1 say I'm going to ask, because I anticipate that sare of
2 you will raise your hands. And I don't want then shooting up in the air right away. I wanted to tell you beforehand
${ }^{5} 1$ that, obviously, we've all got your questionnaires. He've
5 read throxgh your questionnaires. I know you have
6 expressed sare things in there about difficulty serving.
I will tell you that I realize this is an inconvenience.
Trust me. I very much realize that. As an attomey I
went through the jury selection process, not only
selecting a jury but seated just like you all.
Hent down to jury services a few times
through the day, went up to panels and so forth. I know
3 it takes a lot of time out of your lives to cove come down
here, whether it's one day or four or five days. Like this case. Well, let me say five or six days, since 6 there's a possibility it spills over into next week.

That being said, I can tell you, however, that the average trial anymore lasts about six days. So this is right at, if not maybe a littler less than average. And that's irportant, because if I excuse you today and say all right, Mr. Madison, you raise this reason for me -- and $I^{\prime} m$ not trying to pick on you, Mr. Madison. You raised a reason to me, and I think it's a decent reason. And I'm going to excuse you from jury service. It's not that I'm giving the blessing to go

## hame. You've go to go back to jury services. Jury

services decides whether to send you out on another parel.

They can send you out onn another panel today. Ask you to come back tomorros. Hhatever they want to do. he have constnuction defect cases that take six months.
Medical malpractice cases that take a month or more. Try a lot of those as well. As well as cases that take a day or two. So you take the chance if you leave here that you're going to get sent out to another panel. And that judge may not like your reasoning for not being able to serve, like I do. So. it's not always that ycu look at a case and think it's going to be five for six days that it's that had.

And I tell you all of this, I'm not telling you not to answer the question, whether it's going to be a burden. I just tell you so you'll have all the infomation as to how we process jurors here so that when you answer the question you'll have a little better idea.

Obviously you all are intelligent folks.
22 You realize how irportant these proceedings are. They're
very serious proceedings. And we can't do these type
things without having folks willing to come in and serve as a juror.

.1 here. Yes, Hs. hrench.
2 PROSPECTIVE JTROR: 046 - I'm a single 3 mother.
$=_{4}$
THE COURT: Thank you. Second row on the end. Is that Ms. Carvellit?
6 PPOSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. I have a surgery schediled Harch 14th.
THE COURT: Thank you. Anjtocty else in that row?

PROSPECTIVE JROR: 052 -- I'm scheduled to be in Ios Angeles Thurscay and New York all of next week.
$13 \quad$ THE CORRT: Business or pleasure? PROSPECTIVE JIVOR: Business. THE COKRT: Thank you. Anybody else on that row? Yes, sir.

PROSPDCIIVE JUOOR: I have a Elight that 18 was schediled for la tolay. I also have one tentatively schectuled for vancouver for business for a cormercial 20 developer. I'm the only person in ry positicn, so if I 21 don't make those flights it desn't get done. $22 \quad$ TRE CONRT: when are you supposed to leave 23 to Vanounver?

PROSPDCTVE MROR: Tentatively Vednesday 25 roming. I don't have a finm date on that, pending the

## outcame of this.

2 THE COURT: Thank you. Anybody else in 3 that row? Yes.
$1 \quad$ PRCSPDCTIVE $\operatorname{FFPCR:~} 056$-I'm a single 5 parent. I have no family here. So being here rakes it 6 very difficult to find saneone to watch my son.

THE COARI: How old is your son?
PROSPECTIVE JNRCR: Eight.
THE COAR: Thank you. Back row, yes. RROSEETTIVE JUROR: $072-\mathrm{I}$ I have no
transportation. My husband dropeed me off today because he's off. I can only cone tonday, Tuesday, hedressay.

THE COURT: Thank you. Anybody else on that row? How about over here? No. Thark you, very much.

THE COURT: Sorry. Yes, sir?
PROSPacTIE JUROR: 076 -- I'ma single
parent. Hy son just moved out here recently. I have no farily here. I have no daycare during the day.

THE COOKT: How old is he?
PROSPCDTIVE JTROR: Six.
TFE COURT; Okay, Tell you what se're going to do. Let's take a recess bere. I'll talk to the attomeys about some of the issues that have been brought up. You all go ahead and get up and stretch, use the

1 restroom, get something to drink, if you wish. Then we'll
get into questions by the attomeys.
I need to tell you samething every tire we
take a recess.
JJRY ALMONITION
During the recess, ladies and gentlemen,
you are admonished not to converse among yourselves or
with anyone else, including, without limitation; the
lawyers, parties and witnesses, on any isubject connected
with this trial, or any other case referred to churing it,
or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary
on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, or
13 any such other case by any redium of information
including, without linitation, newspapers, television, intemet or radio.

You are further admonished not to fom or
express any cpinion on any subject connected with this
trial until the case is finally subnitted to you.
(Brief recess taken.)
THE COART: We're on the record, outside the presence of the jury.

I had a question. Mayte you can help out
on this. When I got to the point where I was telling them
about the principles of law involved in the trial, it's
not a guilt or innocence, presumed innocent, and so forth.

```
I think the only principle I really necded to discuss with
them was the State's burden.
If there is anythixg else that the defense
thinks I need to have brought }\Psi\mathrm{ in that adnonition, let
me know.
Howor.
MR. SCHIECK: I don't think so, your
THE COURT: All right. , Let's look real
``` quick at everybocty that raised some issues we can consider right now.

First was Mr. Hadison - first guy, badge
number 102. Said he's a small business, onner. Ons a
photography business. I mean, generally there is a lot of
slippery slopes involved in letting folks go for a
finarcial reason, which really isn't a good reason to get
off. Even though I have syppathy for them. We'd have to
let a lot of people go. I don't generaily io that. But
if you all stipulate to release him, I'll do that.
HR. Ofnis: Your Honos, | we didn't think
there were that many of then with problers. We don't have
an objection to just pass than.
THE COURT: The ones that raised the
issues?


46
a problem. We don't har coblem with doing it. I
just -- I guess I'm too oonservative. But if the next panel has the sare sort of list I see us losing jurors -a lot of jurors. I don't want to nun out. I would like to get a jury in place. I have no problem agreeing to
stipulate to this stack.
MR. CWENS: We are notigoing to nun out.
THE COURT: Well, I meann, I agree with Mr.
Orens. I don't think we are going to riun out. We may
prolong things a bit, but that's okay. . And sometimes
magbe we leam fron the first parel as to htere we are
going with things. But, I'll go ahead and excuse the
sixteen folks, which is going to be Mr, Madison 102, Mr.
Sacknary, 003, Ms. Jabranch 019, Mr. Petit 021,
Ms. Squices 025, Ks. Fosehill 027, Mr. Morales 029,
Ns. Pinon 031, Wr. Hctom 033, Ns. French 046, Carvelli
048, Carr 052, Grimstaff 054, Johnson 056, Nakanishi 062,
Sunga 072, and Sprosty 076.
That's actually seventeen. I'ra sorry.

If you all wish me to get more people up
here to fill in those spots now, before my guestioning
with them before you all stant.
MR. OFIENS: Yes.
HS. WECKRLY: That's easier.
 his omm computer business, the search engine guy, he's all of a sudden remenbering that mayte he sat scmething about this case.

THE COURT: 牂're excusing him. Mevada versus James chappell. The record will reflect the presence of Hr . Chappell with his attomeys, the State's attomeys, in the preserce of our prospective jurors.

All right, ladies.and gentlemen, based upon a combination of things, the jury questionnaires as rell as sore of the anshers today, I'll thank and excuse a mimber of yous. Let me get through all the names and you all can get up and report back domn to jury services.

I'll think and excuse Mr. Hadison, backe mmber 102, Mr. Sackmary 003, Ms. labranch-019, Mr. Petit 021, Ms. Squires 025, Mr. Rosehill 027, Mr. Horales 029,
    everytody to move dom, please.

To ry new folks, welcome. Thank you, very nuch. Hy name is Douglas Hemdon. I'm the presiding juxye here in Department 3, of the Eighth Julicial - District Court. You all have been summoned here to take part in a criminal proceedings as prospective jurors. It's the State of Nevada versus James Chappell.

I know you came in and filled out the questionnaire. Ke're going to get into questions in a minute. I'll have questions for you and the attomeys may have questions as we get further in the proceedings.

Let me tell you a colple of things. Seated in front of re is Sharon. Sharon is my court reporter. So everything that is said, including what you say is reported. So it's irportant that you speak up enough that we can hear. Don't nod your head or shake your head.

Please don't use wh-huh or huh-uh. It's hard to type that down correctly. Wiake sure you speak "yes" or "no."

If I don't ask you by nane you badge runber, if I don't call on you by saying Mr. Strith, badye sunier 100, please, identify yourself by name and badge numer so we know who it is that's speaking.

Additionally, seated to my left is carol. Carol is my court clerk. She's going to swear an oath to you all in a misute, to make sure you're under aath when you answer questions. She keeps track of court exhibits, court minutes, everything that's going on in court.
seated to her left is my law clerk, Steve.
Steve, who is present to help advise te with a lot of legal issues that crre up during the course of the proceedings.

You have already met Leslie. Leslie is my bailiff. What you're going to find out is everybody else in the courtrocm, attomeys, noost of the court persomnel works under certain ethical obligations not to converse with the jurors, other then the jury questicning process.

Ieslie deesn't have that obligation. So to the extent you're outside and need to get infomation to sanebody, you can always talk to Leslie.
what I'm going to do now is ask the

1 attomeys to tell you quickly a little about the case.
They're going to introdice therselves, hho they represent.
They'll speak to you about the witnesse's, prospective witmesses that may be calleci to testify, here, so listen closely as they do all that. Because some of the questions will be designed to see if yoil krow any of the people, be it the attomeys, Mr. Chappell, any of the witnesses. Or whether you've heard anything about the case.

Mr. Owens, if you hould please, again.
IR. owns: Thank you, your Howor.
cood moming. Again, scme of you it's going to be like de-ja-vee, so have some patience with us. Eor the rest of you, ruy name is Chris opens. This is pan Heckerly. We're from the district attomey's office. he're prosecutors prosecuting this case!

This case involves a number of charges against James Chappell, for which he has already been convicted in 1996, fron a jury trial ofit that date. Those inclute burglary, robbery with use of aldeadly weapon, first degree rurder with use of a deadly weapon.

The purpose of this jury that we're
selecting now is to detemine prnishment for the charge of
first degree airder fram that conviction. So the
Defendant already stands convicted of that charge.
available to this jury to select for that charge incluxd;
sthe death penalty, life without the possibility of parole,
4 life with the possibility of parole after 40 years has
5 been served, and a term of 100 years with parole after 40 6 years.

Debra Panos. It occurred back in Axgust 31, 1995 at the
Ballerina Mobile Hane Park. It's a little east of
downtown, maybe about 3 miles east of this area, 839 East Lamb.
It will also include saie testinony about some areas in the dountom, here, the jail, and Parole and Probation. And the business at the time G.E. Capital, where sure of the witnesses horked.

Luanna àires, Lisa Duranir Tanya Hobson,
LaDonna Jackson, Claire Moouirre, Mike Pollard, Kinberly
Simpson, Sherry Snith, and 0ebra Tumer; Laura Barfield,
Jerry Urist, Dina Freeman, Michelle Moncha, Carol Minnson,
Noura Penfield, and Paul Widier. Fron the Clark County
Coronet's office -- a retired coroner now -- a Dr. Green.
And then police department officers, Daniel Derscorff,
Darren Heiner, officer Art Lee, Paul Osûch, Nike Perkins,
Janes Hecarroll, Allen willians, and Cal winchells.
From Parole and Probation, Larry Arabe

\(=^{1}\) can tell from the questionaire the questioning is
2 somenhat personal at times. It's not intended to
3 unnecessarily pry into your lives, but nenetheless, there
₹ 4 are issues that the attoneys nied to leam about as they
go about the process of selecting a jury in this case.
So I have to tell you strenuously, please, make sure that you give as full, corplete, and honest
answers to any of the questions that are put forth to you.
If you try and hide or withhold samething, that fact alone can tend to contominate your verdict if you're uiltinately chosen as a juror in this case.

So if your instinct tells you, you know what, I wonder if they really need to know about this or 14 not, tell us about it, please. Every fact has sare 15 bearing on your personal and professional life samehow 16 relates to your ability to hear this case is important for 17 the attomeys to know. So make sure you tell us about 18 it. 20 the seventeen of you real gick If yes went to answer a 21 question, raise your hand and I'll mork through everybody.

Have any of you been convicted of a felony? No. Thank you.
myjody who is not a U.S. citizens? W. 25 Thank you.


5
Wis. Cohen.
re know.
\(\square\)
THE COURT: Anytody over here I missed?
PROSPLCTIVE JROR: Hs: Jackson, 080, my
nephes, roblery.
'IHE COORT: Was that héce?
    PROSPECTVE JTROR: In ícalifomia.
    THE COURT: Thank you. : Anybody else over
there. Yes, badge numier -
            PROSPDCTIVE JROR: 88,' myself, felony
1997.
    THE COURT: All right. \(i\) what was \(i t ?\)
    PRCOPECTIVE JUPOR: Stólen property -
buying stolen property. It was reduced to a
misdeneanor.
            THE COIRT: where was that?
            prospective Jubor: here in las vegas.
                            59
Yes.
    THE COURR: Thank you, Anyboxy else?
    PROSPECTIVE JUROR: \(86!\) - ny sister in
Califomia, shoplifting, receiving stolen goods, and drug
paraphemalia.
    THE COMK: Anybody else?
    PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Parking tickets and
stuff don't ocunt?
    THE COURT: Not unless you got a whole lot
of them. Then you probably don't want to tell me
anyway.
                    THE COURI: Thank you. Is there anybody
here of the seventeen of you all that just care in who
srould tend to give more weight or less weight or credence
to the testimony of a police officer because they were a
police officers? I see no hands.
                                    Does everytody belleve they will be able
to follow the instructions on the law that I glve you that
pertain to this case, rather then \(-0 r_{i}\) I should say, if
those instructions differ fron antat your personal belief
is, as to what the law ought to be?
    Essentially I'll give you leyal
- is instnctions on the case. A little at the beginning, a
Id lot at the end before the attomeys make their closing
arguments. Finat I need to know now is you are going to


Thank you.
Counsel approach the bench real quick, please. (Discussion held at the bench.) THE CONET: At this time I'm going to thank and excuse, Ms. Bymd 086, Mr. kells 094, Mr. Engelbrecht 095. I thank you all for coning doun and answering the questionaire and coming up here today.
Qlease report back to the Jury Ccminssioner's before you leave today, okay.

Ladies and gentlenen, he're going to move on now with questions from the attorneys. We'll get into this a little bit before we take our lunch break.

The uost efficient and affective way for the attomeys to to this is to go one by one with people. The State's attomeys ask questions and the defense attomeys ask some questions, and we'll move onto the next juror.

It may be between each attorney, Mr. Owens may have question for the first juror, Ws. Weckerly may have questions for the second juror. The same thing with MI. Schieck and Mr, Patrick as they move back and forth with you all.

What you'll find, especiaily you folks in the audiance right now, to the extent scmebody gets challenged and excused for cause and somebcoty else has to
move up, as you listen to the questions over and over
you'll be a lot quicker to answer things because you'll
able to understand what it is the attomeys are really
interested in trying to cqestion you about. So kind of
pay attention as we're noving on, if you would, please.
All right. Mr. Oners, NS. heckerly.
MR. OnTrs: If I could reqpest, it night
be helpful to us to get a role call. I don't know if we maintained -- I'm not sure if we kow tho is in which seats at this point.

THE COURT: Seat mumber one is Mr, Ferez 001, Mr. Brady 004, Ms. Kaleikini-Johrson O07, Mr. Taylor 009, Mr, Hibbard 010, Ns. Bailey 015, Ms. Mills 016, Mr. Henck 020. My far right, Mr. Snith 022, Ms. Heyrick 023, Ms. Cardillo 026, Ms. Ramirez 034, Ms. Thens 035, Ms. Nahr 036, Mr. Martino 038, Bundren 039, Ms. Smith 045, Morin 050, Garcia 051, salak 055. Correct?

PROSPECTIVE JJPOR: Yes.
THE COURT: Do you want ine to keep golng?
VR. CriENS: That's plenty for now.
TRE COVRT; All right. Mr. Onens.
M. OWNS: Court's indulgence a mament.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. OiNN: Mr. Perez, how are you doing? PROSPECTIVE JTRCR: Fine.

NR. Curns: You had answered a nurber of questions - you can have a seat. You don't have to stand up. It's uncrufortable enough giving ịs questions like this.

You nere asked a number of questiọss about the death penalty. Have you had an opportunity to think about that since you filled out the questionaire? Do you understand what I mean?

PPOSPCCTIVE JJROR: I speak Spanish,
I. D. CuENS: DD you have a problen with the
language?
PROSPCCTIVE JTROR: Yes.
MR. OXPNS: You have a thard time
understanding English?
PROSPECTIVE TRROR: Yes.
MR. OHERS: So it would be hard for you to
understand what the witnesses are saying as they come up
to the stand?
PROSEECTIVE \(\mathcal{J R O R : ~ Y e s . ~ I t ' s ~ h a r d . ~}\)
MR. GinNS: Approach briefly.
THE COURT: sure.
(Discussion held at the' bench.)
THE COURT: hhy don't we go ahead and nove
to Mr. Brady. I'll contact the court interpreter's office
for Mr. Perez. Thank you, Mr. Pere2. Stay for right now,

\section*{okay.}

Juxge.
PROSPCTTVE JTROR: I can interpret,
TRE COURT: I appreciate that, but by rule
I reed to have a.certified court interpreter from the
interpreter's office.
M. WECHERLY: May I proceed.

THE COURT; You may.
MS. WECTERLY: I guess it's not quite
morning anymore. Last meek then you filled out your
questionnaire, you kere asked several questions about the death penalty. Do you recall that?

PRCSEDCTIVE JTROR: SURE:
W. HECKERLY: One of the guestions that
was asked, sort of alluded to, or asked you would you
automatically impose the death penalty if screone were
onnvict of first degree murdet. Do youjrecall a question of that nature?

PFOSPECTVE JUROR: SURe:
IS. KECKERLY: As you khow from Mr. Onens
this morning and probably you got that froon the
questionnaire as well, we're sitting here and the
cefendant is convicted of first degree nurder with use of
a deadly neapon. You understand that?
PFOSPECTIVE JTROR: COriect.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & HS. WCKERLY: Judge Hermon explained & PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Un -- \\
\hline & that at the end of the case you'll be provided with the & NS. MECKERLY: You are, put on the spot. \\
\hline & law in the State of Nevada as to when jurors can consider & 3 PROSPCCTIVE JUPOR: I gress, I definitely \\
\hline & the death penalty, because it's not an autonatic thing in. & A lien toward the death penalty in any type of murder case, \\
\hline & every case of first degree murder in the State of Nevada. & 5 or samething like that. But it depends on the juxde's \\
\hline & There are certain requirenents that have to be met before & 6 instructions. I could take that into diccount. \\
\hline & the jury can even consider the death penalty. & 7 MS. MECKERLY: Thank youk, \\
\hline B & kould you be able to follow those instuctions & 8 THE courr: Thank you. . Pass for cause? \\
\hline & provided by Judge Yemdon and hoid the State to those & 9 MR. OwENS: Yes. Sorry, your Honor. \\
\hline & legai requirements before you hould consider the death & 10 The COORT: Mr. Patrick. \\
\hline & penalty as a potential punishnent? & 11 MR. PaTRICK: Mr, Brady, you indicated in \\
\hline 12 & PROSFECTIVE JTRRR: I guess the question & 12 your questionnaire that you have a history of domestic \\
\hline & back -- is it going to be one of the options no matter & 13 violence in your family. \\
\hline & what, or is that what this is going to be detemining to & 14 PRCSPECTIVE JTROR: Correct. \\
\hline & see if that's even on the table? & 15 ITR. PATRICK: If you cone to find out \\
\hline 16 & WS. WECKERLY: Exactly. & 16 scrething about this case invoives danestic violence, \\
\hline 17 & Pragesctive sfror: If it's not on the & 17 kould that color your opinion of the case? \\
\hline & table. & 18 Prospective JuRor: Posșibly. \\
\hline & MS. MECYERLY: The Judge will tell you & 19 HR. PATRICK: Fow do you feel about \\
\hline & these are the requirenents that must be met tefore a jury & 20 danestic violence. \\
\hline & can cansidar imposition of the death penaity. And you & 21 Praseective Juror: Itis unacceptable. \\
\hline & wouldn't have any trouble following those instructions? & 22 Mr. PhTRICK: It was stionn that Mr. \\
\hline & Prospective Jupor: If he says it wasn't & 23 chappell had a history of domestic violence would that \\
\hline & an option, then it's not an option. & 24 change your cpinion about what penalty !he should be given? \\
\hline 25 & MS. WECNERLY: Another part of that & 25 MR. OnWs: cbjection, !your honor. \\
\hline & 69 & 71 \\
\hline & process is you'll be given information, coviously, about & 1 THE COURT: Mell, I'll'sustain the \\
\hline & the crime itself, but also infomation about the Defendant & 2 cbjection. Ask specifically if he's going to do a certain \\
\hline & and his background, that sort of thing. And the law is & 3 thing based upon a certain piece of evidence. I'll allow \\
\hline & that you are to consider all of that infomation in making & 4 you to explore the issue of danestic violence, \\
\hline & your decision with your fellow jurors. And I assume you & 5 doviously. \\
\hline & would have no trowle following that law as well, & 6 MR. PATRICK: hao in your fanily had the \\
\hline & considering all the infomation before you make a & 7 history of damestic violence? \\
\hline & decision? & 8 PROCPECTIVE JUROR; W! father and \\
\hline 9 & Procpective Jrir: I have to say & 9 mother. \\
\hline & personally I don't feel that anybody's background is & 10 He. PATRICK: flo was the abuser? \\
\hline & justification for a crime that they comuit. & 11 PrOSPECTIVE JTPOR: Wy lather. \\
\hline & US. MEXXERLY: Hell, and we're not & 12 M. Pafrick: So how do you feel about -- \\
\hline & necessarily talking about, in this situation, & 13 again, how do you feel about danestic y̦iolence? \\
\hline & justification for a crine. Because he's convicted of & 14 Prospective JJROR: Unacceptable. I don't \\
\hline & first degree rurder, and so the what you're to consider it & 15 krow why my rother didn't put him in jail. \\
\hline & for in this case is mhat would be an approptiate & 16 MR. EATRICK: Now, 基, Heckerly talked to \\
\hline & punishment. And the law doesn't tell you that weight you & i7 you about if the death wasn't an option you'd consider \\
\hline & must give certain factors. You must hear that infomation & 18 other foms of penalty? \\
\hline & and consider it before you make a sentencing decision & 19 Prospective Jror: If it wasn't an \\
\hline & collectively in a grap. Hould you be able to co that? & 20 option, yes. \\
\hline 21 & FPOSPCOTIVE JUPOR: Sure. & 21 MR. PATRICK: It's going to be an option. \\
\hline & H. Weckrrly: Do you have any other & 22 The juxge is not going to tell you you cannot impose the \\
\hline & concerns about your ability to following the judge's & 23 death penalty. \\
\hline & instruction and make a decision about punishment that is agoropriate in this case? & Prospective Jror: Okay. Knowing that he 25 is convicted of nurder, that kould be the route that I \\
\hline & appropriate in this case? 70 & 25 is convicted of numet, that hould be the route that I 72 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{STATE OF NEVADA vs. JAMES CHAPPELL Page: 3950} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\approx 1\) would choose to go, unequivocally.
2 MR. PATRICK: If you leamed things about
3 Mr. Chappell's past, childrood, would any of that matter
- 4 to you?

\section*{PROSPEDTIVE TJPOR: Not at all.}

WR. PATRICK: 快'd ask to strike for
cause,
\(\theta\) and Ar. Brady as well. The death penalty is a sentenciry option, a sentencing possibility as you enter this heating. You have to discover certain facts, which you'll find in the legal instnuction is what you fird the facts to be will be what detemines whether you can consider that as a possible pumistment in your deliberation, okay. The instuctions layout how you go through that process. Right nor it's a possibility. It's certainly not sonething that you abolutely have to give, You don't have to give the most lenient sentence either. You have to detemine what the facts are and if certain facts are met, then you can consider the death penalty as a possible punishment in your deliberation.

So are you saying, Mr. Brady, you are autanatically going to impose the death peralty if it's a possibility for you when you go back there, without knowing anything? Or are you going to consider everything and work with the
instnuctions and evidence, then decide what the
appropriate sentence is?
PROSFACTIVE JROR: Well, I atan, I would
have to say the very limited things I krow about the case
that he was convicted of first degree murder and abose, yeah.
THE COURI: Without any regard to what
other evidence comes out?

drugs, whatever else was involved, wouldi't be a
mitigating factor for re.
The COURT: Okay, I will take that issue
under advisement right now.
Approach the berch, counsel.
(Discussion held at the bench,)
THE CORRP: Any other questions for
Mr. Brady?
MR. PATRICK: WO.
IHE COURT: Mr. Owers or Hs. Weckerly as to Ms. Johrson.

MR. ONENS: HOW are you?
PROSPECTVE JUOR: COOX.
IR. OFFNS: How are you feeling about being here today?

PROSPETIVE JUROR: Truthfully, I wish I
nasn't. Bat I'm here. I'm suqposed to be here.
HR. OFENS: Are you nervous?
PROSPECTIVE JIROR: A little bit.
MR. OFNS: Just the ointext of being
here, being on the spot?
PROSPECTIVE JRNR: Thạ́t's it.
MR. Ofiev: Scomething about the nature of
the charge, murder, or the punishment that makes you feel
unconfortable?
PFCGSPCTIVE JUROR: NO:
MR. OWEHS: When we are asking the
question about an eye for an eye, you said you didn't
necessarily believe in that principle. It said, I don't
feel I have the right to decide that. , shat did you mean by that?

