was 920 Sierra Vista by
- 7 a plainclothes unit.
- 8 Q. Would that have been Mayo and Gillins?
- 9 A, Yes, it was.
- 10 Q. Is 920 Sierra Vista relatively close to
- 11 the Dumont address?
- 12 A. Yes, it is.
- 13 Q. What type of distance are you talking
- 14 about?
- A. Half mile.
- 16 Q. Within a half mile?
- 17 A. Within a half mile.
- 18 Q. The gardener who gave you the
- 19 description, do you recall what description you were
- 20 given?
- 21 A. I believe it was a description of a
- 22 Hispanic looking male, one of the things that I
- 23 keyed on, because not too many people are out
- 24 running around that the subject had a leg brace and
- 25 I believe it was a gray jacket and blue jeans.

- 1 Q. That description that you were given, did
- 2 you in turn call that into dispatch?
- 3 A. That description was not given by me to
- 4 dispatch that I recall.
- 5 Q. Another officer?
- 6 A. There was several units in the area on
- 7 the same call.
- 8 Q. Once you received that information, now
- 9 we are at the Players Lounge again, what did you
- 10 do?
- 11 A. I then got in my vehicle and went over to
- 12 the 920 Sierra Vista address.
- Q. Where Officers Mayo and Gillins had a
- 14 subject stopped; is that correct?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Do you see that subject present in court
- 17 today?
- 18 A. Yes I do.
- 19 Q. Would you point to him and describe an
- 20 article of clothing that he is wearing?
- 21 A. He is wearing a black shirt and dark
- 22 sunglasses.
- 23 MS. LIPPIS: May the record reflect
- 24 identification of the defendant, your Honor?
- 25 THE COURT: Yes.

- 1 Q. (BY MS. LIPPIS) The description that you
- 2 had received from the gardener, did that match the
- 3 defendant's description the one who was stopped at
- 4 the area with Officers Mayo and Gillins?
- 5 A. Yes, it did.
- 6 Q. Did he have the leg brace with him?
- 7 A. Yes, he did.
- 8 Q. Was the victim brought to the scene to
- 9 make an on scene identification with another
- 10 officer, I believe Officer Devitte?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And to your recollection, was she able to
- 13 identify this person?
- 14 A. I had gotten the confirmation that abe
- 15 positively identified the suspect.
- 16 Q. Once that identification was made, what
- 17 did you do?
- 18 A. I then placed him under arrest for sexual
- 19 assault.
- 20 Q. Did you then take him to the Clark County
- 21 Detention Center where he was booked?
- 22 A. Yes, 7 did.
- 23 Q. Did you bring certain items with you
- 24 today as a result of the subpoena that I had issued
- 25 to you?

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