PROGPICTIVE JUROR: Baśically, I don't
think that I personally, myself, have a right to decide
that. I can't say your did that to me, 'I'Il do it back to
you. In my onn life. I loow in this situation it's daperdent upon circurstances.

MR. OMEN: You don't have a problern of applying shatever standard you feel is appropriate here?

PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: No!
MR. OWFS: He are looking for people outside of the situation, obviously, to be as fair and

75
impartial as they can be. Fife talked afout the four
options. Do you have any questions about the four options that are available?

PROSPETIVE JUPCR: WO:
M, CNDS: Obviously, "if there was only
one option on the table we wouldn't need a jury, right?
PROSPCCTIVE BMOR: Right.
MR, Chisis: We're looking for people that
can say that they're willing to keep an open mind and wait
until they have heard the evidence to make a decision.
Are you okay with that principle?
PROSPECTIVE JLPOR: Yes -
NR. Grens: So you don't feel you would
jurp the gun and say do this or do that without having
heard anything about this?
PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: No.
IR. CWENS: Do you think it's important to keep an open mind?
qFOSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes,
WR. GWENS: HOW do you feel about the idea of deliberation, discussing these issues and keeping an
open aind through that discussion?
PFOSPCTIIE JRROR: As long as everyone
isvolved is willing to listen, and not jup to conclusions
and not - be willing to listen to everytody else, it's

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & & 81-84 \\
\hline i enforcanent whatsoever or the justice system? & 1 Mr. Taylor. & \\
\hline 2 PROSPRCTIVE JTRAR: No. & PROSPCCTIVE JURAR: Yes! & \\
\hline 3 Mr. SCHIECK: You do honever have an & 3 HR, GXENS: You had indicated that you & \\
\hline * 4 cpinion that smetines the justice systen can be a little & 4 knew sare people that had same problem; was drogs, drug & \\
\hline 5 to lenient. Did you have samething in mind when you wrote & 5 situations? & \\
\hline 6 that answer? & 6 PFOSPECTIVE JTPOR: A brother-in-law. & \\
\hline 1 Prosprciive JIROR: No. & 7 MR, GriNS: One came ouit good and one not & \\
\hline \% MR. SCHIECK: Nothing that caused you to & a too good. I think you said one died or sarething. & \\
\hline 9 have that opinion? & 9 Praspecilve sfok: i can't remenber & \\
\hline 10 PROSPPCTTVE JTROR: i \%. & 10 now. & \\
\hline 11 MR. SCHIECK; Is that still an opinion & 11 IR. OfeNS: You can't trenember? & \\
\hline 12 that you have that our syster is too lenient? & 12 PRCSPECTIVE JTROR: No.' & \\
\hline 13 Prospective ulRor: No. I guess there are & 13 Mr. OreNS: Substance abuse, you said one & \\
\hline 14 same cases where there's been so much wrong done, it just & 14 died and the other recovered. & \\
\hline 15 doesn't fit what they were. But it's also outside looking & 15 PROSFECTIVE JUPOR: It 'has my ex-wife. & \\
\hline 16 in and listening to what the news puts out. I'm not & 惂. Curws: Was it becanse of substance & \\
\hline 17 getting everything. We're getting what they want us to & 17 abuse -- the death? & \\
\hline 18 have. & 18 PKCSPECTIVE JRRA: Yes, it was. & \\
\hline 19 Mr. SCHIECK: Any cases where you can & 19 Mr. Crieis: So you are ;kind of close to & \\
\hline 20 think of where perhaps the judge imposed a sentence and & 20 these situations? & \\
\hline \({ }_{21}\) you thought to yourself that guy got off or lady got off & 21 PROSPECTIVE \(\begin{aligned} & \text { aROR: Yes. }\end{aligned}\) & \\
\hline 22 too easy? & 22 IR. Owans: Anything about those that & \\
\hline 23 Prospective JROR: Mo, because I don't & 23 mould make it difficult for you to sit in this particular & \\
\hline 24 like to listen to the news because it's depressing. & 24 case? & \\
\hline MR. SCHIECK: We've had a lot of cases in & 25 PROSPECTIVE JIROR: N\%. 83 & \\
\hline 1 the news involving politicians, sometimes it seers like & 1 Mr. OWWS: You meren'tit so close that you & \\
\hline 2 they got a slap on the wrist, and sametines they got a lot & 2 got prejudiced about dugs to get in the way of being & \\
\hline 3 of tine in prison. Any of those cases that caught your & 3 fair? & \\
\hline 4 attention and you thought it was too lenient? & PROSPCTIVE JROR: Weli, I have prejudice & \\
\hline 5 Mr. Offles: Objection. Unless he's & 5 against drugs. & \\
\hline 6 talking about specific cases. & 6 ER. GuENS: By prejudice, shat I mean is & \\
\hline 1 TEE COURT: I'll sustoined the ojjection & 7 that it would interfere with your ablity to be fair. Of & \\
\hline 8 as to a specific case in that regard. & 8 course you can consider these things and give weight to & \\
\hline \(9 \quad\) HR. SCHIECK: I just asked "yes" or "ro." & 3 intatever you mant. & \\
\hline 10 Did any of those cases catch your attention? & 10 Prasprcitve 3 UROR: I need to consider it, & \\
\hline 11 Prosplctive duror: No. & II absolutely. That's what - you have to feed us & \\
\hline 12 M. SCHIECK: You indicated with respect & 12 infoumation on both sides. & \\
\hline 13 to the death penalty that you feel that it's used & 13 IR. Criers: Right. Nor, you said you & \\
\hline 14 appropriately, as opposed to too often or not enough. & If thought you right have heand some media' on this? & \\
\hline 15 Have you followed death penalty case or paid attention to & 15 Proceective JuRPR: I don't kow if it was & \\
\hline 16 how often it's imposed? & 16 this case or not. It sounded familiar, I wasn't in & \\
\hline 17 PROSPECTIVE JJROR: No. & 17 here -- I didn't live here in '95. If it cocurred in '93, & \\
\hline 18 MR. SCHIECK: Just a general impression, & 18 it's not the stare one. & \\
\hline 19 it's irposed appropriately. & MR. OKENS: I'm reading Question 21, and & \\
\hline  & 20 your answer was it would be a differents case. & \\
\hline 21 M. SCHIECK: Thank you. He'd pass for & 21 PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: Right. & \\
\hline 22 cause, your Honor. & 22 Mr. OwNS: Other than this one you don't & \\
\hline 23 THE Court: Thank you. Ns. Weckerly, Mr. & 23 renember another case? & \\
\hline 24 Orens. & 24 Prasplecive Jfor: Motiling at all. & \\
\hline 25 MR. OnENS: Thank you, your Honor. & 23 M. Orens: Yor have a son involved in law & \\
\hline \({ }^{8}\) & 84 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
STATE OF NEVADA vs. JAMES CHAPPELL 3/12/200̣7 \\
Page: 3953
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}




1 the facts. Murder is a pretty severe action. Unless
there's insanity at the time of comitting it, I con't know hav you justify that.

MR. EATRICK: So besides insarity, you wouldn't be able to find any mitigating ciromstances? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It would be difficult. 11 abou doesn't have a lot of choices left.

THE COMRT: I understand. But the question in tems of how he gets punished, both sides might be able to present evidence that they think --

1 be.
2 Prosprctive Jupcr: I believe that if screone can take a life, then they should be willing to give theirs. I try to be open as much as I can. I am human though. I will have an opinion fomed eventually. I don't know how it would be possible to not judge. I
think I would try to see the facts and ibe coen-minded as possible, but I have to be honest. I have looked over and seen him snirk and smile, or look at the questionnaire that scmeore filled out and it kind of makes me fom an opinion about him already. I don't know the facts.

MR. OXFNS: Okay, hell, you understand that there's going to be a lot of things that happen in the courtrown that are fair in consideling your opinion.
The question is will you wait in foming that opinion
until you've heard everything?
PROBPCCIIVE JUROR: I will try.
MR. OWINS: It says that in the death
penalty tere, would you say you were generally in favor of
it or coposed to it? You'll consider it -- you didn't
select ore end of the specturn or the other. You said you
would consider it in certain circustarces. And you
actually said not all sentences should be death. It's a
case by case basis.
RROSPECTVE JUROR: Yes.
M. oritss: Is that how you feel?
prosercive Junor: I feel that is open to choose his or her punishment.

THE COURT: I realize that. hould you be able to consider things that the defense brings \(u\) that
they argue in mitigation of what sentence samebody should
receive, or are you saying you wouldn't consider those at all?

PROCPECTIVE JROR: I'm saying that I think that bringing ip a cover for justifying camaitting murder is very difficult for me to understand.

THE COORT: All right. Thank you.
Mr. Owens, as to Ms, Bailey.
MR. OFENS: Ns. Bailey, ne talked about
the idea of an eye for and eye that we talked about a little bit. And you said that you have been listening -and we're trying to get people that won't prejudge the case. There is nothing knorn about the facts, correct. That's shat 22 is. It says have you already formed an opinion about the case, and you checked, yes. Tren it says that is the opinion, or what you described is an eye for an eye. That was the answer you gave.

PROSPCCTVE MROR: Right.
MR. antes: Then later on when you're actually asked about the pernalty you said you would be able to keep an open mind about what the penalty should
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1 it was handed. Didn't come out quite right.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{*2 Prospective rirer: Basically beimg} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{3 robbed, my hane, my vehicle. Nothing ever care back to me} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{F \(\frac{5}{}\) in a positive uny.} \\
\hline & MR, Ofills: Positive way meaning caught \\
\hline 6 the gry? & \\
\hline & ProSemetive dror: Right. I never did \\
\hline get anythi & ack or any justice or anything. \\
\hline & HR. Owisis: How many tires has this happen \\
\hline 10 to you? & \\
\hline 11 & Prosebctive JTFOR: I have been robbed \\
\hline 12 four times & \\
\hline & MR. OKINS: That is mazing. \\
\hline 14 & Prospective JJROR: Bouston, Nw \\
\hline \(15^{\circ}\) Orleans. & \\
\hline 16 & Pr. Oriels: So it wasn't here? \\
\hline 17 & PROSPECTIVE JTPOR: No, not here. \\
\hline & MR. OhwN: By robbed, you mean they stole \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{19 sonething from your hane or car?} \\
\hline 20 & PROSPECTIVE JRROR: Fran myself, my \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{21 vehicle, and my garage.} \\
\hline & IR, OfRNS: Nothing was taken forcibly \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{23 from you?} \\
\hline 24 & Praspective JuROR: Just rif billfold. \\
\hline 25 & MR. Ofens: So was that a ore on one? \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MR. CHENS: Did you feel like they could
have done more than they did?
PROSFECITVE JROR: You hope, wish. I
don't know if there could have been anything.
MR. OKENS; Hell, yourjdissatisfaction about thase experiences, is that sanething you'd take out
on the police in this case?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
'IR. Criens: Take out on' the defendant?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No: He didn't rob

MR. OfINS: You can determine his
punisment based upon the factors that you hear, and you
realize that that's a separate thing? :
PROSPBCTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. OMRS: You feel you can be fair and impartial to both the state and the defendant?

Prospective Juror: Yes.!
MR. OHITS: If after hearing all the
evidence in the case, you can keep an open mind and balancing it and givirg it whatever attention you feel
appropriate, it you felt the correct punishment and fair
punisiment and appropriate punisment was the death
penalty, you could come back with that juxgment?
PRCSPCCTIVE JRER: Yes!
107

This is a very different thing to have attorneys ask you
questions about things of a personal nature in a case
that's going to be enotional in some points.
In your questionnaire you were asked
concerning the fact that Mr. Chappell was an
Afican-American male, if that would effect your ability to
be fair and inpartial. You dim't answer that question.
Then the next question was whether or not
the fact that the victim was of a diffetent racial
background then the defendant, hould that effect your
ability to be fair and impattial, and you said possibly.
Could you explain what you were thinking
when you didn't answer the one question.
PROSPECTIVE JHPOR: I'm not sure why I
4 didn't answer the first one. It could have been an
accident. I just felt like I could possibly think -- I


tine, around the beginning of the hike in the irsourance
rates, so I think that was the bad time,
M. WECKERLY: You mentioned a second ago
that you thought it might effect your ability to be fair in this case. Can you explain that a little.

PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: Hell, not so much not
being able to make a decision. I wanted to see the facts
and-see how strong it is and how it happened.
US. WECKERLY: Okay. And as you've sort
of explained, as he sit here, this man is convict of first
degree murder with use of a deadly weapen. That's the
starting point. So he \({ }^{\mathrm{F}}\) s convict of an interitional murder
of another person. And as jurors, what you'll be asked to do is detemine the appropriate punishment.

Now are you scmeone who can soit of accept our starting point where we're at here?

PROSPECTIVE JURCR: Yes.
MS. hECKERLY: And we've discussed, you're open to listening to all of the potential purishments?

PROSPECTIVE JURCR: Yes.
MS. WECKBREY: I think you have indicated
that you don't -- you can be inpartial, fair to both sides
in tents of what information is preserted to you?
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Yes.
MR. OnENS: Thank you. Your Honor, pass
for cause.
THE CORRT: Thank you. Mr. Patrick.
RR. PATRICK: Thank you.
one of the questions you answered on your
questionnaire, you said you don't like to talk much. I
can see that. Would that -- because of that, do you think
that you don't have a wice on the jury if you were plicked?

PROSPDCTIVE MRRR: Most likely not.
M. Patrick: You have a strosy
personality, you don't like to talk?
PPOSPCCTIVE JROR: Yes.
MR. PATRICK: If you have sanething
important to say, you'd make sure they teard it?
PROSPCCPIVE JJROR: Yes, absclutely.
用. RATRICK: Non you kere saying that your husband had a doug probleñ and danestic violence problem also?

PROSPECTIVE JROR: Yes.
MR. PARICK; You think the two were
related?
PROSPRCTIVE JTROR: Yes.
MR. PATRICK: Then you said that he was able to tum his behavior around through counseling and time.

PROSPECTIVE JIROR: Yes.
M. PATRICK: And daring the time he was in counseling, as he got his life turned around, did you stick by him?

PROSPECIIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. PATRICK: Non, if you were to hear circunstances similar to yours, drug abuse, danestic violence, hould that make you tend nore or lesis to believe what somebody is saying?

PRCSPECTIVE JURR: NO
MR. PAFitce: hould you tend to be less -so you wouldn't be less believing of scmebody because they
went through what your husband went through?
PROCFETTIVE JURAR: NO!
WR. PAFRICK: You'd stíll keep an open
mind through the process?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes:
MR. PAIRICK: That's all me're asking,
that you listen to both sides. Listen ; to all of the
evidence. They're going to be putting on evidence. he're going to be putting on evidence. You'lit listen to all of it and then decide?

PROSPECTIVE \(\operatorname{THOR:~Yess.~}\)
IR, PATRICK: Would youl be able to look at things like doug abuse and donestic violence as mitigating
```

circumstances?

```

PTOSPCCIIVE JRTOR: Yes!
MR. PATRICK: Now, alsọ there was a
question that asked smething about if the victim was of a
different racial backgromd, if you'd think difficultly of
the case, and you responded, probably so.
Prosective niror: I don't recall that.
FR. PATRICK: So if the victim was of a
different racial backgromd than Mr. Chappell, you
wouldn't have a problem with that?
PPOSPECTIVE MROR: W. !
M. PATRICK: It wouldn'! make you
autanatically think that he wes more ori less guilty than he actually is?

ERCSPECTIVE JURR: No. \({ }^{1}\)
VR. PATRICK: As far as -- everytody has talked about the four penalties that can be given out.
And you could look at all four of then, before you make a
decision? You're not going in there with any ore of them
in mind, saying this is what has to happen?
PROGPECTIVE JROR: NO. 1
NR. PArrick: That's alil I have. I'll pass for cause.

THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Reckerly, as


Page: 3963

told him he could not. He would need to call to his work, if he had something coming up at work in the aftemoon. He's Badge No. 102.
* 4 Does anybody have anything outside the presence?
M. SCHIECK: We want to do Mr. Perez now.
\(\theta\)
9 the court interpreter's office, unless you want to 10 stipulate to excuse him. I'll call somebody from the court intenpreter's office.
M. CXINS: You know, it's sad that they don't have an opportunity to partake in the system. I can't picture having a bunch of interpret's. Maybe it will came to that same day. I'll stipulate to that. It's 16 up to him.
17 18 19 Perez. That's Badge No. 001, Leslie, make a note when we canes back from lurch, tell Mr. Perez he can go downstairs to jury servioes. Do you all want to talk about Mr. Brady and Mr. Hibbard right now?

MR. SCHIECK: That would be fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I know the defense
challenged Mr. Brady and Mr. Hibbard for cause. Does the State have any remarks as to Mr. Brady?

MS. WECCERLY; heill, yes. Your Honor, when I was first questioning him, at least my recollection is he inclicate that he'd follon the instructions of the court, which are, of course, that he would have to find -we don't get that specific -- but you have to find aggravating circunstance beyond a reasonable doubt. And
also you have to consider some mitigation evidence,
regataless of how nuch weight the prospective juror decides to give it or not. And I think he indicated he would be able to follow the coutt's instructions.

So I don't know if he got confused or just said his natural inclination would be to wote for the death penalty. Btu in light of the fact he said he would follow the court's instructions, and also in terms of phat we have to prove, I think that he hasn't met the stamard for challenge for cause.

TIE COURT: Patrick.
MR. PATRICK: Yes. Judge, I think he perfectly understood what we were talking about. And as you go through his questionnaire, there's no doubt he believes in a murder case one should have the death penalty. I think it's very clear how he feels and that no matter what he says - and he was not confused. I think

1 this guy, no matter hthat, has already miade up his mind.
I think it's very clear shat his decision is. And I don't
think he's going to follow any instuctions, except. his
onn that he's made very clear, both inlquestioning and on his questionaire.

THE COVRT: Well, I wilil note in the questionaire one of individuals that said, in tems of
the question about, since he's been convicted beyond a reasonable doibt, would you say that \(-\frac{1}{1}\) colon -- then he said, yes, to the question, your belief.s about the death peralty, such that you'd autonatically wote for the death penalty, regardiess of the facts and circanstances. He answered, yes, to that question.

I do think during the initial questioning, Wh. Weckerly, he'd indicated he'd follow the instructions
of the court. But towards the end there, hten you
indicated to him that the death penalty would be a
possible punishment that he could onsidider, he then seemed
to say that, you know what, then I would give the death penalty.

Earlier he said he'd follow the
instructions of the court and it would appear to me now
that basically he was saying I wouldn't give the death
penalty if the court instucted me that it wasn't a
possible punisiment. That's why I asked the follow-up
131
question with him that I did. He's still got to find
certain facts. But after those last series of questions
he seemed to be indicating that if the death penalty was a
possible fom of punishment, he was going to give the
death penalty. So I will sustain the challerge for cause as to Mr. Brady.

THE COMRT: How about has to Mr. Hibbard.
THE CONR: Ry remarks by the State as to Mr. Hibbatrd?
M. WECKERLY: Yes, your Honor I think
that Mr. Hibbard indicated that he could corsider all four
possible punishents. He said he kould be open to
listening to all the infomation presented in the case.
He did make a renarx that it would be
difficult to impose khat's sort of regarded as the nost
lenient sentence. But I don't think there is a
requirement that they give any particulat weight to any of
the possible punistments, as long as he 'said he'd consider
all four, which he did. And he did say he could consider
the mitigation evidence. There is no reason -- or legally
justifiable reason to accuse him for cause.
TEE COURT: All right, Mr. Patrick.
NR. PATRICK; Yes, Judges.
He said he would look atit the mitigating
evidence. But he said, nothing sort of insanity would
connt as mitigation evidence. So thexefore, no matter
© 1 what else we put on, he's automatically going to throw out 2 on a aurder case.
- 4 he may think about onng abuse or danestic violerce as mitigation, but he was very clear that in a murder case, let alone first degree murder case, the only mitigation he would consider is insanity. He don't have that here. So therefore, he's basically flat-out telling us that none of the mitigation that we could possibly put on mould be oonsidered by him.

TKE CORT: Well, I'm going to deny the challenge as to Mr. Hithard. There's a difference -there's several levels of what they need to be able to do here. Number one is can they consider -- to they recognize and consider all four forms of puristment. And he indicated he could.

Two, will you follow the instactions of the court. He indicated he would. And will you comsider 9 all the evidence. He indicate he would. Whether sometoody agrees or disagrees with whether or not they think, you koow, prospectively same type of mitigation is a good or bad thing they're going to give weight to is really kind of a little lower dom because you can't tell them the evidence yet. So they're kind of having to guess, well, do I think there's mitigation for a muder or not, withat
having heard any facts of the case.
I don't think the jurors need to say your mitigation is going to be good or bad to make then eligible to sit on the case. It's irportant that they indicate they will consider all the evidenoe, consider all forms of puishment and are not'foreclosed to imposing just one penalty or another. So I think that be sufficiently answered things, só I'll deny the challenge for cause as to Mr. Hibbard.

Anything further before we take our lunch break.
M. KICKFNL: Not on behalf of the

State.
THE COURT: When we get back we'll excuse Mr. Brady and get somebody in his spot and start there at the top and go to the botton rowi -- or Mr. Rerez and Mr. Brady.

Thank you folks.
(Lunch recess taken.)
THE COURT: Back on the record in Cl31341, State of Nevada versus James Chappell. The record will reflect the presence of Mr. Chappell, with his attomeys, the State's attomeys, in the presence of our prospective jurors.

I need to get same folks to fill up the
tro seats, since we excased Mr. Perez ald Mr. Brady. I
would like, Candice Rnis to ome up here, please, Badge B1
and Cavita Curtis, Badge 82.
He'll start with Ms. Ruis. So Mr.
Onens.
HR. ONERS: Okay. We're with Ms. Ruis.
THE COHRT: Yes.
MR, CMENS: Hello.
PROSRECTIVE JUROR: Hello.
MR. OHENS: HOW are you doing?
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Good.
MR, ONDS: Yere you able to keep up with
everything this moming?
PRDSPCCTIVE JUPCR: Yes.
MR. ONENS: In your questionaire, you indicated you like to watch court iv and some of those kinds of shors?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR; Yes.'
MR. OMPN: You're a hobloyist or fan of courtrom drama?

PROGPECTIVE JHRCR: Yes;'
MR. OFENS: That is a very popular thing.
A lot of people are into tiot. Do you have a problem
understarding there is a difference betueen real life and
IV when it cunes to those kinds of showis?

HMOPECTIVE JUROR: No.'
MR. CNIFN: CSI, they do some futuristic things with evidence and things like that, You are not going to hold us to that kind of standard?

PRCSPECTIVE JUROR: Wo.'
KR, OHINS: And so you can try this based
on that you see in this courtroom, and that's presented
fran the jury stand and analyze it in light of what is
going on here. Does that sounds fair to you?
PROSPDCTIVE JUROR: Yes!
NR. ONEN: Now, you had indicated that
you had scome relatives or a relative that was involved in
law enforcement?
PPOSPDCTIVE JUROR: Not law enforcement.
I have three cousins that are lawjers. one is an assist
DA - it's out in Califomia. I didn't specify that or put it down.

MR. OVENS: One is in Califomia.
PROBPECTIVE JUROR: All three are in
NR. Giteis: One is an assistant DA?
PFOSPECTIVE JUROR: One is an assistant
[A in San Mateo County, and a cousin and a brother, I'm
not sure exactly.
MR. GWNS: DO you see them often.

PROSFCTIVE JTROR: I see the girl COUsin who is married to the assist DA often, because her aunt lives here. 伤 aunt lives here -- her man.

HR. CWENS: DO you tall about cases and things like that?

EROSPECTIVE JUKR: NO.
MR, CHES: So kind of like a TV thing,
we need to make sure you'll try this case and make your
decision on what you hear from the courtroan here, rather
then sarething you might have heard frou sambody else?
PROSPECTIVE JIROR: Yes.
MR. CNENS: You're involved in property
protection. That's not your thing?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
RR. Owews: You indicated I think -- let
me-see here -- samething about shoplifters
PFASPECTIVE JUROR: On a daily occasion.
HR. OfiENS: That is just fram working in
retail.
PROSPECTIVE TJPOR: Yes.
快, Crizis: You indicate that there is
nothing based upon your experience that would make you --
make it difficult for you to be fair and impartial to both parties in this case. You could be fair?

PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Yes.

1R. OHEXS: There meren't any issues race
or racial bias that would cause a problen here?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
HR. Ohems: And as far as the death
penalty goes, there are four options available to the
jury. Do you have a problem with the idea that there are
four choice a jury can choose fran?
PROSPECTIVE JJROR: No problem,
MR, OXENS: Is it important to have
options, not all murders are the sane.
PROSPECTIVE JEROR: Yes, it's irportant.
MR. OFENS: You feel you can wait and keep
an open mind until you've heard ail the facts and
circanstances betore you decide what should happen?
PROSPCCTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. Oriens: You have no problem with the
idea of discussing your feelings with other menbers of the jury?

PROSPECTIVE JTROR: In deliberation? MR. GNENS: Yes.
PROSPDCTIVE JUROR: No probled.
NR. OFENS: And you think it's important
to have that kind of process where there's a discussion of facts and circustances?

PROSEECIIVE JUFOR: Yes.

MR. GreNS: He've got tinelve instead of one person, right. are you willing to, keep an open mind
until you've heard all the evidence and mitigation and
evidence in aggravation before you decide what is
aporopriate?
PROSPECTIVE AMROR: Yes!
MR. ONVN: Can you conisider all four
foms of punishment before you decide which one is the
right one?
PPNSPECTIVE JUROR: I can consider it, but I' \(n\) for the death penalty.

SR. Criens: When you say you are for the death penalty, you don't have a problen with that as one of the options?

PROSPCTIVE JURK: No!
MR, oNENS: And you don't - you might be leaning one way or the other dlready, that's okay. As long as at this point you don't just say I'm not going to oonsider everything, you know. You can't exclude things and keep an open mind about all four at this point. You understand that?

PANSPDTIIV JUROR: Yes'.
MR. OHEMS: At some point, after you have heard the facts and circumstances, you are free to say, I'm excluding those. You may decide that the death

139
peralty feels approptiate, but you need to able to say
you'll consider all four, correct?
PROSPECTIVE JJFOR: Yes.
NR. Chens: Do you feel that you can come
back with the appropriate judgment in this case?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes,
MR. ONENS: Do you have' a problen with the
idea of sitting in judgnent of another person?
PROSPRCTIVE JUROR: WO.
MR. CNINS: If after hearing all of the evidence in this case you felt that thei death penalty was
the appropriate sentence, would you be able to do that?
FROPECTIVE JUROR: Yes!
IR. OFNS: There was one question in here where you were asked - well, there were several about the
death penalty. And you sere asked if you would
automatically wote for the death peralty or autanatically
vote against the death penalty. On one of these
questions -- I think it's 49 -- you said you'd
autanatically vote for the death penalty.
You may not have understood the question. that that means, when you said I'd autanatically vote for it, that means you'd wote for it without hearing anything or considering everything else.

PHOSPCTIVE JUNR: No.' I'd take into
consideration all of the evidence.
2 MR. ONENS: And, in fact, on the next
question you said just that, would consider but lien and
* a choose death penalty. That means you're leaning against
the death penalty, but would consider all four forms of punishment?

PROSPECTIVE JROR: Yes.
MR. OWNS: If you felt, after heariry all of the evidence in the case, there were scre things that made you feel like the death penalty wasn't the
appropriate punishment, you would be able to return that verdict as well?

PROSPETIIVE JTROR; Yes.
MR. GHOS: Now on question 5t, you said winly would you not be able to serve on the jury, and you said scmething about the race of the Cefendant. You said you already had same opinions. Are your opinions about race such that it would make you unable to be fair to both the Defendant and the State in this case?

PROPPECTIVE MROR: NO.
M. Onters: Because you were suggesting in here that you might be might -- it make you biased. As you sit here right now, do you think race is an issue for you in the trial you hear?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
you could be fair to both in and jult this cite on evidence?

PROSPECTIE JROR: Yes.
MR. OWENS: Thank you. Pass for cause, your horor.

THE COMRT: MI. Schieck.
M. Schieck: Ms. Reis, I just have a fent questions for you. Perraps I'm confused by some of your ansuers. But let re read this one answer to you and tell re if this is correct. This is what you wrote when you came in for your questionnaire.

Because of the race of the Defendant, I already have opinions about them, based on appearance, and it's not fair to the Defendant.
okay. Was that your opinion when you wrote your questionaire?

PROSPDCTIVE JKROR: At the time when I read
the questionnaire. This is my first time I have ever
severed on a jury, so I didn't -- I don't -- I didn't
understand the process.
MR. Schieck: What did you mean by because of the race of the Defendant.

PROSPELTIVE JUROR: Where I work I have to
deal with a lot of different ethnic people and a specific

1 race tends to either cane in and try to do same kind of a
2 con or sare kind of shoplifting or threaten in some may
3 where I've already had my om cpinions, of then.
1 V. SCHIECK: You talked about that in
your questionsaire also. You said I wọrx in retail. In
90 to 95 percent of the time, they are, shoplifters. Who
ate you talking about.
PROSPECTIVE JROR: Unfortunately,
African-American or Hispanic mainly.
MR. SCHIECK: I have been in retail for
over ten years and plainly do not tnist then.
Procsective viror: then it canes to
work.
M, schicck: well - and so in your
opinion 90 to 95 percent of the people 'that are minorities
that one in your shop axe shoplifters?
PROGPRCTIVE JTROR: Unfortunately, yes, sit.

MR. schisck: You haven't changed that
opinion then you got here? You still believe that?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: When it comes to work, yes.
M. schrick: You're saying you plainly do
not trust thea?
PROSPECTIVE TIROR: Yes.

MR. SCHIECK: Okay.
PROGPECTIVE JUROR: Whei it comes to work.
Like I said, I dion't understand how this worked.
MR. SCHIECK: Hell, you! re talking about
people stealing fram your work, correct?
PROSPECTIVE JROR: Yes.
MR. SCHIECK: You don'titrust then, and
you believe they are going to steal? :
PROSPETTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MA. SCHIECK: And, again, in your other
question you indicated that it's not fair to the Deferdant
because of his race. Do you think you can be a fair
juror, given what you told us?
PRCOEECTIVE JUROR: With the - if I have
to put work the work perspective. But wilth - now that
I've seen and understand and heard différent questions and opinions I can be fair.
(r. SCHEECK: Now, you also, with respect
to the death penalty, said you would corisider all forms of
punistment, but lean and choose the death penalty. Is
that what you wrote?
PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: Yes:
IR. SCHIECK: So you already decided that
the death penalty was appropriate in this case?
PROSFECTIVE JJROR: well' -- well, In for
144




```

after sitting here during jury selection?
PROSPECTIVE THROR: Yes,
MS. WECKERLY: And I assume, as I
discussed with sane of the jurors, that you can listen to
what is present by both sides?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. WECKERLY: Then make a decision?
mPOSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
W\mp@code{WECKERLY: You're not sareone who will}
autcnatically vote for the death penalty?
MROSPLCTIN JIPOR: Depends on the
circunstances.
MS. WICCERLY: You are able to evaluate
those fairly?
PPCSPECTIVE NWROR: Yes.
NS. WECKEPHY: Thank your, sir, Pass for
cause.
THE CONR: Mr. Patrick.
MR. PATRICK: Thank you, judge. Good
afterncon, Mr. Snith.
PPOSPDCTIVE NTROR: GOod afternoon.
NR. ParRICK: In your questiomaire you
mentioned you worked in justice court?
PROSPLCTIVE THROR: I do.
M. PATRICK: What do you do there?

```
    PRCSEECTIVE JTROR: Part-time legal
    assistant in the offioe.
    MR. PAFRICK: Do you ever go in court and
    watch the proceedings?
    PRCSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
    MR. PATRICK: Also I believe you are part
of Hetro volunteers?
    PROSPECTIVE AROR: Yes.
    MR. PATRICK: fhat do you do with that?
    PROSEECTIVE JRRR: Well, Metro volunteers
do a lot of things. We help direct traffic. River runs
onining up. I'm exited about that, Just a lot of
conmuity activities that fundel through Metro, I come
dom to wolurteer.
    MR. PATRICK: As a wolunteer for Metro, do
you carcy a fiream?
    PROSPECTIVE JTROR: I'm not allow to.
    IR. PATRICK: Do you have authorization to
make arrests.
            PFOCPECTIVE \(\operatorname{HIROR:~NO.~}\)
            Mr. PATRLCK: Do you think with all of
this involvenent in law enforcenent, you can be fair and
inpartiad on this jury?
    PROSPCCTIVE JUROR: I believe so, yes.
    MR. PATRICK: And let's say that you are
on this jury and for whatever zeason the jury omes back
with samething besides the death penalty. hould you feel
that you would have to explain those actions to merbers of
Hetro that you work with why you did that?
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: No!
    MR, PATRICK: Okay. ;
    PROGPRCTIVE JROR: I right add that I was
with the Flagstaff PD to get through college. That's why
I went into that area, to do public service.
    MR. PATRICK: Eut none :of that would make
you Feel strongly one way or the other |whether or not the
death penalty is imposed?
PRCSPECTIVE JUFOR: Absolutely not.
Mex. PATRIC: You beliéve you could still
PRCBPECTIVZ JUROR: Yes, sir.
MR. PATRICK: Listen to all the evidence?
PRCSPCTIVE JIROR: Yes!
MR. PARRICK: I'm sure as a police officer
there was a lot of times where you nere sent to calls and
there were two sides?
PRCSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.'
Mr. PATRICK: Both side have a story?
PROSPECTIVE JIROR: Yes.
MR. PARRICK: Neither mould tell the same
                                    163
            PROSPECTIVE JRROR: True.
                    MR. PATRICK: It would be your job to
figure out who is lying and who is telling the truth, who
to believe?
FRCSPCTIVE JTFOR: Yes!
M. Patrick: Would youibe inpartial in
bringing that experience to this case and do the same
thing here?
                    PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Absolutely,
                    MR. PATRICK: Now, the fact that your
step-daughter and grandson have involvenent with drugs, is
that - if it was to show in this case there was drug
involvenent, would that change your opinion as to chat
punistment should be given out?
MR. OFENS: I would object. That's asking
for a prediction.
                    THE COURT: Why don't you rephrase that
you're asking about.
                                    FR. PATRICK: If drugs !- if it's shown
that dings are a part of this case, would you give nore or
less weight to scmebody's testimony regarding that because
of the drug use?
PROSPECTIVE JRROR: POSsibly.
VR. PATRICK: which way do you think you
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & \[
165-168
\] \\
\hline －1 would tend to bellieve－－ & 1 be confortable with it，but you feel like you could come \\
\hline 2 Prospritive Joror：Depends on the & 2 back with a death peralty if it＇s appropriate？ \\
\hline 3 circustances． & 3 PROSFECTIVE JTROR：If；the facts were \\
\hline F 4 Mr．Orins：Sare objection，your honor， & 4 there． \\
\hline 5 THE COURT：I＇ll allow the answer．He got & 5 MR，CwoNS：And you indicated that you \\
\hline 6 balfway through the answer，anyway． & 6 mould consider it with certain cironstances．In your \\
\hline .7 ．：ik．PATPICR；So even though there was & 7 explanation you said a person tho killed，I would consider \\
\hline a sate drug involvenent，you＇d still listen to both sides？ & \＆a death penalty． \\
\hline 9 PFOCPECTIVE JRROR：Absolutely． & 9 Prosprctive Juch：Yesi． \\
\hline 10 Mr．PAFRICK：You wouldn＇t make a & 10 Ir．Chens：Is that what you＇re thinking \\
\hline 11 detemination until you heard all the evidence？ & 11 about，that＇s one situation？ \\
\hline 12 Prospective JuMOR：Inat＇s correct． & 12 Procplefive Juror：Yes： \\
\hline 13 MR．PATRICK：Thank you．Pass for cause \({ }_{\text {}}\) & 13 Ur．CumNS：But there may be other \\
\hline 14 your thor． & 14 situations where it＇s appropriate also？ \\
\hline 15 The courr：Thank you，very much． &  \\
\hline 16 Mr，Owens or Ms．Weckerly，Ms．Neyrick， 23. & 16 國．CrreNS：You just have to look and see \\
\hline 17 Mr．OrENS：Hose do you feel about the idea & 17 what the law is about that． \\
\hline is of sitting in judgment on another person in this xind of & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
16 & \text { PROSPECTIVE JRORR: contect. } \\
\text { MR CXFNS: You indicated that vou felt }
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline 19 Situation？ & 20 that it was appropriate to consider all the facts and \\
\hline 20 PROGFECTIVE JTROA：Juchrent， & 20 that it was appropriate to consider all the facts and \\
\hline 21 unconfortable． & 21 circunstances before coning to a decision？
22
prosprcine suROR：That＇s correct． \\
\hline 23 from time to time？ & \[
23 \text { MR. cheNs: Huat does that mean to you. }
\] \\
\hline 24 PrCogrctive Juror：Yes． & 24 Prospecive uror：Basied on the evidence， \\
\hline 25 Pr．ONENS：Do you feel corfortable 165 & \(\imath^{2}\) understanding the situation，make a decision based on \\
\hline 1 persotally that you could do this？ & 1 Eacts． \\
\hline 2 Frospective Jupor：Yes． & 2 Wh．Oflws：You had had scme experience \\
\hline 3 HR，OWENS：When you were answering & 3 with samebody that had some problers with violence or \\
\hline I Guestions about the death peralty，you bad inserted a hord & 1 drugs or something？ \\
\hline 5 in ore of the questions．Do you reneriber that？ & 5 PROSPECTVE JURR：Yes． \\
\hline 6 What are your feelings about the death & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
6
\] \\
快，Grass：Here you kind of close to that
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 7 penalty．You said it deperds on the case．I kould be & 1 situation at the time？ \\
\hline 8 preferable with the death sontence，then you put in， & \＆PROSPECTIVE JUPOR：Yes！ \\
\hline 9 ＂not＂，and underlined it and added it．Do you know hhat & \begin{tabular}{l}
9 \\
Mr．Oress：How long was that？
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 10 that means．Do you want to take a look at that？ & 10 Praspecive 3 JRCR：Hy sister ran andy at \\
\hline 11. & 11 16．I＇at two years older then her．I＇mi23． \\
\hline 12 ．肘，ONFWS：May，I your Horor？ & 12 Mr．Criens：So scmetimelago． \\
\hline 13 TiE COURR：all right．Yes． & 15 Prospectue Jror：Yes． \\
\hline 14 MR．Onlers；At the bottom right there． & 14 MR．Crins：Do you harbor bad feelings \\
\hline 15 ProsPECTIVE JIROR；It＇s unconfortable not & Is about what happened there？ \\
\hline 16 confortable with the death sentence． & It PrASPECTIVE RROR：Absolutely． \\
\hline 17 MR．OnENS：What do you mean by that？ & 17 MR．Culiss：Are those feelings such that \\
\hline 18 Prospective Jorar：I don＇t like to pass & 18 it might surface and you＇d take it out on one side or the \\
\hline 19 judment on anyone． & 19 other mybe？ \\
\hline 20 MR．Onires：Do you feel that that is & 20 Prosercrive supor：I mould have to say，I \\
\hline 21 samething you couldn＇t do wider any circustance in the & 21 den＇t know． \\
\hline 22 case？ & \(22 \quad\) WR．Orews；so it might pe possible you \\
\hline 23 Ppospective juror：I don＇t like to do it． & 23 are hearing facts and circonstances that triggers \\
\hline 24 But I could do it． & 24 sorething in you，that you think，mell，I can＇t be fair to \\
\hline MR．Grins：So you＇re saying you wouldn＇t & 25 both sides because of the feeling that \(\dot{1}\) have？ 168 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{STATE OF NEVADA vs．JAMES CHAPPELL \(3 / 12 / 2007\)}

Page： 3974



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \[
(
\] & 181-184 \\
\hline \(=1\) MR. PATRICK: Your wife works for an & 1 guilty of first degree murder. Right? \\
\hline 2 attomey? & PROSPICTIVE JUPGR: Yes, \\
\hline 3 PrCSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. & 3 MR, OWeNS: And I think you said in here \\
\hline - 4 MR, PRTRICK: Don't mention the attomeys & \& that thou shalt not kill is the law, man or jury. That's \\
\hline 5 name, Do you know what kind of law the attomey & S kind of what you said a minute ago. \\
\hline 6 practices? & 6 PPOSPECTIVE JTRCR: Right. \\
\hline 7 PPOSPECTIVE JURR: The lady is a medical & 7 M. GreNs: Is that based on religious \\
\hline a malpractice lowyer. And she is an insurance lanyer. & 8 beliefs? \\
\hline 9 HR. PATRICK: So nothing to do with & 9 Praspective Jurors: Religious and \\
\hline 10 crininal law? & 10 morals. \\
\hline 11 . PRISPECTIVE JIFOR: No. & \(11 \quad\) RR. Cavis: Are you a religious person? \\
\hline 12 MR. PAIRICK: Now, again, they were & 12 Prosplctive Jmor: Yes. \\
\hline 13 talking about -- Ms. Weckerly was talking about four & 13 M. crinss: You consider yourself a moral \\
\hline 14 punishments, you said that was new to you? & 14 person? \\
\hline 15 PPOSPECTIVE JMROR: Yes. & 15 Prasprctive dror: Yes, \\
\hline 16. MR. PATRICK; What did you mean by that? & 16 MR. Ofris: So you're en individual that \\
\hline 17 FRSPPCTIVE 30 FOR : Kell, in Texas if & 17 tries to live acoording to your religious principles and \\
\hline 18 convicted of murder, they enforce the death penalty. & 18 morals on a daily basis? \\
\hline 19 Mr. PATRICK: You don't have four choice, & 19 Prospective jurer: Yes. But I also \\
\hline 20 you have ore choice? & 20 believe if you do the crime you should do the time. But \\
\hline 21 . PRSPECTIVE JIROR: Correct. & 21 I'm one of those strong opinionated person. I believe in \\
\hline 22 LR. PATRICK: Do you agree with that? & 22 doing what is tight, no matter what. ! \\
\hline 23 Prospective \(\pi\) JPOR: Yes, I do. & 23 MR. Orrws: You do the crime, you do the \\
\hline 24 MR. PATRICK: If you here sitting were & 24 time, that's not a death penalty thing? \\
\hline 25 Mc . Chappell was, would you want thelve pecple like you & 25 FRCSEPCTIVE JTROR: Right. \\
\hline & 183 \\
\hline 1 sitting where you're at? & 1 MR. OnWS: when you say that thou shalt \\
\hline 2 PPOSPECIIVE JUROR: I doubt it. & 2 not kill, man or jury. You're sayixg juries should not be \\
\hline 3 PR. PATRICK: 施 challenge for cause. & 3 able to irpose the death peralty? i \\
\hline 1 THE COURT: Mr, Ouens, as to Hs. Thews. & 1 Prospectue Jfror: Oncejagain, I don't \\
\hline 5 MR. CreNS: How are you? & 5 like the idea of passing judgment. We all shouldn't pass \\
\hline 6 Prospective Jmpor: Tired. & 6 judgment. But on a certain circunstances, I can pass if I \\
\hline 7 M. Criens: Seens like you ane kind of & 7 have to. \\
\hline 8 tired. & a MR. OfENS: Hell, you put a couple of \\
\hline 9 PROSPECIIVE JROR: I work graveyard. I'm & 9 exclamation points at the end to emphasize that? \\
\hline 10 good staying up. I work two jobs. & 10 Prospective Jurar: Right. \\
\hline 11 . 12.0 CNESS: There's pecole that are sort & 11 IR. Ofiens: You said you can't be \\
\hline 12 of conscientious objectors of the death penalty. They & 12 judgmental, but the kind of judgrent you're talking about \\
\hline 13 don't think it's appropriate under any circonstances. & 13 would not include the death penalty? \\
\hline 14 Seems from what you're writing that you're one of those & 14 Prosemctive JROR: Youlsaid -- \\
\hline 15 kinds of people. That you're cpoosed to the death & 15 IR. OWNS: You said if you had to you \\
\hline 16 penalty. & 16 could render a judgrent, but it wouldn't include the death \\
\hline 17 ERCSPECTIVE JRROR: I don't believe anytody & 17 penalty? \\
\hline 18 has the right to take scmetraty's life, period, And just & 18 Prospective JROR: Underi the law, I \\
\hline 19 because you take a life doesn't mean you take theirs. I & 19 could. \\
\hline 20 don't believe that, but under certain circunstances, if I & 20 MR. OfNS: Other then the death penalty? \\
\hline 21 have to vote for that, I have to see without a reasonable & 21 Prospective suror: I can go for all of \\
\hline 22 doubt. But if I have a reasonable doubt, I could not wote & 22 then; except the death penalty. But, like what I'm saying \\
\hline 23 for a death penalty. & 24 death penalty, I can. That's what I'm saying. \\
\hline 24 MR. OWENS: NOW, you know in this case the &  \\
\hline 25 Defendant has committed a murder. And the has been found & 25 W. OKENS: Hell, the law doesn't say you 181 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
have to give the desith penalty. It's just a choice. If
you have a choice, what you are saying is you can't
consider the death penalty.
couldn't consider it. I said I wouldn't like to. I don't
think we should. But I could.
M. OWPIS: on the section here where you're asked about attitudes regarding the death penalty, you didn't have to circle them, sare did. Ent you circled three of them.

PROSPRCTIVE JROR: All except the death penalty.

MR. Orews: You left the death penalty off, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. CNWNS: And then down below that you said \(B\) and \(C\) is okay, but thou shalt not kill. B and C would not include the death penaity, correct?

PROSEETITVE JUROR: All of it is strong and harsh. I think 40 years, 100 hundred years. That's all towgh.

MR. Oress: \(B\) and \(C\) would be okay, but not the death penalty?

PROSPECIIVE JTROR: Correct.
MR. Ofens: And then stere it talked about
185
strong moral and religious views about the doath penalty,
and you said, is it right to say anybory should take life
from another person, what did you mean by that?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: The same thing I have
been saying. That another human being doesn't have the right to take samebody else's life.

NR. OWFNS: And you feel that that would include the jurors coning back with a jubgrient of death. PROSPECTIVE JJIOR: Yes.
RR. OAEIS: They shouldn't be allowed to
do that?
PROSPCCTIVE JRROR: They shouldn't be.
MR. Ounes: If you heard all of the
evidence in this case and you felt that death was the appropriate verdict, yould you be able to came back with that judgrent?

PROSPECTIVE JROR: I would be, yes. R. Owivs: So even though religiously you feel like the death penalty shouldn't be allowed, you feel that that's something you could still do?

PROSPCTIVE JROR: COIrect.
MR. OreNS: You said that you had a number
of individuals close to you that had been involved in the crininal justice systen.

PROSRECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

怆. OFWS: I think -- did you say there were four, a brother, a nephew, a husband, ard a son?

PBCSPECTIVE JUPOR: Correct. If I keep thinking, there might be more than that. In-laws, that counts to, right, cousins, nephews.
6 MR. OWENS; Have you been close to these
PROSPECTIVE JIROR: Definitely.
VR. CWiNS: Now, sane of these instances
occurred out of state, or are they all here in this area?
PRCSPECTIVE JJROR: Nosit of then is right
bere. A majority I would say is right there.
M. Ofens; Did some of these go to trail?

PROCPECIVE JROR: Ali of then - no, try
son hasn't been to trial yet. Re's waiting for a trial.
IR. onens: In this jurisdiction,
PROSPETINE AROR: COIrect.
MR. GIRNS: How old is your son?
PFOSPECTIVE JUROR: \(22!\)
MR. OfNSS: When is that trial date coning
PROSPECTIVE JURO: I have no jdea. HR. OraNS: What's the charge there?
PROSPECTIVE JRRR: Assault, domestic
187
1 assault.
2 UR. OfNS: Dorestic assault. Is he
3 currently in custody?
RFOSPDCTIVE MFOR; He's in prison.
N. OWPS: He must have had a trial.

Unless he's in for sanething else.
PPOSPDETIVE JUROR: He was on parole, yeah.

㿻. OWNS: They rewoked him?
PPOCPECTTVE MHOR: Yeah.
WR. OWINS: How often do you see him?
prospective JUROR: I just saw him
recently. I try every week. It's a recent case. When he
14 was a juvenile he had been in trouble off and on. I am
15 the one that asked the juxge to lock hin up and put him 16 axay.

MR. OfaNS: That didn't work for him back
PROSPCCITVE JTRR: They didrit have a
20 work fam. But just in and out of what's that Spring
21 Mountain thing.
22 MR. OnSNS: Youth carp. I And your husband, 23 what was the situation with him? !
24 PROSPDCTIVE JTROR: In and out of jail
25 more than half of his life -- bunglary, 'robbery.







1 I don't know that required an explanation. You said you didn't want to give one.

PROSRICTIVE JUROR: I quess because in my
* A mind ofy answer was longer than the space nould allow. I guess, again, if the circunstanoes and the fact support, and the instruction was given -- in other words, if the juxge said to one if these four things are met you have no choice but to find for the death penalty. That's what I'山l do. I'll respect the process. I wish I didn't have to make that decision, but that's what. I've been asked to do. And I'm the kird of person who, again, when I make dacisions on my job I have to be able to look at that person and feel confident in what I'm saying. I have to live with gyself.

MR, Orens: You feel you can do that?
PROSPETIVE JTROR: Yes. The only thing that I think I hadri't thought about it witil one of the other jurors bought it up. I had never considered the pictures. And I'll be honest with you, that might be difficult. But again, I'll step out of that box and do hheat I have to do.

MR. OrINS: All right. The process, at sore point you're going to learn the process isn't sate sort of if this and this and now you're on to the death penalty. Ho matter what you do in folloring the law the
death penalty is always going to be an cption. You understand that?

PROSPRCTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. OrIEAS: It's never campelled. Even if
you fourd everything you meed to impose the death penalty,
you never have to do it. \(\$ 0\) in the end it's going to be a
judqment call. It's not like you're going to be able to
say, well, all these things are met so I have to impose
the death penalty. It's never going to happen.
More likely what's going to be, you'll look at it, and based on all the facts and circunstances, this particular crime it's appropriate. You understand that?

PROSPETTVE \(\mathbb{M F R}\) : I do.
MR. OWENS: Given that full range that you have, if after hearing all the facts and circumstances, if you felt that the death penalty was the fair and appropriate punisiment, would you be able to cone back with that decision?

PROSPCIVE JURR: Yes.
MR. OHENS: You woulon't be inclined to settle for sorething less then that because you felt like it was an easier choice?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Wo. Again, thete are a lot of times my job where I believe somebody has been discriminated against, but the facts and ciromstanoes
dictate that I cannot find in fawor, that's what I need to do.

MR, CIFRS: You feel you can do what is
fair and appropriate to your mind and the rest of the
jurors at the end of the case?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
HR. OFENS: Thanks. Pass for cause.
THE COURE: Mr, Schieck.
dR. SCHIECK: Thank you, your Honor.
IROSPECTIVE JUROR: Correct.
MR, SCHIECK: on your court generated
infomation sheet it says investigator \(r_{i}\) but I see here
you're masters is in public adrinistration.
PROSPETIVE JUROR: Corriect.
1R. SCHIFCK: Are you in adninistration
here an investigator or whatever?
PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: I'rúa an FLC
investigator and mediator.
作. SCHIECK: You work|for the Nevada Equal Rights Comaission?

PFOSPECTIVE JUOR: COrIect.
MR. SCHIECK: So a camplaint comes in
about discrimination and the corplaining erployee follows
24 the proper steps and you're assigned to investigate
25 whether or not there has been discrimination in a
particular hork place or enviroment?
PROSPECTIVE JUPQR: I'g there to deternine
whether or not there's been a violation of law based on
the facts presented, then \(I^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\) also a mediator.
IR. SHILCKK: A mediator between the
parties to the allegation?
PROSPCITIVE JUROR: We'd be a seqarate
case because of the fact you can't be a fact finder and
mediator for a different case.
NR. SCHIECR: You try to reach a
reasonable resolution?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Wy job is to help --
my job is to not make the decision, but to belp both
parties better commuicate and come tola conclusion or settlement thenselves.

NR. SCHIECK: Ard there was an unfortunate
case where your uncle was convicted of \({ }^{\text {killing your aunt; }}\) is that oorrect.
RROSPECTVE JUROR: Correct.
MR, SCHIECK: You said|that happened at the Iady luck?

PROSPCTIVE JUROR: Itilappened in the
parking lot of the Lady Lack as she was leaving work.
MR. SCHIBCK; And you indicate that your
parking lot of the Iady Luck as she was leaving work.
MR. SCHIECK: And you indicate that your
25 mother still goes out to see your uncle?
215


```

.1 one -- Badje 81. The next ore that was challenged for
canse was Mr. Ramirez -- Badge 034. Then Ms. Martiro -
038. She's in the chair closest to you on the side of the

* \& jury box. The last one is Ms. Smith -- 045.
5 MR. OFPNS: 龍l, I don't have anything to
add on Ms. Pulis, I don't think.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR, ONDNS: On Ms, Hartino, there's a
disparity to what she's saying in ocurt and in her
questionnaire. But people are free to expound and explain
their answers. She -- I think the way it was left was she
could consider the options, and that she may be a person
that tends to be a follower. But that's not a reason to
kick scmebody for cause.
In regand to H4r, Ramikez -- number 24, you
know, be's not any different than Mr. Thels, I don't think
in the sense we didn't challenge that person for cause.
But it's the same thing, Basically what they were saying
was that they were looking at the way they would want to
have it, versus the way it is. And all through her
questionnaire she was saying she couldn't do it. And she
didn't believe in the death penalty and that kind of
thing. That was a }180\mathrm{ degree tum around. If you kick
Ramire2, in faimess in proportional responses, you have
to kick NS. Theus as well. So I think that's the sumil of

```

THE COURT: All right. What about
anything at to Ms. Snith, the last lady.

権. OnEis: lothing on that.
me Courr: All right.
NR, Carens: She's clear.
TiE COURT: Mr. Schieck or Mr. Patrick any
of those folks. I'm going to excuse M5. Ruis and Ms. Sxith.

The question in my mind is kind of I excuse then now and put people there, or just ask if кe pass a little more than thirty-two for cause and let them all go. I don't want people to continue to kind of figure out this is a good reason to bring up. Wy intent, as I sit here thinking, is to leave them there. Telling you they're going to be excused for cause so you koon. But leave then there for now as we contimue on with the questioning.

How about as to Mr. Ranirez and Ms.
Hartino?
MR. PATRICK: Yes, Judge. Ms, Martino, I
don't think there was really any question. Rot only is
3 sine going to autanatically vote for the death penalty, but
24 she made it very clear that anybody that kills anybody
5 should be taken out axd shot, stabbed, hung, hhatever they
226
did to the victim.
I don't think there's any question as to
what her feelings are and to how she would vote. She's
oertainly not going to look at anything but the fact that
Mr. Chappell was convicted of murder. And as far as she's
concem he should be taken out today and stabbed to
death.
. Also htether or not - that is a very .
compelling reason, but even putting that aside, shé's a
detinite follower. She's not going to rake up her oum
mind. Yhatever the grop says, she's going to go with.
And I think something this important, see need to have
screboty that makes same semblance of having their onn
mind in making up their own mind.
As far as Mr. Ranirez, well, I mean, he's
from Texas. He likes the way Texas does things. He
thinks that we should not even be here because
Mr. Chappell was found ģuilty of first degree nurder.
According to hinn there is no option. The death penalty is it, and that's it.

The other thing about himen, not only is he ex-military, but he's ex-special foroes'. His mind is made up. There's noboty on that jury that's ever going to change his mind. I mean, being ex-military myself, I know his type. He's not going to change his mind. He's not

227
going to look at anything. He's by the book. He's very rigid. He has his mind made up that first degree murder
only requires one sentence, rothing will ever -- if we
could sit here until next neek and talk' to him, he'll
never change his nim on that. He will absolutely vote
for the death penalty, no matter what put on.
So I would say that both of those are
beyond redsmption.
MR. Greis: Your Honor \({ }_{4}^{\prime}\) if I could coment
on a couple of things the mentioned.
THE COURI: As to who?
MR. ONENS: Well, first \({ }^{n}\) last gentleman, Mr. Ramirez. Being military is not a reason to challenge for cause. On Ms. Martino, her contment about him suffering the same kind of death by stabbing or shooting,
I didn't take that to nean that the death penally should
be autconatic, but if they reoeive the death penalty it
should be adninistered in the sare way 'they killed their victim.

THE CXFRT; I agree. I had more problems with \(\mathrm{Ns}_{5}\), Martino than I did with Mr. Raminez, to be quite hosest. I'll grant the challenge to Ms. Martino.

I had a variety of problers with her questionnaire and in questioning in court along racial lines, as nell as some of things she was saying. I don't think it's

1 appropriate to excuse sanebody because they're a folloner, but to the extent they kind of indicate rot only are they are follower, they may not even wote their onn belief in
- 1 the evidenoe is a little different. 6 in the questionaire that she would autonatically vote for the death penalty. Mearing that she not only believed that an eje for an eye, for a person who kills should be put to death in the same way, but that she should impose that penalty without question. I believe she readily agreed to Mr, Patrick in questioning in that regard.

A lot of tires we are balancing betheen sarebody asks a question and the questions were kind of - leading by nature and get one answer and get another answer, but I think the answers fron Ms. Martino where enough to justify her being excused.

I'maging to deny as it pertains to Hr. Panirez. I agree that his personality would appear to be what you would consider sanebody with a hardoore military veteran. But we can't kird of look at people and excuse them because our personal opinions as to their type of personality is such that we believe they'll never change their minds.

His questionnaire was one mhich he indicated he'd consider all fonms of pumishment. He did
not indicate that he fould vote autanatically one way or the other. • I think he's wrong about Texas. There are a few foms of punishment that are available there. But ronetheless, samebody that thinks the death penalty is an appropriate fom of punishiment for first degree murder and thinks that maybe or legislature should change things, that's separate and apart from saying I realize that this is what the law is and I'll consider then all before I make any decision.
10

> Do you plan golng until 5:00? I can go
longer if we want to.
MR. OrFS: 隹atever the court wants.
RR. SCHIEKK: I don't know if there's any

1 problers. They're all from High Desert. They've been here all day, if they have staffing problens or not. THE COKTR: Well, Mr, Chappell is staying here now, right?
MR. SCHECK: He's still in their custody.
7 THE CONRT: All right. : Car you all stay
until \(5: 30\) ?
THE OFTICES: Yes, sir.
THE CONRT: Okay. Ke'll play it by ear.
But we won't go any later than 5:30.
we'll see if we can move through à few more people so we can try and get -- tarorros, at least, we can get the jury finished up and you all can do openings, if nothing else.

MR. PATRICK: I would like, if we could, spend a second clatifying Mr. Onens' objection to my
asking whether or not the jury menbers ; fould want to be on a jury if they were sitting here.

THE COJRT: I recall a case coming out that indicated that was an improper question. I can't think of the name.

MR. GIENS: I don't know if there is a case. Since I have had judges correctithis, but to say if one side only would be confortable having you as a juror 231 is not fair. It hould have to be both sides, two sides, because doth sides have different intrifests.
brankly we want a jury of police officers if we have a choice. He'd probably rather have a jury of jail individuals. So you ask that question it really isn't a fair question if you are in the position of the state or the Defendant, would you be confortable. It's basically like saying can you be fair to both sides.

But to say if you were in the position of the Deferdant, would you want scmebody in your frame of mind I] sitting on the jury is not a fair question. They can say, 12 yeah, I would vote his way every time, !sure he would want 13 me.
14 THE COART: I understaind the argunent 15 being made. That's why I seen to believe thare's a case 16 that has come out talking about that issiue, as to not if placing the jurors in a position of a certain party in the is litigation.
i9 HA. SCHIECK: hell, your Honor, if I may, 20 I mould think that that cuts to the heart of the whole
21 thing. If I only bad ore cquestion to ask each and every
22 juror that's probably one of the most fair questions and
23 one of the most truthful qpestions they would anster. I
24 think it is probably very proper.
25 I mean, look at the way the death penalty
I mean, look at the way the death penalty
- 1 is administered in this state, and we're looking for 2 whether or not it's arbitrary and capricious. I think
    3 that's a very direct, very good, very poignant question to
₹ 4 being asking the jury.
    6 see if I can find the case I'ro thinking of that I think
    spoke to the issue a little bit. And I'll let you know
    when I get back out here.
        we'll be in recess for ten mirutes. Okay,
    Thank you.
        (Brief recess taken.)
        THE COFA: Back on the reoord in
    C-131341, State of Nevada versus James chappell. The
    record will reflect the presence of Mr . Chappell rith his
    attomeys, the State's attorneys. Outside the presence of
    panel the jury.
    I can't find the case right now that I'n
    thinking of, so I'll allow you to ask the guestions.
    He'll only get through a couple more people this evening.
    I'll see if I can find it this evening on lexus.
    蛔. SCHIECK: We'll rephrase it to say
either party, as coposed to just the Defendant.
    ThE COURT: That's I think what Mr. Gens
    was cojecting to and that's my belief as to what I gleaned
from the case 1 was thinking of was you cannot ask them if
    233
they can be fair to owe side, it has to be fair to both
sides in tems of if you nere on this jury.
    Let's get goling.
    qYE COORT: Back on the record in
C-131341, State of Nevada versus Janes Chappell. The
record will reflect the presence of Mr, Chappell with his
attomeys, the State's attorneys. In the presence of our
prospective jury.
    W. Weckerly, as to Mr. Morin.
    WS. KRCKERLY: HOw are you employed?
    PROSPECTIVE JTFOR: Carpenter.
    M. WECKERLY: And you're the father of
three young girls?
PROSPECTIVE JBOR: Correct.
W. WECKERLY: hhat does your wife do?
PRCSPCCTIVE \(\mathbb{A R O R}\) : She's a janitor for
the school district.
M. WRCKR2LY: When we were speaking this
morning you indicated that a family merber had negative
contact with the police and the criminal justice system.
PROSPECTIVE JROR: Correct.
IS. WECKERLY: Was it your brother?
PROSPECTIVE TUROR: My brother.
H. WCKIRLY: Was that locally?
PROSPECTIVE JTRCR: Yes.
N. WeckELLY: Were you close to your
brother -- or close to him at the time that happened?
praspective Joror: Yes; Kind of, because
we kind of having a fallen out because of -- he was on
drugs and stuff, just stayed anay.
WS. WCKRRLY: And you think the charge was atterpt murder?

PROGPDCTIVE JTROR: Yes:
WS. WECKRLLY: Is that charge resolved or

FROEPECTIVE JUPOR: He's in prison right now,
 contact rith him? You visit and write; that sort of thing.

PRCSPECTIVE JTOR: Yes.
HS. MECKRRLI: Do you feel that he was treated fairly?

PROSPCCTIVE JROR: Re himself also feels like he was treated fairly. He takes fesponsibility for what he did.

HS. MECKRRUY: So 1 assure your fanily is probably hoping he does his time and out he ccines and straightens out his live and is prodictive?

PROSPDCTIVE JTMOR: Yes.
235
MS. WECKERLY: Did you feel like that the police handled the case fairly or the state prosecutors did?

PROSPCCTIVE JTROR: Yes.
MS. MRCKERIY; You indicated on your
questionnaire that you are someone that can consider the
death penalty as a potential punishment?
PROSPRCTIVE JTROR: Yes.
US. MECYERLY: You wrote if it fits it
must be given?
PPGSPCITVE JNPOR: Yes!
US. WERKERLY: And Mr. Iowens, I think said to our last juror, that the death penalty is never
autonatic. It's -- there are certain requirements that
have to be met before it is a possibleppunishment or one you can consider. But you are never obligate to impose it.

But if I'm reading your questiondire correctly, you can consider it in some circunstances?

PPRSPECTIVE UROR: Yes;
HS. WECKRRLY: We've spoken to a lot of the prospective jurors about this, and you also indicate
23 this on your questionnaize, you're not someone that is
24 obligated to wote for it or against it. It sounded like
25 you would want to hear infomation before you made a

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & （ 241－244 \\
\hline \％ 1 Las Vegas？ & 1 PROSPECTIVE JROR：Yeah． \\
\hline 2 PROSPECTIVE JROR：Thicteen years． & 2 相，（WENS：If you hear things about drugs \\
\hline 3 MR．Grens：You ever live off Oakey or & 3 in this case would it rake you want to punish one side or \\
\hline \(\bigcirc \mathrm{MLK}\) ？ & \＆the other a little bit or to use this case to even out \\
\hline 3 PRRSPECTIVE JUPRA；No． & 5 what happen with your 5on？ \\
\hline 6 MR．OFPN：You had some unfortunate & 5 PRCOPPECTVE JJOR：No． \\
\hline 7 situation with your son that you talked about in the & 7 阬．OfRS：You feel you＇d try this case \\
\hline a questionsaire． & 8 on the facts of the case？ \\
\hline 9 PROSPLCTIVE HINR：Yes． & 7 Prospective Juror：Yes．＇ \\
\hline 10 HR．Culws：How long ago did this thing & 10）MR，OFENS；You like to watch courtromm \\
\hline 11 happen，he went through？ & 11 dramas－－Boston Legal．Did you put that down here？ \\
\hline 12 PROSPECTIVE JURR：In high school is when & 12 Proseccilve JTROR：My wife likes that \\
\hline 13 he got caught，pot and stuff like that． & 13 stuff． \\
\hline 11 ．Mr．OFENS：How long ago mould that have & 14 Mr．Grins：Maybe that＇s why you pat that \\
\hline 15 been？ & 15 down here．Might be the next one．All right．You say \\
\hline 16 Fraspective JJROR：He＇s 23 now． & 15 you had a chance to be on a jury before．flow long ago was \\
\hline 17 MR．OreNs：Is this samething he＇s still & 17 that？ \\
\hline 18 working with？ & 18 PROSPECTIVE UROR：Thenty－five year ago． \\
\hline 19 MRCSPCCTIVE JJPCR：He＇s still working on & 13 MR．CFENS：Was that in this commuity？ \\
\hline 20 it ． & 20 Prospective Jumor：Yes．1 \\
\hline 21 MR，Oflels：There mas also ari assault he & 21 Mr．CIEPS：Fias that a good experience for \\
\hline 22 was a victim of with this thing with the drugs？ & 22 you？ \\
\hline 23 PROBPECTIVE JUROR：Yedh．Several years & 23 PROSPFCTIVE JROR：The mectanics of it \\
\hline 24 ago he got hit over the head by one of his drug friends． & 24 was fire．Just hard to put scmebody anay that wasn＇t the \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
25 \\
HR．Oriens：What were the corsequences of
\end{tabular} & 25 prinary person that did the crime． \\
\hline 1 that？ & 1 M．Coibss：Nothing about that that would \\
\hline 2 PROSPECTIVE JURT：The police said they & 2 interfere with your ability to be fair in this case？ \\
\hline 3 both got what they deserved，so they let them go． & 3 PROSPETIVE JTPOR：W．i \\
\hline 1 MR．OrPNS：Nothing happen？ & 4 MR．OfFiS：The process worked okay？ \\
\hline 5 PROSPOCTIVE JUROR：To either one． & 5 PROSPECTIVE JJRCR：Everything was fine， \\
\hline 6 UR．OWFS：Was there pemanent damage to & 6 yeah． \\
\hline 7 him？ & 7 IR．CFPNS：You talked about your feelings \\
\hline 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR：No．But he got hit & \(\theta\) on the death penalty，can you share those with us a \\
\hline 9 pretty hard． & \％little bit．． \\
\hline 10 谊．OHENS：Is he okay now？ & ii）PROSPCCTIVE JIFOR：There＇s a time when \\
\hline 11 Prosprctive JROR：Yeah． & 11 it＇s an appropriate sentence．I believe in people being \\
\hline 12 14．Orens：Has he turned a comer on his & 12 redeened．If a person is not repentant；or if the \\
\hline 13 drug use or is it still a problen that he wrestles with？ & 13 person－－If the case is really that horrible，there＇s no \\
\hline 14 PBOSPECRIVE JMRR：He wrestles with it． & 14 mercy，if you tell him to stop it and they don＇t stop \\
\hline 15 But he＇s starting to tum． & 15 it－so that＇s the situation．They deserve to die．They \\
\hline 16 RR．orists：He＇s doing better？ & ls have to die．If there＇s any way to salvage the person， \\
\hline 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR：Yeah． & 17 that＇s another situation， \\
\hline 18 MR．CWENS：Anything about that experience & 1月 MR，Ofens：Murder，you＇know，yous kill \\
\hline 19 that kind of left a bad taste in your mouth that would & 39 once and you don＇t stop it，there mighti be another nurder． \\
\hline 20 make it difficult for you to be fair here？ & 20 Do you feel like they need to have a chance to see if they \\
\hline 21 phaspecinve JTPR：I wouldn＇t say a bad & 2）are going to kill two before it＇s aporopriate，or is the \\
\hline 22 taste，but it would make me more aware of the other & \(2 ?\) first time appropriate？ \\
\hline 23 culture． & 23 PRGSPECTIVE，JTPR：In a murder situation， \\
\hline 24 MR．GrENS：Other allture，you mean the & 2499 out of 100 ，they should be alloued to core out of \\
\hline 25 drug culture？ & 25 prison．Evil has to be stopped．If it was an accident， \\
\hline 242 & 244 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 but for the grace of God any of us can go dom the same 2 path.
3
MR. OrieNs: You don't koon hat factors ; 4 the court is going to tell you about.

PROGPECTIVE JUROR; No ided.
5
MR. OreNS: You can appreciate that there 1 are factors you are going to hear about?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
HR. CNENS: If you feel after hearing the facts the death penalty was appropriate, nould you be able to do that?

PROSPECTIVE JRPR: That nould be my responsibility.

MR. Crims: Could you do that?
PROSPDCTIVE JTPR: I mould have to do

MR. ORENS: Do you feel like you could judge another person in that maner?

PROGPECTIVE JUPOR: Yes.
MR. OWHS: 'Thank you. Pass for cause,
your Honor.
THE COURS: Thank you. Mr. Schieck.
MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, your Horor.
Mr. Garcia, you talked a lot about your
son in your questionaire. You have done what you corld
to try to help hin, I take it, without being an enabler?
PROSPECTIVE JRROR: COIrect.
M. SCHIECK: You talked with him,
comseled with him, tried to guide him?
PROSPECTIVE JUPRR: Whe forced him into the
drug progiana.
MA. SCHIECK: And you feel as a parent
that is a very important proper role to assune with your son?

PROSPCCTIVE \(\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{RR}\) : Absolutely.
MR. SCHIDCK: You'indicated that you hate
the death penalty, but at times it's required.
PROSPETTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
HR. SCHIELK: What is it about that you
hate with respect to the death penalty?
PROSPECTIVE JROR: I think life is precious, including the Defendant in this case. If there is anyway possible to save him, I mould appreciate it. But if there's no saving him, then not much choloe. But it depends on the case.

MR. SCHIECK: You go on to explain that, I guess. If you rurder screone you've forfeited your right to live. But then you gualify that but only nercy and circurstances can redeen their life. That's the qualities you are looking for?

1 only what he has dore but what he potentially doing in the further.
MR. SCHIECK: The circuinstances that lead up to where he was at at that time? ;

PROSPECTIVE JURORT YeSS.
MR. SCHIECK: Your son's dnug use was that just marijuana or did he get involved with any serious dnugs?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He got into pill and stuff like that.

MR. SCHEECK: Thank yoi. Pass for cause,
yar honor.
THE ONRT: Thank you. i'Mr. Owens, as to
Mr. Salak.
legal fan.
MR. OWDY: Mr. Salak, you're the Boston

PROSPCCIVE JUROR: Yes:
PR. GreNs: law and Order?
PFOSPCOTIVE JUROR: Yeah.
M. GiENS: You indicate that you don't
have any problem with the death penalty as an option?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: W0. ; I do feel I have reservations.

1
MR. OFPDS: You say you have reservations,
what do you mean?
PRCSPECTIVE JUROR: Deppends on the case.
MR. OIFNS: DO you feel it's inportant to
keep an open mind?
PROSFECTIVE JUROR: Yes!
HR. ONEXS: Hon do you feel about the idea
of being in jurgment of another person?
PROSPDCTIVE JTRD: Reaily uncanfortable in
passing judgnent. I'll follow the lawi
MR. OroNS: Do you feel that that is
something you could do?
PROSECTIVE JUROR: Yes;
MR. Oress: If you fell that the death
penalty was proper purishment for this case and these
facts, could you personally come back ạn announce that
verdict?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Once I hear the facts
and how it happened and why it happen, !probably will.
MR. CHFNS: If you thought the death
penalty was right, could you do that?
PROSPECTIVE JRPR: Yes.
AR. GiENS: You'd be able to live with that decision?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YeŞ, I coulld.
MR, OIINS: You've been involved in the
\(\qquad\)
\(-1\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline - 1 court process before. Have you ever sued screbody or been 2 suad? & \begin{tabular}{l}
1 I could get a house here. \\
2 \\
IR. SCHIFCK: The steanship company you
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 3 PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: No. & 3 worked for, was that in Hawaii? \\
\hline F 4 MR. OW2NS: You have never been a victim & 4 Proserberive Juror: N! It was \\
\hline 5 of a crime? & 5 headquarters in Cakland, California. : \\
\hline 6 PROSPECTIVE JJPOR: Mo. & 6 MR. SCHIECK: Okay. Yơu retired here from \\
\hline 7 . IR. OMFNS: You have never had an & 7 Cakland. \\
\hline 8 aportumity to serve as a juror before? & 8 Prospective JRRR: Yes: \\
\hline 9 Prospective uficr: No. & 9 M. Schlick: One of your questions on the \\
\hline 10 MR. OWews: You've never had a family & 10 questionnaire you might not have uncerstood to question. \\
\hline 11 menber or samene close to you charged with a crime? & 11 It says are you beliefs about the death pemalty such that \\
\hline 12 Prospective Jror: No. & 12 you mould autcmatically vote against the death penalty \\
\hline 13 MR. Onows: Question 42, you here asked & 13 regardless of the facts and circanstances. You say, no. \\
\hline 14 about your feelings about the death peralty. You start to & 14 Ferhaps I'm confused. You would consider 'all the \\
\hline 15 write something. I gless, I should have let us use a & 15 ciranstances. \\
\hline 16 pencil on these. In pen you crossed it out. & 16 PROSPECTIVE JURPR: Yes, I would. \\
\hline 17 Unfortunately we notice things like that. If I can show &  \\
\hline 18 this to him, your Honor, & 18 your mind any possible punishments? : \\
\hline 19 THE COVRT: Sure. & 19 PPCGPECTIVE JROR: No. \\
\hline 20 MR. CuIos: says the punisiment, what were & 20 W. Schieck; I'll pass for cause, your \\
\hline 21 you tying to say? & 21 Honor. ; \\
\hline 22 Prospective JTPRO: The punishment should & 22 THE COMRT: Ms. Heckerly, as to Blayne \\
\hline 23 be appropriate for the crime itself. & 23 white. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
24
\] \\
NR. OWIENS: Okay.
\end{tabular} & 24 WS. WICCKERLY: You mention you had an \\
\hline prosective dugr: The death pealalty only 249 & 25 experience with your sister, I think, 20 year ago. 251 \\
\hline 1 in severe cases. & 1 PRCGPECTIVE M 1 ROR; There was an argunent. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
2 \\
IR. OilwS: Bat you felt that the
\end{tabular} & 2 I pushed her she fell and hit her head: It caused a \\
\hline 3 purishment should fit the crime. That's the same thing as & 3 bruise and a black eye. Ske called the police. I was \\
\hline &  \\
\hline  & 5 MS. WCCKRLS: I hould inatine you were \\
\hline 7 THE COORT: Thank you. Mr. Schieck. & 7 Prospective JURAR: Yes: I mas 19. \\
\hline a MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, your Honor. & Q - W. WECKERLY: That technically falls into \\
\hline 9 Mr. Salak, you are retired? & 9 a donestic violence. Usually then he speak of it it's \\
\hline 10 PROSPECTIVE JROR: Yes, sir. & 10 kind of a boyfriend girlfriend. \\
\hline 11 Mr. SCHIECK: What was your scaupation & 11 Prospective dron: I was charged under \\
\hline 12 before you retired? & 12 that. \\
\hline 13 mropective utror: I was a billing clerk & 13 US. NECKCRLY: I guess because it was a \\
\hline 14 and became a billing supervisor up until my retirement. & 14 family relationship. \\
\hline 15 误. SCHILCK: Type of business? & 15 Prasprcive dirir; Eamily things. \\
\hline 16 Proseective JTRRR: Steanship campany. & 16 . MS. MPCKRLLY: You ended up spending a \\
\hline 17 MR. SCHIECK: Stearship. & 17 night in jail? \\
\hline 18 Prospective Juror: Moving cargo to & 18 PRCGPGCTIVE JUROR: Yes:' \\
\hline 19 Hawaii. & 19 W. WECKERLY: I'm sure that kasn't \\
\hline 20 MR. SCHIECK: What caused you to come out & 20 pleasant. \\
\hline 21 here to las vegas? You've been here two-and-a-half years? & 21 Pmospective mror: Not at all. \\
\hline 22 Prospecilve smor: In clark County. & 22 WS. WECKRRLY: The fact you had that \\
\hline 23 M. SCHIDCK: Why did you come out here to & 23 experience, does that cause you ill feetlings toward law \\
\hline 24 retire? & 24 enforcement? \\
\hline 25 PPOSPETTVE JUROR: Nothing, just thought & 25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: not at all. 252 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{STATE OF NEVADA vs. JAMES CHAPPELJ
Page: 3995} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


THE CONRT: MI. Schieck.
MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, your Honor.
Mr. Davie, in the questionnaire it's probably a
- 4 little unfair to ask you to tell us how you think without
    enough information to give us full anshers.
PROSPECTIVE JTPDR: Yes.
MR. SCHIECK: And the question that you indicated you really don't care was the last question on the questionnaire. You think that might have factored in your answer, that you just wanted to give that answer to be done?
PROSPETIVE JJOR: Yes, it may have.
MR. SCILECK: Everything else in your questionaire indicates that you're a person that likes to have the infomation before giving an answer. In fact, one of the questions conceming whether the death penalty is given too mach, not enough, you wrote I'd like to see the statistics.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: COIrect. I wouldn't know whether it is or isn't.
MR. SCHIDCK: Hould it be fair to say that you would be at least willing to listen to all the facts before you decided what the oppropriate punishment would be in the case?
PROSPRCTIVE JUROR: I think I hould have
UR. SCHIECK: . With just the linited infomation you have, you perhaps would foreclosed the two possibilities and allon for parole after at least 40 years, because you don't have all the infonmation available to you?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Correct. But I do knor that sameone was murdered.
MR. SCHILCK: Correct. And there are four possible foms of pundshent that the law says you need to be able to consider.
PROSPECPIVE JJROR: That's what I'm having a hard time with. I can do that. I'll try to listen to everything. But in my head it's one or the other.
㑂. SCHIECK: In another place in the questionnaire you were asked about kowing sameone close to you that has a substance abuse problem. You indicated that you're sympathetic. I take that to mean you're sympathetic to those types of problens that individuals night have. Is that a fair statement?
PrCSPDCTIVE JJROR: Well, it's my Dad, so
it's different. My Dad an alcoholic. And, yeah, I'm sympathetic to that
M. SCHIECK: You also indicated you think polioe abuse their power frequently. Is there samething

1 in your past that causes yoa to fom that opinion?
PROSPECTIVE JNOR: Ny problem with the police is it's like a couple of bad apples that ruin the
whole tanch. I think they use force wien it's not
necessary a lot, and that really bothers me. I mean,
6 there's more good police than bad poliọe. Thank God for
keeping us safe, but I don't like it when I see that.
MR. SCHIECK: Was that situation here or
back in Philadelphia?
PROSPDCPIVE JUROR: I've seen it here.
HR. SCHIECK: Thank ypi, Pass for cause, your honor.

MR, OiENS: May he approach, your Honor. THE COVRT: Yes.
(Discussion held at the bench.)
THE COURI: He'll take 'our evening recess,
It's 5:25. Here's what we're going to do. We're going to
come back tronorror - well, first off, NS. Johnson,
Mr. Taylor, Ms. Bailey, M, Mills, Mr. Henck, Mr. Hibbard,
Ms. Curtis, Hr. Sndth, Ms. Meyrick, Hs, Cardillo,
Hs. Theus, Ms. Hoahr, Ms. Bundren, Mr. Ramirez, Hr. Morin,
22 Mr. Garcia, Mr. Salak, Mr. Davie, I'位going to tell you
3 all -- excuse me Mr. White, I'm going to tell you all to one back tomorrow at 1:30, rather then coning back in the
noming. Since you have been questioned, there's no need
for you all to come in in the moming when we finish up
with everybody else and have to sit around.
So you all can came back at 1:30.
Everybody else I'm going to need to carie back at 10:30
tromorron so we can finish with the attormeys' questioning of you all.

Then once that's finished, I'm hopeful in
the early aftemcon, we'll be to the point we have enough
jurors to begin the final part of the process where the
attomeys are inwlved in seating actually 14 people and move formand from there.

JURY ADNONITION
Curing the recess, ladies and gentlemen,
you are adonished not to converse arong yourselves or
with anyone else, including, without limitation, the
lawyers, parties and witnesses, on any'subject connected
with this trial, or any other case referred to during it,
or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary
on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, or
any such other case by any medim of infomation
including, without limitation, newspapers, television,
interret or radio.
You are further adronished not to fom or
express any opinion on any subject connected with this
trial until the case is finally subnitted to you.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
THE COORT: Outside the presence of the \\
jury. Still on the record. Mr. Onens, you wanted to make a representation as to Mr. Davie. \\
M. OPNE: Well, Mr. Davie, I don't know \\
if he just wants to get off the jury or what it is. His \\
answers to questioning was 180 dogrees froo what they were \\
a week ago. I think he's a flake. It think he's bad news \\
if he gets on the jury. It's going to cause problens. \\
I don't think se got a good recond nos for keeping \\
him absent sare tactical reason by the defense attorneys. \\
But we're challenging hira for cause, based ypon the fact \\
that he said several tines there is only two options for him. \\
I got hin to kind of say he'd think about the other \\
ones. But then he, when pushed on it, he kept going back saying there's two, death or life without. That was it \\
for him. So based upon that, we would challenge him for cause. \\
THE COURT: Mr. Schieck. \\
RR. SCHIECK; We'll submit it, your Honor. \\
THE COKR'; Well, I don't think he is 180 \\
degrees. I feel where he was last meek, 120 is not a mad \\
ballpark estimate. He indicated in his questionnaire he \\
likes to ocnsider everything, that he would consider the \\
death penalty uder certain circunstances. He would not \\
vote autonatically for or against it. It depends on the \\
facts of the case. They all seen to be very appropriate answers. \\
I agree that he was a little more rigid \\
today in saying that, you know hhat, to me it's either \\
death or life without the possibly of parole, and I don't \\
think I kould want to give screbody a second chance. \\
Nonetheless, he also secined to indicate chring the \\
questioning that he could consider the cther foms of punishment. \\
And it seens to the court that it was \\
clear, to me at least, he was kind of just thinking that \\
this case probably has certain facts about it that mould make those two appropriate, as opposed to anything else. \\
Which means you're kind of speculating in your on mind as \\
to what the facts are. I can see scre reasons, I don't \\
want to get too far into things, but I can see reasons why \\
the defense would not want to challenge him for cause \\
based upon his statements about being fairly considerate \\
and about centain things, wanting to look at statistics \\
about death penalty cases. They were very thoughtful answers about things. \\
If you're looking at a case in tems of we \\
knor shat our client's background is, he know what his \\
criminal history is, we know hhat is realistic in tems of
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
what we're asking for, that kind of gentlenan may be the type of person that the defense would want on the jury as well. In addition to having some views on the police \\
department that might be in line with some defense \\
theories. I don't knon. \\
Over all, I think that there is enough in his answers to deny the challenge for cause. I'm going to go ahead and let him stay. \\
谓. Grivs: Can I point out one thing for \\
the benefit of the record. The fact that this is a tactical decision by the defense. Over on question 51 -do you feel you would consider mitigating factors, And he says not at all. \\
THE COXIT: Mr. Schieck, anything. \\
(R2. SCHIECK: No. Nothing else, your \\
Honor. \\
THE CONRT: You still maintain your \\
position that you are not challenging him for cause, correct? \\
M. SCHIECK: Correct. \\
moming. \\
THE COURR: All right. \(10: 30\) tasorron \\
CERTIFICATE
\end{tabular} \\
\hline STATE OF NEVADA vs. & MES CHAPPELL \(3 / 12 / 2007\)
3999 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}







Page: 4005











LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; THURSDAY, MAY 10, \(2000^{7}\)
PROCEEDINGS
* * * * *

THE COURT: Page 6, State of Nevada versus
James Chappell. Record will reflect the presence of Mr. Chappell, in custody -- Mr. Schieck, Mr: Patrick, on his behalf. Ms. Rinetti on behalf of the State.

Do you have the file, Ms. Rinetti?
MS. RINETTI: No, Judge. Mr. Owens and Mr. Kephart will be here.

THE COORT: Mr. Owens is herie. Mr. Owens is present on behalf of the State.

This is time set for sentencing. Is there any legal cause or reason why sentencing cannot take place.

MR. PATRICK: No, your Honor|.
MR. OWENS: May we approach, your Honor.
THE COURT: Sure.
(Discussion held at the bench.)
THE COURT: Back on the record in State versus Chappell. Anything the State wants t'o add in terms of sentencing.

MR. OWENS: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Mr. Chappell, is there anything you want to tell the court before your attorney
speaks on your behalf?
THE DEFENDANT: No.
THE COURT: Thank you, sir.
Mr. Schieck, Mr. Patrick, anything you 'all want to add before we pronounce sentence?

MR. SCHIECK: No, your Honor:. The jury has imposed a sentence in this case.

THE COURT: As to the burglary and robbery with use of a deadly weapon counts, those weire already adjudicated and sentenced at the time of thei original trial. They aren't part of the sentencing today. This is as to murder with use of a deadly weapon.

So, in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada, I do adjudicate you guilty of that crime, Mr. Chappell, and pursuant to the jury's verdict at the penalty hearing, I sentence you to death for count (3), murder with use of a deadly weapon.

The state has provided ad judgment of conviction. I know normally the clerk's office prepares these now when the defendant is in custody, but Counsel for: the State and defense have both looked at it. I think it's an appropriate judgment of conviction, so I'll go ahead and sign that.

I believe the defense also has a stay of execution to present to the court, as well.


Page: 4019


. 1 say I'm going to ask, because I anticipate that sore of 2 you will raise your hands. And I don't want then shooting 3 up in the air right away. I wanted to tell you beforehand
\({ }^{5}\) I that, obviously, we've all got your questionnaires. We've
read throxgh your questionnaires. I know you have
expressed some things in there about difficulty serving.
I will tell you that I realize this is an inconvenience.
Trust me. I very much realize that. As an attomey I
went through the jury selection process, not only
selecting a jury but seated just like you all.
Hent down to jury services a few times
through the day, went up to panels and so forth. I know
3 it takes a lot of time out of your lives to cove come down
4 here, whether it's one day or four or five days. Like
5 this case. well, let me say five or six days, since 6 there's a possibility it spills over into next week.

That being said, I can tell you, however,
that the average trial anymore lasts about six days. So
this is right at, if not maybe a littler less than average. And that's irportant, because if I excuse you today and say all right, Mr. Madison, you raise this reason for me -- and I'm not trying to pick on you, Mr. Madison. You raised a reason to me, and I think it's a decent reason. And I'm going to excuse you from jury service. It's not that I'm giving the blessing to go
hame. You've go to go back to jury services. Jury
services decides whether to send you out on another parel.

They can send you out onn another panel today. Ask you to come back tomorros. Hhatever they want to do. he have construction defect cases that take six months.
Medical malpractice cases that take a month or more. Try a lot of those as well. As well as cases that take a day or two. So you take the chance if you leave here that you're going to get sent out to another panel. And that judge may not like your reasoning for not being able to serve, like I do. So. it's not always that ycu look at a case and think it's going to be five for six days that it's that bad.
and I tell you all of this, I'm not telling you not to answer the question, whether it's going to be a burden. I just tell you so you'll have all the infomation as to how we process jurors here so that when you answer the question you'll have a little better idea.

Coviously you all are intelligent folks.
2 You realize how irportant these proceedings are. They're
very serious proceedings. And we can't do these type
things without having folks willing to come in and serve as a juror.

I don't know if any of you have been
involved in the justice systen before. . Sone of you have raised that individually you were accused of crines. On sare of you in your questionnaire that, I recall have been alleged to have been victins of crime. ', I'm sure if I asked if anybody has ever been involved in the civil justice systen, same of you might have your hands up. I got sued. I had to suex. I mas in a car accident. Whatever it may be.

Those of you that have been involved in the justice system, you have a little bit of a better understanding as to how the process works. And you may have been through jury trials, so you know how important this is. If you haven't ever been in the justice systen, odds are, before your time on this planet expires, you'll probably come into contact with it in some fashion. Be it
civil or crininal. And it may give you a greater appreciation.

But nonetheless, it is a very important process. I thank you all for being here. I know it's difficult. It's inconvenient. But to 'the extent you can take part in the process and give us scane of your time for a few days, I know that everybody appreciates it.

So that being said, I will ask, is it
going to be an undo burden upon anybody to serve on this
jury for the next five to six days?
I'll start with Mr. Madison, badge numer
102. What do you have, sir?

PROSPECTIVE JROR: I'ri a snall business
anter. I'm in wedding photography. La'st hemnesday I
almost missed a wedding che to the questionnaire that I
had to go shoot. I don't have a large staff of
photographers. It's a husband and wife tearn. They
requested our type of photography. I also do event
photography. I have a very full plate; I really just
don't have this kind of time. Whether lit's the editing process, designing photo albums, I have, clients backed up fram last year, yet.

THE CCORT: Thank you. Anybody else on
that top row. Yes, sir -- Mr. Sackmary, 003.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'ria a search engine
expert. And the livelihood of thousands of pecole depend
upon re doing ny search engine work at a specified time
everyday. The companies which I'm under confidentiality
that I've been working for for the pasti eight years, if I
do not sumnit their sites at this specified time every
single day, the work that I've worked for for eight years will go null and wid.

THE COURT: Thank you. Anybocty else on
that top row? No.



\section*{outcane of this.}

2 THE CORRT: Thank you. Anybody else in 3 that row? Yes.
\(1 \quad\) PRCSPDCTIVE \(\operatorname{HFOCR:~} 056\)-I'm a single 5 parent. I have no family here. So being here makes it 6 very difficult to find saneone to watch my son. THE CCORR: How old is your son? PROSPCCTIVE JURCR: Eight. THE COKRT: Thank you. Back row, yes. PROSEECTIVE JUROR: \(072-\mathrm{I}\) I have no transportation. My husband dropped me off today because he's off. I can only cone Honday, Tuesday, hedrasday.

THE COURT: Thank you. Anybody else on that row? How about over here? No. Thank you, very much.

THE COURT: Sorry. Yes, sir?
PROSPactive JIROR: \(076-1\) I'ma single parent. iny son just moved out here recently. I have no farily here. I have no daycare during the day.

THE COJKT: How old is he?
PROSPCTRIVE JTROR: Six.
THE COVRT; Okay. Tell you that he're going to do. Let's take a recess bere. I'll talk to the attomeys about sore of the issues that have been brought Lp. You all go ahead and get up and stretch, use the
7 THE CCORR: How old is your son?
9 PROSPECTIVE JURCR: Eight.
9 THE COMR: Thank you. Back row, yes.
10 PROSELCTIVE JUROR: \(072 \cdots\) I have no
he's off. I can only cone toncay, Muscday, hedrase
THE courT: Thank you. Anytody else on
15 men.

42

1 restrocm, get scmething to drink, if you wish. Then we'll
get into questions by the attomeys.
I need to tell you sanething every time we
take a recess.

\section*{JJRY ALMONTTION}

During the recess, ladies and gentlemen,
you are adronished not to converse among yourselves or
with anyone else, including, without limitation; the
lawyers, parties and witnesses, on any subject connected
with this trial, or any other case referred to churing it,
or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary
on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, or
13 any such other case by any wedium of information
including, without linitation, newspapers, television, intenet or radio.

You are further admonished not to fom or
express any opinion on any subject connected with this
trial until the case is finally subnitted to you.
(Brief recess taken.)
THE CCORT: We're on the record, outside the presence of the jury.

I had a question. Maytie you can hely out on this. When I got to the point where I was telling then
about the principles of law involved in the trial, it's
not a guilt or innocence, presumed innocent, and so forth.
```

I think the only principle I really necded to discuss with
them was the State's burden.
If there is anything else that the defense
thinks I need to have brought }\varphi\mathrm{ in that acmonition, let
me know.
Homor.
MR. SCHIECK: I don't think so, your
THE COURT: All right., Let's look real

```
quick at everyooty that raised some issues we can consider
right now.
            First was Mr. Madison - first guy, badge
nunber 102. Said he's a strall business, omer. Oms a
photography business. I mean, generally there is a lot of
slippery slopes involved in letting folks go for a
financial reason, which really isn't a good reason to get
off. Even though I have syrpathy for thea. Hie'd have to
let a lot of people go. I don't generaily do that. But
if you all stipulate to release him, I'll do that.
    MR. Ofins: Your Honor, | we didn't think
there were that many of theer with problers. We don't have
an objection to just pass them.
    THE COURT: The ones that raised the
    MR. OHNN: Right.
    THE COURT: Twelve folks.


46
a problem. be don't har coblem with doing it. I
just -- I guess I'm too oonservative. But if the next panel has the sare sort of list I see us losing jurors -a lot of jurors. I don't want to nun out. I would like to get a jury in place. I have no problem agreeing to
stipulate to this stack.

> MR. CWES: 施 are notigoing to nu out.

THE COURT: Well, I meadn, I agree with Mr.
Orens. I don't think we are going to riun out. We may
prolong things a bit, but that's okay. . And sometimes
magbe we leam fron the first parel as to htere we are
going with things. But, I'll go ahead and excuse the
sixteen folks, which is going to be Mr, Madison 102, Mr.
Sackuary, 003, Ns. Iabranch 019, Mr. Petit 021,
Ms. Squires 025, Ks. Fosehill 027, Mr. Norales 029,
Ns. Pinon 031, Wr. Hctom 033, Ns. French 046, Carvelli
048, Carr 052, Grimstaff 054, Johnson 056, Nakanishi 062,
Sunga 072, and Sprosty 076.
That's actually seventeen. I'ra sorry.

If you all wish me to get more people up
here to fill in those spots now, before my guestioning
with them before you all stant.
MR. OFIENS: Yes.
HS. WECKRLY: That's easier.
all done with the remaining thirty-three pecple?
MR. SCHIECK: Especially now they learn
all they have to do is raise their hands. I've
reconsidered.
THE OUNR: Leslie, go ahead and go back
domstairs and get another seventeen of the group and
bring then up. his om computer business, the search engine guy, he's all of a sudden remerbering that mayte be san scmething about this case.

THE COURT: 斨 re excusing him. Mevada versus James chappell. The record will reflect the presence of Hr . Chappell with his attomeys, the State's attomeys, in the presence of our prospective jurors.

All right, ladies.and gentlemen, based upon a combination of things, the jury questionnaires as rell as sore of the anshers today, I'll thank and excuse a mimber of yous. Let me get through all the names and you all can get up and report back dom to jury services.

I'll think and excuse Mr. Hadison, backe nmber 102, Mr. Sackmary 003, Ms. labranch-019, Mr. Petit 021, Ms. Squires 025, Mr. Rosehill 027, Mr. Horales 029,
    everytody to move dom, please.

To ry new folks, welcome. Thank you, very nuch. Hy name is Douglas Hemdon. I'm the presiding juxye here in Department 3, of the Eighth Julicial - District Court. You all have been summoned here to take part in a criminal proceedings as prospective jurors. It's the State of Nevada versus James Chappell.

I know you came in and filled out the questionnaire. We're going to get into questions in a minute. I'll have questions for you and the attomeys may have questions as we get further in the proceedings.

Let me tell you a colple of things. Seated in front of re is Sharon. Sharon is my court reporter. So everything that is said, including what you say is reported. So it's irportant that you speak up enough that we can hear. Don't rod your head or shake your head.

Please don't use wh-huh or huh-uh. It's hard to type that dom correctly. Wake sure you speak "yes" or "no."

If I don't ask you by nane you badge manber, if I don't call on you by saying Mr. Strith, badye sunier 100, please, identify yourself by name and badge numer so we know who it is that's speaking.

Additionally, seated to my left is Carol. Carol is my court clerk. She's going to swear an oath to you all in a ninute, to make sure you're under aath when you answer questions. She keeps track of court exhibits, court minutes, everything that's going on in court.

Seated to her left is my law clerk, Steve.
Steve, who is present to help advise te with a lot of legal issues that core up during the course of the proceedings.

You have already met Leslie. Leslie is my bailiff. What you're going to find out is everybody else in the courtrocm, attoneys, noost of the court personnel works under certain ethical obligations not to converse with the jurors, other then the jury questicning process.

Ieslie deesn't have that obligation. So to the extent you're outside and need to get infomation to sanebody, you can always talk to Leslie.
what I'm going to do now is ask the

I attomeys to tell you quickly a little about the case.
They're going to introdice thesselves, hho they represent.
They'll speak to you about the witnesse's, prospective
witmesses that may be calleci to testify, here, so listen
closely as they do all that. Because some of the
questions will be designed to see if yoil krow any of the
people, be it the attomeys, Mr. Chappell, any of the
witnesses. Or whether you've heard anything about the case.

Mr. Owens, if you sould please, agạin.
IR. owns: Thank you, your Howor.
cood moming. Again, scme of you it's
going to be like de-ja-vee, so have some patience with us.
Eor the rest of you, ruy name is Chris owens. This is pan
Weckerly. He're from the district attomey's office.
he're prosecutors prosecuting this case!
This case involves a number of charges against James Chappell, for which he has already been
convicted in 1996, fron a jury trial ofit that date. Those inclute burglary, robbery with use of aldeadly weapon, first degree rurder with use of a deadly weapon.

The purpose of this jury that we're
selecting now is to detemine prnishment for the charge of
first degree aurder fram that conviction. So the
Defendant already stands convicted of that charge.

1
available to this jury to select for that charge incluxd;
the death penalty, life without the possibility of parole,
life with the possibility of parole after 40 years has
been served, and a term of 100 years with parole after 40 6 years.

Debra Panos. It occurred back in Axgust 31, 1995 at the
Ballerina Mobile Hane Park. It's a little east of
domtown, maybe about 3 miles east of this area, 839 East Laith.
It will also include saie testinony about
some areas in the dountom, here, the jail, and Parole and
Probation. And the business at the time G.E. Capital,
where sanee of the witnesses horked.
Luanna äres, Lisa Duran, Tanya Hobson,
LaDonna Jackson, Claire Moouirre, Mike pollard, Kirberly
Simpson, Sherry Smith, and oebra Tumer; Laura Barfield,
Jerry Umst. Dina Freenan, Michelle Morcha, Carol kunson,
Noma Penfield, and Pall Widner. Fron the Clark County
Coronet's office -- a retired coroner now -- a Dr. Green.
And then police department officers, Daniel Derscorff,
Darren Heiner, officer Art Lee, Paul Osûch, Nike Perkins,
Janes Hecarroll, Allen willians, and Cal winchells.
From Parole and Probation, Larry Arabe




Thank you.
Counsel approach the bench real quick, please. (Discussion held at the bench.) THE CONET: At this time I'm going to thank and excuse, Ms. Bymd 086, Mr. kells 094, Mr. Engelbrecht 095. I thank you all for coning doun and answering the questionnaire and caming up here today.
Qlease report back to the Jury Ccminssioner's before you leave today, okay.

Ladies and gentlenen, he're going to move on row with questions from the attorneys. We'll get into this a little bit before we take our lunch break.

The uost efficient and affective way for the attomeys to to this is to go one by one with people.
The State's attomeys ask questions and the defense attomeys ask some questions, and we'll move onto the next juror.

It may be between each attorney, Mr. Owens may have question for the first juror, Ws. Weckerly may have questions for the second juror. The sare thing with Mr. Schieck and Mr, Patrick as they move back and forth with you all.

What you'll find, especiaily you folks in the audiance right now, to the extent scmebody gets challenged and excused for cause and somebcoty else has to
move up, as you listen to the questions ower and over
you'll be a lot quicker to answer things because you'll
able to understand what it is the attomeys are really
interested in trying to cqestion you about. So kind of
pay attention as we're noving on, if you would, please.
All right. Mr. Oners, NS. heckerly.
MR. OnTrs: If I could reqpest, it night
be helpful to us to get a role call. I don't know if we maintained -- I'm not sure if we kow tho is in which seats at this point.

THE COURT: Seat mumber one is Mr, Ferez 001, Mr. Brady 004, Ms. Kaleikini-Johrson O07, Mr. Taylor 009, Mr, Hibbard 010, Ns. Bailey 015, Ms. Mills 016, Mr. Henck 020. Hy far right, Mr. Snith 022, Ms. Heyrick 023, Ms. Cardillo 026, Ms. Ramirez 034, Ms. Thens 035, Ms. Nahr 036, Mr. Martino 038, Bundren 039, Ms. Smith 045, Morin 050, Garcia 051, salak 055. Correct?

PROSPECTIVE JJPOR: Yes.
THE COURT: Do you want ine to keep golng?
VR. CriENS: That's plenty for now.
TRE COVRT; All right. Mr. Onens.
M. OWNS: Court's indulgence a moment.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. OiNN: Mr. Perez, how are you doing? PROSPECTIVE JTRCR: Fine.

NR. CuFNs: You had answered a nurber of questions - you can have a seat. You don't have to stand up. It's uncrufortable enough giving ịs questions like this.

You nere asked a number of questiọss about the death penalty. Have you had an opportunity to think about that since you filled out the questionaire? Do you understand what I mean?

PPCSPECTIVE JUROR: I speak Spanish,
I. D. CuENS: DD you have a problen with the
language?
PROSPCCTIVE JUROR; Yes.
MR. OXPNS: You have a thard time
understanding English?
PROSPECTIVE TRROR: Yes.
MR. Offers: So it would be hard for you to
understand what the witnesses are saying as they come up
to the stand?
PROSEECTIVE \(\mathcal{J R O R : ~ Y e s . ~ I t ' s ~ h a r d . ~}\)
MR. ONINS: Approach briefly.
THE COURT: sure.
(Discussion held at the' bench.)
THE COURT: Why don't we go ahead and nove
to Mr. Brady. I'll contact the court interpreter's office
for Mr. Perez. Thank you, Mr. Pere2. Stay for right now,

\section*{okay.}

Juxge.
PROSPCTIVE JTROR: I can interpret,
TRE COURT: I appreciate that, but by rule
I reed to have a.certified court interpreter from the
interpreter's office.
M. kECheriy: May I proceed.

THE COURT; You may.
N. WECNERSI: I guess it's not quite
morning anymore. Last neek shen you filled out your
questionnaire, you kere asked several questions about the death penalty. Do you recall that?

PRCSEDCTIVE JTROR: SURE:
W. HECKERLY: One of the guestions that
was asked, sort of alluded to, or asked you would you
automatically impose the death penalty if screone were
onnvict of first degree murdet. Do you|recall a question of that nature?

PFOSPECTVE JUROR: SURe:
HS. KECKERLY: As you klow from Mr. Onens
this morning and probably you got that froon the
questionnaire as well, we're sitting here and the
cefendant is convicted of first degree nurder with use of
a deadly neapon. You understand that?
PFOSPECTIVE JUROR: COrtect.

\(\approx 1\) would choose to go, unequivocally.
2 MR. PATRICK: If you leamed things about
3 Mr. Chappell's past, childrood, would any of that matter
- 4 to you?

\section*{PROSPEDTIVE TJPOR: Not at all.}

WR. PATRICK: 快'd ask to strike for
cause,
\(\theta\)
g a
and Mr. Brady as well. The death penalty is a sentenciry
option, a sentencing possibility as you enter this
heating. You have to discover certain facts, which you'll
find in the legal instnuction is what you find the facts
to be will be what detemines whether you can consider
that as a possible pumistment in your deliberation, okay.
The instuctions layout how you go through that process.
Right nor it's a possibility. It's certainly not
sonething that you abolutely have to give, You don't
have to give the most lenient sentence either. You have
to detemine what the facts are and if certain facts are
met, then you can consider the death penalty as a possible punishment in your deliberation.

So are you saying, Mr. Brady, you are autanatically going to impose the death peralty if it's a possibility for you when you go back there, without knowing anything? or are you going to consider everything and work with the
instnuctions and evidence, then decide what the
appropriate sentence is?
PRLSFPCTIVE JTROR: Well, I aean, I would
have to say the very limited things I krow about the case
that he was convicted of first degree murder and abose, yeah.
THE COURI: Without any regard to what
other evidence comes out?

drugs, whatever else was involved, wouldi't be a
mitigating factor for re.
THE CONRT: Okay, I will take that issue
under advisenent right now.
Approach the bench, counsel.
(Discussion held at the bench,)
THE CORRP: Any other questions for
Mr. Brady?
MR. PATRICK: WO.
IHE COURT: Mr. Owers or Hs. Weckerly as to Ms. Johrson.

MR. ONENS: HOW are you?
PROSPECTVE JUOR: COOX.
IR. ONFNS: How are you feeling about
being here today?
PROSPETIVE JUROR: Truthfully, I wish I
nasn't. Bat I'm here. I'm suqposed to be here.
HR. OFENS: Are you nervous?
PROSPECTIVE JIROR: A little bit.
MR. OFNS: Just the ointext of being
here, being on the spot?
PFOSPECTIVE JUROR: Thạt's it.
MR. Ofiev: Scomething about the nature of
the charge, murder, or the punishment that makes you feel
unconfortable?
PFCGPECTIVE JUROR: NO:
MR. OWEHS: When we are asking the
question about an eye for an eye, you said you didn't
necessarily believe in that principle. It said, I don't
feel I have the right to decide that. , shat did you mean by that?

PROGPTCTIVE JUROR: Basíically, I don't
think that I personally, myself, have a right to decide
that. I can't say your did that to me, 'I'Il do it back to
you. In my onn life. I loow in this situation it's daperdent upon circurstances.

MR. OMEN: You don't have a problern of applying shatever standard you feel is appropriate here?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Na!
MR. OWFS: He are looking for people outside of the situation, obviously, to be as fair and

75
impartial as they can be. Fe talked afout the four
options. Do you have any questions about the four options that are available?

PROSPETIVE JUPCR: WO:
M, CNDS: Obviously, "if there was only
one option on the table we wouldn't need a jury, cight?
PROSPECTIVE JMOR: Right.
MR, Chisis: We're looking for people that
can say that they're willing to keep an open mind and wait
until they have heard the evidence to make a decision.
Are you okay with that principle?
PROSPECTIVE JLPOR: Yes -
NR. Grens: So you don't feel you would
jurp the gun and say do this or do that without having
heard anything about this?
PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: No.
IR. CWENS: Do you think it's important to keep an open mind?
qFOSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes,
WR. GWENS: HOW do you feel about the idea of deliberation, discussing these issues and keeping an
open aind through that discussion?
PFOSPCTIIE JRROR: As long as everyone
isvolved is willing to listen, and not jup to conclusions
and not - be willing to listen to everytody else, it's





I the facts. Murder is a pretty severe action. Unless
there's insanity at the time of comitting it, I con't know hav you justify that.

MR. EATRICK: So besides insarity, you wouldn't be able to find any mitigating ciromstances? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It would be difficult.
    appropriate consideration as to mitigate what sentence
    sanebody receives?

PROSPDCTIVE JUROR: I think pretty hamd about the victin, not so much the person. The victim doesn't have a lot of choices left.

THE COMRT: I understand. But the question in tems of how he gets punished, both sides might be able to present evidence that they think --
be.
2 PROSPECTIVE sUPOR: I believe that if sareone can take a life, then they should be willing to 4 give theirs. I try to be open as much as I can. I am 5 hunan though. I will have an opinion forned eventually. I don't know how it would be possible to not judge. I
think I would try to see the facts and ibe coen-minked as possible, but I have to be honest. I have looked over and seen him sniek and smile, or look at the questionnaice that scmeore filled out and it kind of makes ne fom an opinion about him already. I don't know the facts.

MR. OXFNS: Okay, hell, you understand
that there's going to be a lot of things that happen in
the courtrown that are fair in consideling your opinion.
The question is will you wait in fomming that opinion
until you've heard everything?
PROBPCCIIVE JUROR: I will try.
R. ofres: It says that in the death
penalty tere, would you say you were generally in favor of
it or opposed to it? You'll consider it -- you didn't
select ore end of the spectrom or the other. You said you
would consider it in certain circustarces. And you
actually said not all sentences should be death. It's a
case by case basis.
RROSPETTVE JUROR: Yes.

MR. orits: Is that how you feel?
proserecive Jupor: I feel that is open to choose his or her punishment.

THE COURT: I realize that. hould you be able to consider things that the defense brings \(u\) that
they argue in mitigation of what sentence somebody should
receive, or are you saying you wouldn't consider those at all?

PROCPECTIVE JROR: I'm saying that I think that bringing ip a cover for justifying camaitting murder is very difficult for me to understand.

THE CONRT: All right. Thank you.
Mr. Owens, as to Ms. Bailey.
14. OFRNS: Ns. Bailey, talked about
the idea of an eye for and eye that we talked about a little bit. And you said that you have been listening -and we're trying to get people that won't prejudge the case. There is nothing known about the facts, correct. That's shat 22 is. It says have you already formed an opinion about the case, and you checked, yes. Tren it says that is the opinion, or what you described is an eye for an eye. That was the answer you gave. PROSPCCTIVE JTROR: Right.
MR. antes: Then later on when you're actually asked about the pernalty you said you would be able to keep an open mind about what the penalty should



tine, around the beginning of the hike in the irsourance
rates, so I think that was the bad time,
M. WECKERLY: You mentioned a second ago
that you thought it might effect your ability to be fair in this case. Can you explain that a little.

PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: Hell, not so much not
being able to make a decision. I wanted to see the facts
and-see how strong it is and how it happened.
US. WECKERLY: Okay. And as you've sort
of explained, as he sit here, this man is convict of first
degree murder with use of a deadly weapen. That's the
starting point. So he \({ }^{\mathrm{F}}\) s convict of an interitional murder
of another person. And as jurors, what you'll be asked to do is detemine the appropriate punishment.

Now are you scmeone who can soit of accept our starting point where we're at here?

PROSPECTIVE JURCR: Yes.
MS. hECKERLY: And we've discussed, you're open to listening to all of the potential purishments?

PROSPECTIVE JURCR: Yes.
MS. WECKBREY: I think you have indicated
that you don't -- you can be impartial, fair to both sides
in tents of what information is preserted to you?
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Yes.
IR. OnENS: Thank you. Your Honor, pass
for cause.
THE CORRT: Thank you. Mr. Patrick.
RR. PATRICK: Thank you.
one of the questions you answered on your
questionnaire, you said you don't like to talk much. I
can see that. Would that -- because of that, do you think
that you don't have a wice on the jury if you were plicked?

PROSPECTIVE \(\begin{aligned} & \text { RROR: Mast likely not. }\end{aligned}\)
M. Patrick: You have a stroag
personality, you don't like to talk?
PPOSPCCTIVE JROR: Yes.
MR. PATRICK: If you have sanething
important to say, you'd make sure they teard it?
PROSPCCPIVE JJROR: Yes, absclutely.
用. RATRICK: Non you kere saying that your husband had a dnug problent and donestic violence problem also?

PROSPECTIVE JRROR: Yes.
MR. PARICK; You think the two were
related?
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Yes.
MR. PATRICK: Then you said that he was able to tum his behavior around through counseling and time.

PRCSPECTIVE JTROR: Yes.
M. PATRICK: And daring the time he was in counseling, as he got his life turned around, did you stick by him?

PROSPECIIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. PATRICK: Non, if you were to hear circunstances similar to yours, drug abuse, danestic violence, hould that make you tend nore or lesis to believe what somebody is saying?

PRCSPECTIVE JURR: NO
MR. PAFitce: hould you tend to be less -so you wouldn't be less believing of scmebody because they
went through what your husband went through?
PROCFETTIVE JURAR: NO!
WR. PAFRICK: You'd stíll keep an open
mind through the process?
PROGPECTIVE JUROR: Yes:
MR. PAIRICK: That's all me're asking,
that you listen to both sides. Listen; to all of the
evidence. They're going to be putting on evidence. he're going to be putting on evidence. You'li listen to all of it and then decide?

PROSPECTIVE \(\operatorname{THOR}\) : Yes.
IR, PATRICK: Would youl be able to look at things like ding abuse and domestic violence as mitigating
circunstances?
PROSPCCTIVE JITOR: Yes!
MR. PATRICK: Now, alsọ there was a
question that asked smething about if the victim was of a
different racial backgromd, if you'd think difficoltly of
the case, and you responded, probably so.
PROSPECTIVE JIROR: I don't recall that.
FR. PATRICK: So if the victim was of a
different racial backgromd than Mr. Chappell, you
wouldn't have a problem with that?
PPOSPECTIVE MROR: W. !
M. PATRICK: It wouldn'! make you
autanatically think that he wes more ori less guilty than he actually is?

EROSPECTIVE JIROR: No.
VR. PATRICK: As far as -- everytody has talked about the four penalties that can be given out.
And you could look at all four of then, before you make a
decision? You're not going in there with any ore of them
in mind, saying this is what has to happen?
PROGPECTIVE JROR: NO. 1
NR. PArrick: That's alil I have. I'll pass for cause.

THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Reckerly, as


Page: 3963

told him he could not. He would need to call to his work, if he had something coming up at work in the aftemoon. He's Badge No. 102.
* 4 Does anybody have anything outside the presence?
M. SCHIECK: We want to do Mr. Perez now.
\(\theta\)
9 the court interpreter's office, unless you want to 10 stipulate to excuse him. I'll call somebody from the court intenpreter's office.
M. CXINS: You know, it's sad that they don't have an opportunity to partake in the system. I can't picture having a bunch of interpret's. Maybe it will came to that same day. I'll stipulate to that. It's 16 up to him.
17 18 19 Perez. That's Badge No. 001, Leslie, make a note when we canes back from lurch, tell Mr. Perez he can go downstairs to jury servioes. Do you all want to talk about Mr. Brady and Mr. Hibbard right now?

MR. SCHIECK: That would be fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I know the defense
challenged Mr. Brady and Mr. Hibbard for cause. Does the State have any remarks as to Mr. Brady?

MS. WECCERLY; heill, yes. Your Honor, when I was first questioning him, at least my recollection is he inclicate that he'd follon the instructions of the court, which are, of course, that he would have to find -we don't get that specific -- but you have to find aggravating circunstance beyond a reasonable doubt. And
also you have to consider some mitigation evidence,
regataless of how nuch weight the prospective juror decides to give it or not. And I think he indicated he would be able to follow the coutt's instructions.

So I don't know if he got confused or just said his natural inclination would be to wote for the death penalty. Btu in light of the fact he said he would follow the court's instructions, and also in terms of phat we have to prove, I think that he hasn't met the stamard for challenge for cause.

TIE COURT: Patrick.
HR. PATRICK: Yes. Juxge, I think he perfectly understood what we were talking about. And as you go through his questionnaire, there's no doubt he believes in a murder case one should have the death penalty. I think it's very clear how he feels and that no matter what he says - and he was not confused. I think
this guy, no matter that, has already made up his mind.
I think it's very clear what his decision is. And I don't
think he's going to follow any instuctions, except. his
onn that he's made very clear, both inlquestioning and on his questionaire.

THE COVRT: Well, I wilil note in the questionaire one of individuals that said, in tems of
the question about, since he's been conivicted beyond a reasonable doibt, would you say that \(-\frac{1}{1}\) colon -- then he said, yes, to the question, your belief.s about the death peralty, such that you'd autonatically wote for the death penalty, regardiess of the facts and circanstances. He answered, yes, to that question.

I do think during the initial questioning, Wh. Weckerly, he'd indicated he'd follow the instructions
of the court. But towards the end there, when you
indicated to him that the death penalty would be a
possible punishnent that he could considder, he then seemed
to say that, you know what, then I would give the death penalty.

Earlier he said he'd follow the
instructions of the court and it would appear to me now
that basically he was saying I wouldn't give the death
penalty if the court instucted me that it wasn't a
possible punisiment. That's why I asked the follow-up
131
question with him that I did. He's still got to find
certain facts. But after those last series of questions
he seemed to be indicating that if the death penalty was a
possible fom of punisment, he was going to give the
death penalty. So I will sustain the challerge for cause as to Mr. Brady.

THE COMRT: How about has to Mr. Hibbard.

M. WECKERLY: Yes, your Honor I think
that Mr. Hibbard indicated that he could corsider all four
possible punishents. He said he kould be open to
listening to all the infomation presented in the case.
He did make a renarx that it would be
difficult to impose khat's sort of regarded as the nost
lenient sentence. But I don't think there is a
requirement that they give any particulat weight to any of
the possible punistments, as long as he 'said he'd consider
all four, which he did. And he did say he could consider
the mitigation evidence. There is no reason -- or legally
justifiable reason to accuse him for cause.
TEE COURT: All right, Mr. Patrick.
NR. PATRICK; Yes, Judgé.
He said he would look atit the mitigating
evidence. But he said, nothing sort of insanity would
connt as mitigation evidence. So thexefore, no matter

1 what else we put on, he's automatically going to throw out on a aurder case.

4 he may think about ding abuse or danestic violence as mitigation, but he was very clear that in a murder case, let alone first degree murder case, the only mitigation he would consider is insanity. He don't have that here. So therefore, he's basically flat-out telling us that none of the mitigation that we could possibly put on mould be oonsidered by him.

TKE CORT: Well, I'm going to deny the challenge as to Mr. Hithard. There's a difference -there's several levels of what they need to be able to do here. Number one is can they consider -- to they recognize and consider all four forms of punisbment. And he indicated he could.

Two, will you follow the instactions of the court. He indicated he would. And will you consider 9 all the evidence. He indicate he would. Whether sometoody agrees or disagrees with whether or not they think, you koow, prospectively same type of mitigation is a good or bad thing they're going to give weight to is really kind of a little lower dom because you can't tell them the evidence yet. So they're kind of having to guess, well, do I think there's mitigation for a muder or not, withat
having heard any facts of the case.
I don't think the jurors need to say your mitigation is going to be good or bad to make then eligible to sit on the case. It's important that they indicate they will consider all the evidenoe, consider all forms of puishment and are not'foreclosed to imposing just one penalty or another. So I think that be sufficiently answered things, só I'll deny the challenge for cause as to Mr. Hibbard.

Anything further before we take our lunch break.
M. WECKERLY: Not on behalf of the

State.
THE COURT: When we get back we'll exouse Mr. Brady and get somebody in his spot and stant there at the top and go to the botton roin -- or Mr. Rerez and Mr . Brady.

Thank you folks.
(Lunch recess taken.)
THE COURT: Back on the record in Cl31341, State of Nevada versus James Chappell. The record will reflect the presence of Mr. Chappell, with his attomeys, the State's attomeys, in the presence of our prospective jurors.

I need to get same folks to fill up the
tro seats, since we excased Mr. Perez ald Mr. Brady. I
would like, Candice Rnis to ome up here, please, Badge B1
and Cavita Curtis, Badge 82.
He'll start with Ms. Ruis. So Mr.
Onens.
HR. ONERS: Okay. We're with Ms. Ruis.
THE CORT: Yes.
MR, CMENS: Hello.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Hello.
MR. OHENS: HOW are you doing?
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Good.
MR, ONDS: Yere you able to keep up with
everything this moming?
PRDSPCCTIVE JUPCR: Yes.
绿. ONENS: In your questionaire, you
indicated you like to watch court iv and some of those
kinds of shors?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR; Yes.'
MR. OMPN: You're a hobloyist or fan of courtrom drama?

PROBPECTIVE JURCR: Yes.;
MR. OFENS: That is a very popular thing.
A lot of people are into tiot. Do you have a problem
understanding there is a difference between real life and
IV when it cunes to those kinds of showis?

EROSPCTIVE JUROR: No.'
MR. CNIFN: CSI, they do some futuristic things with evidence and things like that, You are not
going to hold \(u s\) to that kind of standard?
PRCSPECTIVE JUROR: WO.'
KR, OHINS: And so you can try this based
on that you see in this courtroom, and that's presented
fran the jury stand and analyze it in light of what is
going on here. Does that sounds fair to you?
PROSPDCTIVE JUROR: Yes!
NR. ONEN: Now, you had indicated that
you had scome relatives or a relative that was involved in law enforcement?

PPOSPDCTIVE JUROR: Not law enforcement.
I have three cousins that are lawjers. one is an assist
DA - it's out in Califomia. I didn't specify that or put it down.

MR. OLEAS: One is in Califomia.
FROBPECTIVE JUROR: All three are in
NR. Giteis: One is an assistant DA?
PFOSPECTIVE JUROR: One is an assistant
[A in San Mateo County, and a cousin and a brother, I'm
not sure exactly.
MR. GWNS: DO you see them often.

PROSFCTIVE JTROR: I see the girl COUsin who is married to the assist DA often, because her aunt lives here. 伤 aunt lives here -- her man.

HR. CWENS: DO you tall about cases and things like that?

EROSPECTIVE JUKR: NO.
MR, CHES: So kind of like a TV thing,
we need to make sure you'll try this case and make your
decision on what you hear from the courtroan here, rather
then sarething you might have heard frou sambody else?
PROSPECTIVE JIROR: Yes.
MR. CNENS: You're involved in property
protection. That's not your thing?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
RR. Owews: You indicated I think -- let
me.see here -- sanething about shoplifters
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: On a daily oceasion.
MR. OiENS: That is just fram working in
retail.
PROSPECTIVE TJPOR: Yes.
快, QuEN: You indicate that there is
nothing based upon your experience that would make you --
make it difficult for you to be fair and impartial to both parties in this case. You could be fair?

PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Yes.

1R. OHEXS: There meren't any issues race
or racial bias that would cause a problen here?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
HR. Ofiews: And as far as the death
penalty goes, there are four options available to the
jury. Do you have a problem with the idea that there are
four choice a jury can choose fran?
PROSPECTIVE JJROR: No problem,
MR, OXENS: Is it important to have
options, not all murders are the sane.
PROSPECTIVE JEROR: Yes, it's irportant.
MR. OFENS: You feel you can wait and keep
an open mind until you've heard ail the facts and
circanstances betore you decide what should happen?
PROSPCCTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. Oriens: You have no problem with the
idea of discussing your feelings with other menbers of the jury?

PROSPECTIVE JTROR: In deliberation? MR. GNENS: Yes.
PROSPDCTIVE JUROR: No probled.
NR. OFENS: And you think it's important
to have that kind of process where there's a discussion of facts and circustances?

PROSEECIIVE JUFOR: Yes.

MR. GreNS: He've got tinelve instead of one person, right. are you willing to, keep an open mind
until you've heard all the evidence and mitigation and
evidence in aggravation before you decide what is
aporopriate?
PROSPECTIVE AMROR: Yes!
MR. ONVN: Can you conisider all four
foms of punishment before you decide which one is the
right one?
PPNSPECTIVE JUROR: I can consider it, but I' \(n\) for the death penalty.

RR. OFIENS: When you say you are for the death penalty, you don't have a problen with that as one of the options?

PROSPCTIVE JURK: No!
MR. ONENS: And You doit \({ }^{1}\) - you might be leaning one way or the other dlready, that's okay. As long as at this point you don't just say I'm not going to oonsider everything, you know. You can't exclude things and keep an open mind about all four at this point. You understand that?

PANSPDTIIV JUROR: Yes'.
MR. OHEMS: At some point, after you have
heard the facts and circumstances, you are free to say,
I'm excluding those. You may decide that the death
139
peralty feels approptiate, but you need to able to say
you'll consider all four, correct?
PROSPECTIVE JJFOR: Yes.
NR. Chens: Do you feel that you can come
back with the appropriate judgment in this case?
PROSPECTNE JUROR: Yes;
MR. ONENS: Do you have' a problen with the
idea of sitting in judgnent of another person?
PROSPRCTIVE JUROR: WO.
MR. CNINS: If after hearing all of the evidence in this case you felt that thei death penalty was
the appropriate sentence, would you be able to do that?
FROPECTIVE JUROR: Yes!
IR. OFNS: There was one question in here where you were asked - well, there were several about the
death penalty. And you sere asked if you would
automatically wote for the ceath penalty or autamatically
vote against the death penalty. On one of these
questions -- I think it's 49 -- you said you'd
autanatically vote for the death penalty.
You may not have understood the question.
that that means, when you said I'd autanatically vote for
it, that means you'd wote for it without hearing anything or considering everything else.

PHOSPCTIVE JUNR: No.' I'd take into
consideration all of the evidence.
2 MR. ONENS: And, in fact, on the next
question you said just that, would consider but lien and
* a choose death penalty. That means you're leaning against
the death penalty, but would consider all four forms of punishment?

PROSPECTIVE JROR: Yes.
MR. OWNS: If you felt, after heariry all of the evidence in the case, there were scre things that made you feel like the death penalty wasn't the
appropriate punishment, you would be able to return that verdict as well?

PROSPETIIVE JTROR; Yes.
MR. OMES: Now on question 54, you said winly would you not be able to serve on the jury, and you said scmething about the race of the Cefendant. You said you already had same opinions. Are your opinions about race such that it would make you unable to be fair to both the Defendant and the State in this case?

PROPPECTIVE MROR: NO.
M. Onters: Because you were suggesting in here that you might be might -- it make you biased. As you sit here right now, do you think race is an issue for you in the trial you hear?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
y you could be fair to both side and jur this cite on evidence?

PROSPECTIE JROR: Yes.
MR. OWENS: Thank you. Pass for cause, your horor.

THE COMRT: MI. Schieck.
M. Schieck: Ms. Reis, I just have a fent questions for you. Perraps I'm confused by some of your answers. But let me read this one answer to you and tell re if this is correct. This is what you wrote when you came in for your questionnaire.

Because of the race of the Defendant, I already have opinions about them, based on appearance, and it's not fair to the Defendant.
okay. Was that your opinion when you wrote your questionaire?

PROSPDCTIVE JKROR: At the time when I read
the questionnaire. This is my first time I have ever
severed on a jury, so I didn't -- I don't -- I didn't
understand the process.
MR. Schieck: What did you mean by because of the race of the Defendant.

PROSPELTIVE JUROR: Where I work I have to
deal with a lot of different ethnic people and a specific

1 race tends to either came in and try to do sare kind of a
2 con or sare kind of shoplifting or threaten in some may
3 where I've already had my om cpinions, of then.
1 V. SCHIECK: You talked about that in
your questionsaire also. You said I wọrx in retail. In
90 to 95 percent of the time, they are, shoplifters. Who
ate you talking about.
PROSPECTIVE JROR: Unfortunately,
African-American or Hispanic mainly.
MR. SCHIECK: I have been in retail for
over ten years and plainly do not tnist then.
Procsective viror: then it canes to
work.
M. SCMIECK: hell - and so in your
opinion 90 to 95 percent of the people ithat are minorities
that one in your shop axe shoplifters?
PROGPRCTIVE JTROR: Unfortunately, yes, sit.

MR. schisck: You haven't changed that
opinion bhen you got here? You still believe that?
PROSBECTIVE JUROR: mhen it comes to work, yes.
M. scureck: you're saying you plainly do
not trust thea?
PROSPECTIVE TROR: Yes.

MR. SCHIECK: Okay.
PROGPECTIVE JUROR: Whei it comes to work.
Like I said, I dion't understand how this worked.
RR. SCHIECK: Hell, you! re talking about
people stealing fram your work, correct?
PROSPRCTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. SCHIECK: You don'titrust then, and
you believe they are going to steal? :
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MA. SCHIECK: And, again, in your other
question you indicated that it's not fair to the Defendant
because of his race. to you think you can be a fair
juror, given what you told us?
PRCOEECTIVE JUROR: With the - if I have
to put work the work perspective. But wilth - now that
I've seen and understand and heard différent questions and opinions I can be fair.
(r. SCHEECK: Now, you also, with respect
to the death penilty, said you kould corisider all forms of
punistment, but lean and choose the death penalty. Is
that what you wrote?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes:
IR. SCHIECK: So you already decided that
the death penalty was appropriate in this case?
prasfective Juror: Hell -- well, Im for




```

after sitting here during jury selection?
PROSPECTIVE THROR: Yes,
MS. WECKERLY: And I assume, as I
discussed with sane of the jurors, that you can listen to
what is present by both sides?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. WECKERLY: Then make a decision?
mPOSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
W\mp@code{WECKERLY: You're not sareone who will}
autcnatically vote for the death penalty?
MROSPLCTIN JIPOR: Depends on the
circunstances.
MS. WICCERLY: You are able to evaluate
those fairly?
PPCSPECTIVE NWROR: Yes.
NS. WECKEPHY: Thank your, sir, Pass for
cause.
THE CONR: Mr. Patrick.
MR. PATRICK: Thank you, judge. Good
afterncon, Mr. Snith.
PPOSPDCTIVE NTROR: GOod afternoon.
NR. ParRICK: In your questiomaire you
mentioned you worked in justice court?
PROSPLCTIVE THROR: I do.
M. PATRICK: What do you do there?

```
    PRCSEECTIVE JUPOR: Part-tine legal
    assistant in the offioe.
    MR. PAFRICK: Do you ever go in court and
    watch the proceedings?
    PRCSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
    MR. PATRICK: Also I believe you are part
of Hetro volunteers?
    PROSPECTIVE AROR: Yes.
    MR. PATRICK: fhat do you do with that?
    PROSEECTIVE JRRR: Well, Metro volunteers
do a lot of things. We help direct traffic. River runs
onining up. I'm exited about that, Just a lot of
conmuity activities that fundel through Metro, I come
dom to wolurteer.
    MR. PATRICK: As a wolunteer for Metro, do
you carcy a fiream?
    PROSPECTIVE JTROR: I'm not allow to.
    IR. PATRICK: Do you have authorization to
make arrests.
            PFOCPECTIVE \(\operatorname{HIROR:~NO.~}\)
            Mr. PATRLCK: Do you think with all of
this involvement in law enforcenent, you can be fair and
inpartiad on this jury?
    PROSPGCTIVE JUROR: I believe so, yes.
    MR. PATRICK: And let's say that you are
on this jury and for whatever zeason the jury omes back
with samething besides the death penalty. hould you feel
that you wauld have to explain those actions to merbers of
Hetro that you work with why you did that?
PRCSPECTIVE JTROR: No!
    WR, PATRICK: Okay. ;
    PROGPRCTIVE JROR: I right add that I was
with the Ilagstaff PD to get through college. That's rfiy
I went into that area, to do public service.
    MR. PATRICK: Eut none :of that would make
you Feel strongly one way or the other |whether or not the
death penalty is imposed?
PRCSPECTIVE JUFOR: Absolutely not.
Mex. PATRIC: You beliéve you could still
PRCBPECTIVZ JUROR: Yes, sir.
MR. PATRICK: Listen to all the evidence?
PRCSPCTIVE UROR: Yes!
MR. PARRICK: I'm sure as a police officer
there was a lot of times where you nere sent to calls and
there were two sides?
PRCSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.'
Mr. PATRICK: Both side have a story?
PPOSPECTIVE JTFOR: Yes.
MR. PARRICK: Neither mould tell the same
                                    163

\section*{PROCPETIVE JUROR: True.}
                    MR. PATRICK: It would be your job to
figure out who is lying and who is telling the truth, who
to believe?
FRCSPCTIVE JTFOR: Yes!
M. Patrick: Would youibe inpartial in
bringing that experience to this case and do the same
thing here?
                    PROSPECTIVE JUROR: AbSolutely.
                    MR. PATRICK: Now, the fact that your
step-daughter and grandson have involvenent with drugs, is
that - if it was to show in this case there was drug
involvenent, would that change your opinion as to intat
punishrent should be given out?
MR. OWENS: I hould object. That's asking
for a prediction.
                    THE COURT: Why don't you rephrase that
you're asking about.
                                    FR. PATRICK: If drugs !- if it's shown
that dnugs are a part of this case, would you give nore or
less meight to scmebody's testimony regaiding that because
of the drug use?
PROSPECTIVE JRROR: POSsibly.
VR. PATRICK: which way do you think you
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & 165－168 \\
\hline －1 would tend to believe－－ & 1 be canfortable with it，but you feel like you could come \\
\hline 2 Praspactive Joflr：Depends on the & 2 back with a death penalty if it＇s appropriate？ \\
\hline 3 circunstances． & 3 PROSFECTIVE JUROR：If；the facts were \\
\hline \(7^{7} 4\) Mr．OrNeN：Same objection，your flonor， & 4 there． \\
\hline 5 THE Courr：I＇ll allow the answer．He got & 5 MR，CWeNS：And you indicated that you \\
\hline 6 halfway through the answer，anyway． & 6 would consider it with certain circonstances．In your \\
\hline ． 7 ，＇VR．PAIPICR；So even though there was & 7 explanation you said a person tho killed，I would consider \\
\hline a sare drug involvenent，you＇d still listen to both sides？ & a a death peralty． \\
\hline 9 PFOCPECTIVE JTROR：Absolutely． & 9 Prosplective Jucor：Yesi． \\
\hline 10 Mr．PAFRICK：You wouldn＇t make a & 10 IR．GweNS：Is that what you＇re thinking \\
\hline 11 detemination until you heard all the evidence？ & 11 about，that＇s one situation？ \\
\hline 12 Prospective JuMOR：Inat＇s correct． & 12 Procpuchive surar：Yes： \\
\hline 13 MR．Patrick：Thank you．Pass for cause， & 13 UR．CunNS：But there may be other \\
\hline 14 your thor． & 14 situations where it＇s appropriate also？ \\
\hline 15 ThE Courr：Thank you，very much． & 15 PrObPFCTIVE MRCR：Based on the law． \\
\hline 16 Mr，Ouens or Ns．Weckerly，Ms．Neyrick， 23. & 16 國．Crans：You just have to look and see \\
\hline 17 Mr．Orivs：Hose do you feel about the idea & 17 what the law is about that， \\
\hline I日 of sitting in judgrent on another person in this xind of & 16 PRCSPECTIVE JUROR：Coirect． \\
\hline 19 situation？ & 19 囫，OrFNS：You indicated that you felt \\
\hline PRCGPECTIVE JRORR：Judgnent， & 20 that it was appropriate to consider all the facts and \\
\hline 21 uncanfortable． & 21 ciroustances before coning to a decision？ \\
\hline 22 Mr．Oriens：Do you feel it＇s necessary & 22 prosprcires unor：That＇s correct． \\
\hline 23 from time to tine？ & 23 Wr，Crievs：What does that mean to you． \\
\hline 24 PrCopective Juror：Yes． & 24 Prospective Juror：Based on the evidence， \\
\hline 25 促．OwENS：Do you feel canfortable 165 & \(\imath_{j}\) understanding the situation，make a decision based on \\
\hline 1 persozally that you could to this？ & 1 Eacts． \\
\hline 2 Prospective Jupor：Yes． & 2 Ma，ONTNS：You had had scme experience \\
\hline 3 HR．OWENS：When you were answering & 3 with sanebody that had some problers with violence or \\
\hline I questions about the death penalty，you bad inserted a mord & 1 drugs or sanething？ \\
\hline 5 in ore of the questions．Do you rementer that？ & 5 PROSPECTIVE JTRCR：Yes． \\
\hline 6 What are your feelings about the death & 6 代，Ofews：Here you kind of close to that \\
\hline 7 penalty．You said it deperds on the case．I kould be & 1 situation at the time？ \\
\hline 8 preferable with the death sentence，then you put in， & －PROSPBCTIVE JNROR：Yes！ \\
\hline 9 ＂not＂，and underlined it and added it．Do you know hhat & 9 Mr．OreNs：How long was that？ \\
\hline 10 that means．Do you want to take a look at that？ & 10 Praspecrive JRPCR：Hy sister ran anay at \\
\hline 11. PPCGPACTIVE JTROR：If I may， & 11 16．I＇a two years older then her．I＇mi23． \\
\hline 12 成，Owlws：Nay，I your Horor？ & 12 Mr．Oriens：So scmetime ago． \\
\hline 13 TEE COURT：All right．Yes． &  \\
\hline 14 MR．Onlers；At the bottom right there． & 14 MR．Crins：Do you harbor bad feelings \\
\hline 15 Prospective JTROR It＇s unconfortable not & Is about what happened there？ \\
\hline 16 confortable with the death sentence． & If PROSPECTIVE fROR ：Absolutely． \\
\hline 17 Mr．Oferis：What do you mean by that？ & 17 WR．Culess：Are those feelings such that \\
\hline 18 Prospective Junor：I don＇t like to pass & 18 it might surface and you＇d take it out on one side or the \\
\hline 19 judgrent on anyone． & 19 other myte？ \\
\hline 20 MR．Onires：Do you feel that that is & 20 Prosercile supor：I mould have to say，I \\
\hline 21 sanething you couldn＇t do under any circustance in the & 21 don＇t know． \\
\hline 22 case？ & 22 WR．OreNs；sa it might be possible you \\
\hline 23 Ppesplctive JIROR：I don＇t like to do it． & 23 are hearing facts and circunstances that triggers \\
\hline 24 But I could do it． & 24 sorething in you，that you think，mell，I can＇t be fair to \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
25
\] \\
MR．OreNs：So you＇re saying you wouldn＇t
\end{tabular} & 25 both sides because of the feeling that I have？ 168 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \[
(
\] & 181-184 \\
\hline \(=1\) MR. PATRICK: Your wife works for an & 1 guilty of first degree murder. Right? \\
\hline 2 attomey? & PROSPICTIVE JUPGR: Yes, \\
\hline 3 PrCSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. & 3 MR, OWeNS: And I think you said in here \\
\hline - 4 MR, PRTRICK: Don't mention the attomeys & \& that thou shalt not kill is the law, man or jury. That's \\
\hline 5 name, Do you know what kind of law the attomey & S kind of what you said a minute ago. \\
\hline 6 practices? & 6 PPOSPECTIVE JTRCR: Right. \\
\hline 7 PPOSPECTIVE JURR: The lady is a medical & 7 M. GreNs: Is that based on religious \\
\hline a malpractice lowjer. And she is an insurance lanyer. & 8 beliefs? \\
\hline 9 HR. PATRICK: So nothing to do with & 9 Praspective Jurors: Religious and \\
\hline 10 crininal law? & 10 morals. \\
\hline 11 . PRISPECTIVE JIFOR: No. & \(11 \quad\) RR. Cavis: Are you a religious person? \\
\hline 12 MR. PAIRICK: Now, again, they nere & 12 Prosplcire Jmor: Yes. \\
\hline 13 talking about -- Ms. Weckerly was talking about four & 13 M. crinss: You consider yourself a moral \\
\hline 14 punishments, you said that was new to you? & 14 person? \\
\hline 15 PPOSPECTIVE JMROR: Yes. & 15 Prasprctive dror: Yes, \\
\hline 16. MR. PATRICK; What did you mean by that? & 16 MR. Ofris: So you're en individual that \\
\hline 17 FRSPPCTIVE 30 FOR : Kell, in Texas if & 17 tries to live acoording to your religious principles and \\
\hline 18 convicted of murder, they enforce the death penalty. & 18 morals on a daily basis? \\
\hline 19 Mr. PATRICK: You don't have four choice, & 19 Prospective jurer: Yes. But I also \\
\hline 20 you have ore choice? & 20 believe if you do the crime you should do the time. But \\
\hline 21 . PRSPECTIVE JIROR: Correct. & 21 I'm one of those strong opinionated person. I believe in \\
\hline 22 LR. PATRICK: Do you agree with that? & 22 doing what is tight, no matter what. ! \\
\hline 23 Prospective \(\pi\) JPOR: Yes, I do. & 23 MR. Orrws: You do the crime, you do the \\
\hline 24 MR. PATRICK: If you here sitting were & 24 time, that's not a death penalty thing? \\
\hline 25 Mc . Chappell was, would you want thelve pecple like you & 25 FRCSEPCTIVE JTROR: Right. \\
\hline & 183 \\
\hline 1 sitting where you're at? & 1 MR. OnWS: when you say that thou shalt \\
\hline 2 PPOSPECIIVE JUROR: I doubt it. & 2 not kill, man or jury. You're sayixg juries should not be \\
\hline 3 PR. PATRICK: 施 challenge for cause. & 3 able to irpose the death peralty? i \\
\hline 1 THE COURT: Mr, Ouens, as to Hs. Thews. & 1 Prospectue Jfror: Oncejagain, I don't \\
\hline 5 MR. CreNS: How are you? & 5 like the idea of passing judgment. We all shouldn't pass \\
\hline 6 Prospective Jmpor: Tired. & 6 judgment. But on a certain circunstances, I can pass if I \\
\hline 7 M. Criens: Seens like you ane kind of & 7 have to. \\
\hline 8 tired. & a MR. OfENS: Hell, you put a couple of \\
\hline 9 PROSPECIIVE JROR: I work graveyard. I'm & 9 exclamation points at the end to emphasize that? \\
\hline 10 good staying up. I work two jobs. & 10 PFOSPECTIVE JUR0R: Right. \\
\hline 11 . 12.0 CNESS: There's pecole that are sort & 11 IR. Ofiens: You said you can't be \\
\hline 12 of conscientious objectors of the death penalty. They & 12 judgmental, but the kind of judgrent you're talking about \\
\hline 13 don't think it's appropriate under any circonstances. & 13 would not include the death penalty? \\
\hline 14 Seems from what you're writing that you're one of those & 14 Prosemctive JROR: Youlsaid -- \\
\hline 15 kinds of people. That you're cpoosed to the death & 15 IR. OWNS: You said if you had to you \\
\hline 16 penalty. & 16 could render a judgrent, but it wouldn't include the death \\
\hline 17 ERCSPECTIVE JRROR: I don't believe anytody & 17 penalty? \\
\hline 18 has the right to take scmetraty's life, period, And just & 18 Prospective JROR: Underi the law, I \\
\hline 19 because you take a life doesn't mean you take theirs. I & 19 could. \\
\hline 20 don't believe that, but under certain circunstances, if I & 20 MR. OfNS: Other then the death penalty? \\
\hline 21 have to vote for that, I have to see without a reasonable & 21 Prospective suror: I can go for all of \\
\hline 22 doubt. But if I have a reasonable doubt, I could not wote & 22 then; except the death penalty. But, like what I'm saying \\
\hline 23 for a death peralty. & 24 death penalty, I can. That's what I'm saying. \\
\hline 24 MR. OWENS: NOW, you know in this case the &  \\
\hline 25 Defendant has committed a murder. And the has been found & 25 W. OKENS: Hell, the law doesn't say you 181 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
have to give the death penalty. It's just a choice. If
you have a choice, what you are saying is you can't
consider the death penalty.
couldn't consider it. I said I wouldn't like to. I don't
think we should. But I could.
M. OWPIS: on the section here where you're asked about attitudes regarding the death penalty, you didn't have to circle them, sare did. Ent you circled three of them.

PROSPRCTIVE JROR: All except the death penalty.

MR. Orews: You left the death penalty off, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. CNWNS: And then down below that you said \(B\) and \(C\) is okay, but thou shalt not kill. B and C would not include the death penaity, correct?

PROSEETITVE JUROR: All of it is strong and harsh. I think 40 years, 100 hundred years. That's all towgh.

MR. Oras: \(B\) and \(C\) would be okay, but not the death penalty?

PROSPECIIVE JTROR: Correct.
MR. Ofens: And then stere it talked about
185
strong moral and religious views about the doath penalty,
and you said, is it right to say anybory should take life
from another person, what did you mean by that?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: The same thing I have
been saying. That another human being doesn't have the right to take scmebody else's life.

NR. OWFNS: And you feel that that would include the jurors coning back with a jubgient of death. PROSPECTIVE JJIOR: Yes.
MR. Ondis: They shoulm't be allowed to
do that?
PROSPCCTIVE JRROR: They shouldn't be.
MR. Ounes: If you heard all of the
evidence in this case and you felt that death was the appropriate verdict, yould you be able to came back with that judgrent?

PROSPECTIVE JROR: I would be, yes. R. Owivs: So even though religiously you feel like the death penalty shouldn't be allowed, you feel that that's something you could still do?

PROSPCTIVE JROR: COIrect.
MR. OreNS: You said that you had a number of indivicuals close to you that had been involved in the crininal justice systen.

PROSRECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

WR. CHENS: I think -- did you say there were four, a brother, a nephew, a husband, ard a son?
3 PROSPECTIVE JMFOR: correct. If I keep
4 thinking, there might be more than that. In-laws, that
5 counts to, right, cousins, nephews.
6 MR. OWENS; Have you been close to these

7 pecple?
8
9 VR. CWNS: Now, some of these instances
occurred out of state, or are they all here in this area?
PRCSPECTIVE JJFOR: Nosit of then is right
bere. A majority I would say is cight there.
M. Oieds; Did some of these go to trail?

PROCPECIVE JROR: Ali of then - no, try
son hasn't been to trial yet. Re's saiting for a trial.
IR. onens: In this jurisdiction,
PROSPECINE AFRR: CoIrect.
MR. GIRNS: How old is your son?
PFOSPECTIVE JUROR: \(22!\)
MR. OfNSS: When is that trial date coning
PROSPECTIVE JURO: I have no jdea. HR. OraNS: What's the charge there?
PROSPECTIVE JRRR: Assault, domestic
187
1 assault.
2 UR. OfNS: Dorestic assault. Is he
3 currently in custody?
RFOSPDCTIVE MFOR; He's in prison.
N. OWPS: He must have had a trial.

Unless he's in for sanething else.
PPOSPDETIVE JUROR: He was on parole, yeah.

WR. Onows: They revoked him?
PPOCPECTTVE MHOR: Yeah.
WR. OWINS: How often do you see him?
prospective JUROR: I just saw him
recently. I try every week. It's a recent case. When he
is was a juvenile he had been in trouble off and on. I am
15 the one that asked the juxge to lock hin up and put him 16 axay.

MR. OHENS: That didn't work for him back
PROSPCCITVE JTRR: They didrit have a
20 work fam. But just in and oat of what's that Spring
21 Mountain thing.
22 MR. Orins: Youth camp. I And your husband, 23 what was the situation with him? !
24 PROSPDCTIVE JRORR: In and out of jail
25 more than half of his life -- bunglary, 'robbery.






1 I don＇t know that required an explanation．You said you didn＇t want to give one．

4 mind 明 answer was longer than the space hould allow．I guess，again，if the circunstanoes and the fact support， and the instruction was given－－in other words，if the judge said to me if these four things are met you have no choice but to find for the death penalty．That＇s what I＇山l do．I＇ll respect the process．I wish I didn＇t have to make that decision，but that＇s what I＇ve been asked to do．And I＇m the kird of person who，again，when I make decisions on my job I have to be able to look at that person and feel confident in what I＇m saying．I have to live with ryself．

MR，Gris：You feel you can do that？
PROSPETIVE JTROR：Yes．The only thing that I think I hadri＇t thought about it witil one of the other jurors bought it up．I had never considered the pictures．And I＇ll be honest with you，that might be difficult．But again，I＇ll step out of that box and do hithat I have to do．

MR．OrINS：All right．The process，at sore point you＇re going to learn the process isn＇t sate sort of if this and this and now you＇re on to the death penalty．Ho matter what you do in folloring the law the
death penalty is always going to be an cption．You understand that？

PROSPRCTIVE JUROR：Yes．
MR．OrIEAS：It＇s never campelled．Even if
you fourd everything you meed to impose the death penalty，
you never have to do it．\(\$ 0\) in the end it＇s going to be a
judqment call．It＇s not like you＇re going to be able to
say，well，all these things are met so I have to impose the death penalty．It＇s never going to happen．

More likely what＇s going to be，you＇ll look at it， and based on all the facts and circunstances，this particular crime it＇s appropriate．You understand that？

PROSPETTVE \(\mathbb{M F R}\) ：I do．
MR．OWENS：Given that full range that you have，if after hearing all the facts and circumstances，if you felt that the death penalty was the fair and appropriate punisiment，would you be able to cone back with that decision？

PROSPCTIVE JUNR：Yes．
MR．OHENS：You woulon＇t be inclined to settle for sarething less then that because you felt like it uas an easier choice？
prospective Jurar：Wo．Again，thete are a lot of times ny job where 1 believe samebody has been discriminated against，but the facts and ciramstances
dictate that I cannot find in fawor，that＇s what I need to do．

MR，CIFRS：You feel you can do what is
fair and appropriate to your mind and the rest of the
jurors at the end of the case？
PROSPECTIVE JUROR：Yes．
HR．OfrtS：Thanks．Pass for cause．
THE COURT：Mr．Schieck．
dR．SCHIECK：Thank you，your Honor．
IROSPECTVE JUNR：Correct．
MR，SCHIECK：on your court generated
infomation sheet it says investigator \(r_{i}\) but I see here
you＇re masters is in public adrinistration．
PROSPETIVE JUROR：Corriect．
1R．SCHIFCK：Are you in adninistration
here an investigator or whatever？
PROSPECTIVE JUPOR：I＇rúa an FLC
investigator and mediator．
作．SCHIECK：You work｜for the Nevada Equal Rights Comaission？

PFOSPECTIVE JUOR：COrIect．
MR．SCHIECK：So a camplaint comes in
about discrimination and the corplaining erployee follows
24 the proper steps and you＇re assigned to investigate
25 whether of not there has been discrimination in a
particular hork place or enviroment？
PROSPECTIVE JUPQR：I＇g there to deternine
whether or not there＇s been a violation of law based on
the facts presented，then I＇m also a mediator．
IR．SHILCKK：A mediator between the
parties to the allegation？
PROSPCTIIVE JUROR：We＇d be a separate
case because of the fact you can＇t be a fact finder and
mediator for a different case．
NR．SCHIECR：You try to reach a
reasonable resolution？
PROSPECTIVE JURRR：My／job is to help－－
my job is to not rake the decision，but to belp both
parties better cammicate and come tola conclusion or settlement thenselves．

Wh．SCHIECK：And there was an unforturate
case where your uncle was convicted of \({ }^{\text {killing your aunt；}}\) is that oorrect．

RROSPETIVE JUROR：Correct．
0 MR，SCHIECK：You said｜that happened at the Lady luck？

PROSPCCTIVE IUROR：Itilampened in the parking lot of the Iady Luck as she was leaving work．

MR．SCHIECK：And you indicate that your
25 mother still goes out to see your uncle？
215
5
\(+\)
\(\square\) ．


\(\qquad\)
WR. SCHIECR: You try to reach a
reasonable resolution?
MR. SCHIECK: And there was an unforturate
case whece your uncle was convicted of killing your aunt;
is that correct.
    MR, SCHIECK: You said|that happened at
2 PROSPDCTIVE IUROR: Itilappened in the
parking lot of the Iady [uck as she was leaving work.
Me. SCHICK: And you indicate that your
5 mother still goes out to see your uncle?


```

.1 one -- Badje 81. The next ore that was challenged for
canse was Mr. Ramirez -- Badge 034. Then Ms. Martiro -
038. She's in the chair closest to you on the side of the

* \& jury box. The last one is Ms. Smith -- 045.
5 MR. OFPNS: 龍l, I don't have anything to
add on Ms. Pulis, I don't think.
THE CONRT: Okay.
MR, ONDNS: On Ms, Hartino, there's a
disparity to what she's saying in ocurt and in her
questionnaire. But people are free to expound and explain
their answers. She -- I think the way it was left was she
could consider the options, and that she may be a person
that tends to be a follower. But that's not a reason to
kick scmebody for cause.
In regand to H4r, Ramikez -- number 24, you
know, be's not any different than Mr. Thels, I don't think
in the sense we didn't challenge that person for cause.
But it's the same thing, Basically what they were saying
was that they were looking at the way they would want to
have it, versus the way it is. And all through her
questionnaire she was saying she couldn't do it. And she
didn't believe in the death penalty and that kind of
thing. That was a }180\mathrm{ degree tum around. If you kick
Ramirez, in faimess in proportional responses, you have
to kick NS. Theus as well. So I think that's the sumil of

```

THE COURT: All right. What about
anything at to Ms. Smith, the last lady.

MR. OFPiS: lothing on that.
THE OONRT: All right.
NR, CTEN: She's clear.
ME COURT: Mr. schieck or Mr. Patrick any
of those folks. I'moging to excuse Ms. Ruis and Ns. Sodith.

The question in my mind is kind of I excuse then now and put people there, or just ask if we pass a little more than thirty-two for cause axd let than all go. I don't mant people to continue to kind of figure out this is a good reason to bring up. Wy intent, as I sit here thinking, is to leave them there. Telling you they" re going to be excused for cause so you know. But leave them there for nor as we continue on with the qrestioning.

How about as to Nr . Romirez and Ms.
Hartino?
MR. EATRICK: Yes, Judge. Ms, Martino, I don't think there was really any question. Whe only is
1 sine going to autunatically vote for the death penalty, but
4 she made it very clear that anybody that kills anybody
5 should be taken out ard shot, stabbed, hung, whatever they
226
did to the victim.
I don't think there's any question as to
what her feelings are and to how she would vote. She's
oertainly not going to look at anything but the fact that
Mr. Chappell was convicted of murder. And as far as she's
concem he should be taken out today arid stabbed to
death.
. Also htether or not - that is a very .
compelling reason, but even putting that aside, she's a
detinite follower. She's not going to rake up her own
mind. Yhatever the gromp says, she's going to go with.
And I think sonething this important, se need to have
screbaty that makes sane semblance of having their onn
mind in making up their own mind.
As far as Mr. Ranirez, well, I mean, he's
from Texas. He likes the way Texas does things. He
thinks that we should not even be here because
Mr. Chappell was found ģuilty of first degree nurder.
According to hinn there is no option. The death penalty is it, and that's it.

The other thing about hirin, not only is he ex-military, but he's ex-special foroes'. His mind is made up. There's noboty on that jury that's ever going to change his mind. I mean, being ex-military myself, I know his type. He's not going to change his mind. He's not

227
going to look at anything. He's by the book. He's very rigid. He has his mind made up that first degree murder
only requires one sentence, pothing will ever -- if we
could sit here until next neek and talk' to him, he'll
never change his nind on that. He will absolutely vote
for the death penalty, no matter what we put on.
So I mould say that both of those are
beyond redsmption.
MR. Grews: Your Honor \({ }_{4}\) if I could cament
on a couple of things he mentioned.
THE COURT: As to who?
MR. OWENS: Well, first - m last gentleman, Mr. Randrez. Being military is not a reason to challenge for cause. On Ms. Martim, her conment about him suffering the same kind of death by stabbing or shooting,
I didn't take that to mean that the death penally should
be autcontic, but if they reoeive the death penalty it
should be adninistered in the some way they killed their victim.

THE \(O X / \mathrm{FT}\) : I agree. I' had more problers with Ms, Martino than I did with Mr. Reanurez, to be quite honest. I'll grant the challenge to M's. Martino.

I had a variety of problers with tier questionnaire and in questioning in court along racial lines, as hell as some of things she was saying. I don't think it's

1 appropriate to excuse sanebody because they're a folloner, but to the extent they kind of indicate rot only are they are follower, they may not even wote their own belief in
- 1 the evidenoe is a little different. in the questionnaire that she would automatically vote for the death penalty. Mearing that she not only believed that an eje for an eye, for a person who kills should be put to death in the same way, but that she should impose that penalty without question. I believe she readily agreed to Mr, Patrick in questioning in that regard.

A lot of times we are balancing betheen sarebody asks a question and the questions were kind of - leading by nature and get one answer and get another answer, but I think the answers fron Ms. Martino where erough to justify her being excused.

I'm goirg to deny as it pertains to Mr.
Fanirez. I agree that his personality would appear to be what you would consider sanebody with a hardoore military veteran. But we can't kird of look at people and excuse them because our personal opinions as to their type of personality is such that we believe they'll never change their minds.

His questionnaire was one which he indicated he'd consider all fonms of pumishment. He did
not indicate that he fould vote autanatically one way or the other. • I think he's wrong about Texas. There are a few fomas of punishment that are available there. But ronetheless, samebody that thinks the death penalty is an appropriate fom of punishtent for first degree murder and thinks that maybe or legislature should change things, that's separate and apart from saying I realize that this is what the law is and I'll consider then all before I make any decision.

So I think he answered the questions sufficiently in tem of being able to consider everything to not justify him being excused for cause. So I'll deny as pertains to Mr, Renirez.

But again, I'm going to leave Ms. Wartino, M3. Smith and Ms. Theus for now in their places. We'll continue on with the next in order, which is going to be Mr. Morin when we get back.

How, it's about ocning up on 4:30 already.
I generally don't like to keep everybody after 5:00
o'clock the first day they're here because they don't
necessarily know how much longer we have.
Do you plan golng until 5:00? I an go
longer if we want to.
MR. OrNS: hatever the court wants.
MR. SCHIECK: I don't know if there's any
problers. They're all From High Desert. They've been
here all day, if they tave staffing proolens or not. THE corrt: Well, Mr, thappell is staying here now, right?
MR. SCHECK: He's still in their custody.
7
8 until \(5: 30\) ? THE CONRT: All right. : Car you all stay THE OFFICRS: Yes, sir. THE CONRT: Okay. We'll play it by ear.
But we won't go any later than 5:30.
we'll see if we can move through à few more people so we can try and get -- tarorros, at least, we can get the jury finished 4 and you all can do openings, if nothing else.

MR. PATRICK: I would like, if we could, spend a second clatifying Mr. Onens' objection to my
asking whether or not the jury nembers ;Hould want to be on a jury if they were sitting here.

THE COJRT: I recall a case coming out that indicated that was an improper question. I can't think of the name.

MR. GIENS: I don't know if there is a case. Since I have bad judyes correct this, but to say if
25 one side only would be comfortable havirg you as a juror
231
is not fair. It hould have to be both sides, two sides,
because doth sides have different inteitests.
brankly we want a jury of police officers if we have a choice. He'd probably rather have a jury of jail
individuals. So you ask that guestion it really isn't a
fair question if you are in the position of the state or the Defendant, would you be confortable. It's basically
like saying can you be fair to both sioges.
But to say if you were in the position of the
Deferdant, would you want scmebody in your frame of mind
1] sitting on the jury is not a fair question. They can say,
12 yeah, I would vote his way every time, ! sure he would want
13 me.
14 THE COART: I understaind the argunent 15 being made. That's why I seen to believe thare's a case
16 that has oume out talking about that issure, as to not i) placing the jurors in a position of a certain party in the is litigation.
i9 NA. SCHIECK: Hell, your Honot, if I may, .
20 I would think that that cuts to the heart of the whole
21 thing. If I only bad ore cquestion to ask each and every
22 juror that's probably one of the most fair questions and
23 one of the most truthful qpestions they would answer. I
24 think it is probably very proper.
25 I mean, look at the way the death penalty
I mean, look at the way the death penalty
- 1 is administered in this state, and we're looking for 2 whether or not it's arbitrary and capricious. I think
    3 that's a very direct, very good, very poignant question to
\({ }^{-} 4\) being asking the jury.
    6 see if I can find the case I'ro thinking of that I think
    spoke to the issue a little bit. And I'll let you know
    when I get back out here.
        we'll be in recess for ten mirutes. okay,
    Thank you.
        (Brief recess taken.)
        THE COFA: Back on the reoord in
    C-131341, State of Nevada versus James chappell. The
    record will reflect the presence of Mr . Chappell rith his
    attomeys, the State's attorneys. Outside the presence of
    panel the jury.
    I can't find the case right now that I'm
    thinking of, so I'll allow you to ask the guestions.
    He'll only get through a couple more pesple this evening.
    I'll see if I can find it this evening on lexus.
    蛔. SCHIECK: We'll rephrase it to say
either party, as coposed to just the Defendant.
    ThE COURT: That's I think what Mr. Gens
was cojecting to and that's my belief as to what I gleaned
from the case 1 was thinking of was you cannot ask them if
they can be fair to owe side, it has to be fair to both
sides in tems of if you nere on this jury.
    Let's get goling.
    qYE COORT: Back on the record in
C-131341, State of Nevada versus Janes Chappell. The
record will reflect the presence of Mr, Chappell with his
attomeys, the State's attorneys. In the presence of our
prospective jury.
    W. Weckerly, as to Mr. Morin.
    WS. KRCKERLY: HOw are you employed?
    PROSPECTIVE JTFOR: Carpenter.
    Ms. WRCKERLY: And you're the father of
three young girls?
PROSPECTIVE JROR: Correct.
W. WECKERLY: hhat does your wife do?
PRCSPCCTIVE \(\mathbb{A R O R}\) : She's a janitor for
the school district.
W. WECKERLY: When we were speaking this
morning you indicated that a family merber had negative
contact with the police and the criminal justice system.
PROSPECTIVE JROR: Correct.
IS. WECKERLY: Was it your brother?
PROSPECTIVE TUROR: My brother.
H. WCKIRLY: Was that locally?
PROSPECTIE JTROR: Yes.
N. Weckerly: Here you close to your
brother -- or close to him at the time 'that happened?
fraspecrive Joror: Yes. Kind of, because
we kind of having a fallen out because of -- he was on
5 drugs and stuff, just stayed akay.
WS. WCKRRLY: And you think the charge was atterpt murder?

PROGPECTIVE JIROR: Yes:
WS. WECKRLLY: Is that charge resolved or

EROSPEETIVE JUPOR: He's in prison right
now.
W. 佂CKEPLY: Prison. ' Are you still in contact rith him? You visit and write; that sort of thing.

PRCSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. MECKERLI: Do you feel that he was treated fairly?

PROSPCCTIVE JROR: Re himself also feels like he was treated fairly. He takes fesponsibility for what he did.

HS. WECKRRUY: So 1 assure your fanily is probably hoping he does his time and out he ccines and straightens out his live and is prodictive?

PROSPDCTIVE JTMOR: Yes.
235
MS. WECKERLY: Did you feel like that the police handled the case fairly or the State prosecutors did?

PROSPCCTIVE JTROR: Yes.
MS. KRCKERIY; You indicated on your
questionnaire that you are someone that can consider the
death penalty as a potential punishment?
PROSPRCTIVE JTROR: Yes.
US. MECYERLY: You wrote if it fits it
must be given?
PTMSHCHIVE JNPCR: Yes!
WS. WEKEERLY: And Mr. Ionens, I think said
to cur last juror, that the death penalty is never
automatic. It's -- there are certain requirements that
have to be met before it is a possibleppunishment or one you can consider. But you are never obligate to impose it.

But if I'm reading your questionadre correctly, you can consider it in sane circunstances?

PPRSPECTIVE JROR: Yes;
HS. WECKRRLY: We've spoken to a lot of the prospective jurors about this, and you also indicate
23 this on your questionnaize, you're not someone that is
24 obligated to wote for it or against it? It soumed like
25 you mould want to hear infomation before you made a

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & （ 241－244 \\
\hline \％ 1 Las Vegas？ & 1 PROSPECTIVE JROR：Yeah． \\
\hline 2 PROSPECTIVE JROR：Thicteen years． & 2 相，（WENS：If you hear things about drugs \\
\hline 3 MR．Grens：You ever live off Oakey or & 3 in this case would it rake you want to punish one side or \\
\hline \(\bigcirc \mathrm{MLK}\) ？ & \＆the other a little bit or to use this case to even out \\
\hline 3 PRRSPECTIVE JUPRA；No． & 5 what happen with your 5on？ \\
\hline 6 MR．OFPN：You had some unfortunate & 5 PRCOPPECTVE JJOR：No． \\
\hline 7 situation with your son that you talked about in the & 7 阬．OfRS：You feel you＇d try this case \\
\hline a questionsaire． & 8 on the facts of the case？ \\
\hline 9 PROSPLCTIVE HINR：Yes． & 7 Prospective Juror：Yes．＇ \\
\hline 10 HR．Culws：How long ago did this thing & 10）MR．OFENS；You like to watch courtromm \\
\hline 11 happen，he went through？ & 11 dramas－－Boston Legal．Did you put that down here？ \\
\hline 12 PROSPECTIVE JURRR：In high school is when & 12 Proseccilve umiri hy wife likes that \\
\hline 13 he got caught，pot and stuff like that． & 13 stuff． \\
\hline 11 ．Mr．OFENS：How long ago mould that have & 14 Mr．Grins：Maybe that＇s why you pat that \\
\hline 15 been？ & 15 down here．Might be the next one．All right．You say \\
\hline 16 Fraspective JJROR：He＇s 23 now． & 15 you had a chance to be on a jury before．flow long ago was \\
\hline 17 MR．OreNs：Is this samething he＇s still & 17 that？ \\
\hline 18 working with？ & 18 PROSPECTIVE UROR：Thenty－five year ago． \\
\hline 19 MRCSPCCTIVE JJPCR：He＇s still working on & 13 MR．CFENS：Was that in this commuity？ \\
\hline 20 it ． & 20 Prospective Jumor：Yes．1 \\
\hline 21 MR，Oflels：There mas also ari assault he & 21 Mr．CIEPS：Fias that a good experience for \\
\hline 22 was a victim of with this thing with the drugs？ & 22 you？ \\
\hline 23 PROBPECTIVE JUROR：Yedh．Several years & 23 PROSPFCTIVE JROR：The mectanics of it \\
\hline 24 ago he got hit over the head by one of his drug friends． & 24 was fire．Just hard to put scmebody anay that wasn＇t the \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
25 \\
HR．Oriens：What were the corsequences of
\end{tabular} & 25 prinary person that did the crime． \\
\hline 1 that？ & 1 M．Coibss：Nothing about that that would \\
\hline 2 PROSPECTIVE JURT：The police said they & 2 interfere with your ability to be fair in this case？ \\
\hline 3 both got what they deserved，so they let them go． & 3 PROSPETIVE JTPOR：W．i \\
\hline 1 MR．OrPNS：Nothing happen？ & 4 MR．OfFiS：The process worked okay？ \\
\hline 5 PROSPOCTIVE JUROR：To either one． & 5 PROSPECTIVE JJRCR：Everything was fine， \\
\hline 6 UR．OWFS：Was there pemanent damage to & 6 yeah． \\
\hline 7 him？ & 7．IR．ChPNS：You talked about your feelings \\
\hline 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR：No．But he got hit & \(\theta\) on the death penalty，can you share those with us a \\
\hline 9 pretty hard． & \％little bit．． \\
\hline 10 谊．OHENS：Is he okay now？ & ii）PROSPCCTIVE JIFOR：There＇s a time when \\
\hline 11 Prosprctive JROR：Yeah． & 11 it＇s an appropriate sentence．I believe in people being \\
\hline 12 14．Orens：Has he turned a comer on his & 12 redeened．If a person is not repentant；or if the \\
\hline 13 drug use or is it still a problen that he wrestles with？ & 13 person－－If the case is really that horrible，there＇s no \\
\hline 14 PBOSPECRIVE JMRR：He wrestles with it． & 14 mercy，if you tell him to stop it and they don＇t stop \\
\hline 15 But he＇s starting to tum． & 15 it－so that＇s the situation．They deserve to die．They \\
\hline 16 RR．orists：He＇s doing better？ & ls have to die．If there＇s any way to salvage the person， \\
\hline 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR：Yeah． & 17 that＇s another situation， \\
\hline 18 MR．CWENS：Anything about that experience & 1月 MR，Ofens：Murder，you＇know，yous kill \\
\hline 19 that kind of left a bad taste in your mouth that would & 39 once and you don＇t stop it，there mighti be another nurder． \\
\hline 20 make it difficult for you to be fair here？ & 20 Do you feel like they need to have a chance to see if they \\
\hline 21 phaspecinve JTPR：I wouldn＇t say a bad & 2）are going to kill two before it＇s aporopriate，or is the \\
\hline 22 taste，but it would make me more aware of the other & \(2 ?\) first time appropriate？ \\
\hline 23 culture． & 23 PRGSPECTIVE，JTPR：In a murder situation， \\
\hline 24 MR．GrENS：Other allture，you mean the & 2499 out of 100 ，they should be alloued to core out of \\
\hline 25 drug culture？ & 25 prison．Evil has to be stopped．If it was an accident， \\
\hline 242 & 244 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Page： 3993

1 but for the grace of God any of us can go dom the same 2 path.
3
MR. OrieNs: You don't koon hat factors F 4 the court is going to tell you about.

PROGPECTIVE JUROR; No ided.
5
MR. OreNS: You can appreciate that there 1 are factors you are going to hear about?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
HR. CNENS: If you feel after hearing the facts the death penalty was appropriate, nould you be able to do that?
```

responsibility.

```

MR. Crims: Could you do that?
PROPEDTIVE JTRR: I would have to do

MR. OHENS: Do you feel like you could judge another person in that maner?

PROGPECTIVE JUPOR: Yes.
MR. OWHS: ' Thank you. Pass for cause,
your Honor.
THE COURS: Thank you. Mr. Schieck.
MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, your Hosor.
Mr. Garcia, you talked a lot about your
son in your questionaire. You have done what you conld
to try to help hin, I take it, without being an enahler?
PROSPECTIVE JRROR: COIrect.
M. SCHIECK: You talked with him,
comseled with him, tried to guide hلm?
PROSPECTIVE JUPRR: 解 forced him into the
drug progran.
M. SCHIECK: And you feel as a parent
that is a very important proper role to assune with your som?

PROSPCCIIVE \(\mathrm{HROR:} \mathrm{Absolutely}\).
MR. SCHIDCK: You'indicated that you hate
the death penalty, but at times it's required.
PROSPETTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
HR. SCHIELK: What is it about that you
hate with respect to the death penalty?
PROSPECTIFE JROR: I think life is precious, including the Defendant in this case. If there is anyway possible to save him, I mould appreciate it. But if there's no saving him, then not much choloe. Bat it depends on the case.

MR. SCHIECK: You go on to explain that, I guess. If you rurder screone you've forfeited your right to live. But then you gualify that but only nercy and circurstances can redeen their life. That's the qualities you are looking for?

1 only what he has dore but what he potentially doing in the further.
MR. SCHIECK: The circuinstances that lead up to where he was at at that time? '

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. SCHIECK: Your son's drug use was that just marijuana or did he get involved with any serious dnugs?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He got into pill and stuff like that.

MR. SCHEECK: Thank yoi. Pass for cause, your Honor.

THE ONRT: Thank you. IMr. Owens, as to Mr. Salak.

MR. OWDY: Mr. Salak, you're the Boston

PROSPDCTIVE JUROR: YeS:
MR. OreNS: law and Order?
PFOSPCCIIVE JUPOR: Yeah.
M. GiENS: You indicate that you don't
have any problem with the death penalty as an option?
PROSRECTIVE JURAR; NO. ; I do feel I have reservations.

MR. OHBN: You say yod heve reservations,
what do you mean?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Depends on the case.
MR. CIFINS: DO you feel it's inportant to
keep an open rind?
PRCSFECTIVE JUROR: Yes!
HR. OURNS: HON do you feel about the idea
of being in jurgment of another person?
PROSPLCTIVE JROR: Really urcanfortable in
passing judgnent. I'll follow the lasi'
MR. OroNS: Do you feel that that is
sorething you could do?
EROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes;
MR. Oress: If you fell that the death
penalty was proper purishment for this case and these
facts, could you personally come back ạn announce that
verdict?
PROSPRCTIVE JUROR: Once I hear the facts
and how it happened and khy it happen, !probably will.
MR. CHFNS: If you thought the death
penalty was right, could you do that?
PROSPECTIVE JRCR: Yes.
AR. GiENS: You'd be able to live with
that decision?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeș, I could.
RR, OIINS: You've been involved in the
\(\qquad\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline －1 court process before．Have you ever sued sanebody or been 2 suad？ & \begin{tabular}{l}
1 I could get a house here． \\
2 \\
1R．SCHIECK：The st
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 3 PROSPECTIVE JJPOR：No． & 3 worked for，was that in Hawaii？ \\
\hline I 4 促．OWNS：You have never been a victim & 4 Praspecilve Juror：wo！It was \\
\hline 5 of a crime？ & 5 headquarters in Cokland，Califoriia． \\
\hline 6 PROSPRCTIVE JJPOR：No． & 6 MR．Schibck：Okay．Yoù retired here fram \\
\hline 7 ．IR．OMFNS：You have never had an & 7 Cakland． \\
\hline 8 apportunity to serve as a juror before？ & 8 PROSPECTIVE JRRR：Yes： \\
\hline 9 Prospective uricis No． & 9 烺．ScHicck：One of your questions on the \\
\hline 10 MR．OWPNS：You＇ve never had a family & 10 questionnaire you might not have understood to question． \\
\hline 11 menber or samene close to you charged with a crime？ & 11 It says are you beliefs about the death penalty such that \\
\hline  & 12 you would autanatically wote against the death penalty \\
\hline 13 M．Onows：Question 42，you here asked & 13 regardless of the facts and circanstances．You say，no． \\
\hline 14 about your feelings about the death penalty．You start to & 14 Perhaps I＇m confused．You would consider＇all the \\
\hline 15 write sonething．I guess，I should have let us use a & 15 circunstances． \\
\hline 16 pencil on these．In pen you crossed it out． & 16 Prospective JJROR：Yesj，I would． \\
\hline 17 Unforturately we notice things like that．If I can show & 17 MR．SCHIECK：You haveņ＇t prejudged in \\
\hline 19 this to him，your Honor， & 19 your mind any possible punishments？ \\
\hline 19 THE CXIRT：Sure． & 19 PPGCPECTIVE JTROR：NO： \\
\hline 20 IR．Oras：Says the punisiment，what were & 20 WR．SCHIECK；I＇ll pasṣ for cause，your \\
\hline 21 you tying to say？ & 21 Honor． \\
\hline 22 Prospective JTPRR：The punishent should & 22 THE Courl：Ms．Heckerly，as to Blayne \\
\hline 23 be appropriate for the crime itself． & 23 而ite． \\
\hline 24 MR．OWIENS：Okay． & 24 H．WIECKERLY；You mention you had an \\
\hline 25 PFOBELTIVE JUROR：The death penalty only & 25 experience with your sister，I think， 20 year ago． 251 \\
\hline 1 in severe cases． & 1 PRCGPECTIVE MHOR；There was an acgument． \\
\hline 2 IR．Oinss：But you felt that the & 2 I pushed her she fell and hit her head：It caused a \\
\hline 3 purishment should fit the crime．That＇s the same thing as & 3 bruise and a black eye．She called the police．I was \\
\hline \＆in severe cases？ & 1 arrested．I sent to jail．洨 father got me out． \\
\hline 5 PRCCEPCTIVE JRROR：Right． & 5 Ms．WCKkRLS：I mould inatine you were \\
\hline 6 Mr．CNMS：All right．I＇ll pass． & 6 pretty youg when this happened？ \\
\hline 7 THE COORT：Thank you．Mr．Schieck． & 7 Prospective Jurch：Yes：I was 19. \\
\hline a PR．SCHIECK：Thank you，your Honor． & －LS．WECKERLY；That technically falls into \\
\hline 9 Mr．Salak，you are retired？ & 9 a donestic violence．Usually men we speak of it it＇s \\
\hline 10 Prospective \(\operatorname{TROR:~Yes,~sir.~}\) & 10 kind of a boyfriend girlfriend． \\
\hline 11 MR．SCHIECR：What was your ccapation & 11 Prospective diron：I was charged under \\
\hline 12 before you retired？ & 12 that． \\
\hline 13 mrgeective utror：I was a billing clerk & 13 M．MECKERLY：I guess because it was a \\
\hline 14 and became a billing supervisor up until my retimenent． & 14 family relationship．； \\
\hline 15 He．SCHIECK：Type of business？ & 15 PROSPDCIVE JTROR；Eamily things． \\
\hline 16 Prosecitive JTRRR：Steanship camany． & 16 ．MS．MECKRRLY：You ended up spending a \\
\hline 17 Mr．SCHIEK：Stearship． & 17 night in jail？ \\
\hline 18 Prospective JuRor：Moving cargo to & 18 PRMGPGCTIVE JUPOR：Yes： \\
\hline 19 Hawaii． & 19 W．MECKERLY：I＇m sure that kasn＇t \\
\hline 20 Mr．SCHIEK：What caused you to come out & 20 pleasant． \\
\hline 21 here to las vegas？You＇ve been here two－and－a－hale years？ & 23 mosecctive uror：Not at all． \\
\hline 22 prospecilve smor：In Clark County． & 22 W．Weckrriy：The fact you had that \\
\hline 23 Mr．SCHIECK：Why did you cane out here to & 23 experience，dees that cause you ill feetlings toward law \\
\hline 24 retire？ & 24 enforcement？ \\
\hline 25 PROSPDTTVE NROR：Nothing，just thought & 25 Prospective JuROR：Not at all． 252 \\
\hline STATE OF NEVADA vs．JAMES CHAPPELJ \(3 / 12 / 2007\) & MES CHAPPELJ \(3 / 12 / 2007\)
： 3995 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


THE CONRT：MI．Schieck．
MR．SCHIECK：Thank you，your Honor．
Mr．Davie，in the questionnaire it＇s probably a
－ 4 little unfair to ask you to tell us how you think without enough information to give us full anshers．
PROSPECTIVE JTPDR：Yes．
MR．SCHIECK：And the question that you indicated you really don＇t care was the last question on the questionnaire．You think that might have factored in your answer，that you just wanted to give that answer to be done？
PROSPETIVE JJOR：Yes，it may have．
MR．SCILECK：Everything else in your questionaire indicates that you＇re a person that likes to have the infomation before giving an answer．In fact， one of the questions conoeming whether the death penalty is given too mach，not enough，you wrote I＇d like to see the statistics．
PROSPECTIVE JUROR：COIrect．I wouldn＇t know whether it is or isn＇t．
MR．SCHIDCK：Hould it be fair to say that you would be at least willing to listen to all the facts before you decided what the oppropriate punishment would be in the case？
PROSPRCTIVE JUROR：I think I hould have
MR．SCHIECK：With just the linited infomation you have，you perhaps would foreclosed the two possibilities and allon for parole after at least 40 years，because you don＇t have all the infommation available to you？
PROSPECTIVE JUROR：Correct．But I do knor that sameone was murdered．
NR．SCHIECK：Correct．And there are four possible foms of pundshent that the law says you need to be able to consider．
PFOSPECTIVE JJROR：That＇s what I＇m having a hard time with．I can do that．I＇ll try to listen to everything．But in my head it＇s one or the other．
㑂．SCHIECK：In another place in the questionnaire you were asked about kowing sameone close to you that has a substance abuse problem．You indicated that you＇re sympathetic．I take that to mean you＇re sympathetic to those types of problens that individuals night have．Is that a fair statement？
PrCSPDCTIVE JJROR：Well，it＇s my Dad，so
it＇s different．My Dad an alcoholic．And，yeah，I＇m sympathetic to that
M．SCHIECK：You also indicated you think police abuse their porer frequently．Is there samething

1 in your past that causes yoa to fom that opinion？
PROSPECTIVE JNOR：Ny problem with the
police is it＇s like a couple of bad apples that ruin the
a whole bunch．I think they use force wien it＇s not
necessary a lot，and that really bothers me．I mean，
6 there＇s more good police than bad poliọe．Thank God for
keeping us safe，but I don＇t like it when I see that．
MR，SCHIECK：Was that｜situation here or
back in Philadelphia？
PFGSPDCTIVE JUROR：I＇ve seen it here．
HR．SCHIEKK：Thank ypi，Pass for cause， your Honor．

MR，OiENS：May he approach，your Honor． TTE COURT：Yes．
（Discussion held at the bench．）
THE COURI：He＇ll take＇our evening recess，
It＇s 5：25．Here＇s what we＇re going to do．We＇re going to
come back tranoror－well，first off，NS．Johnson，
Mr．Taylor，Ms．Bailey，M，Mills，Mr．Henck，Mr．Hibbard，
Ws．Curtis，Hr．Sndth，Ms．Meyrick，价，Cardillo，
Ms．Theus，Ms．Moahr，Ms．Bundren，Mr．Ramirez，Hr．Morin，
22 Mr．Garcia，Mr．Salak，Mr．Davie，I＇位going to tell you
3 all－－excuse me Mr．White，I＇m going to tell you all to one back tomorrow at 1：30，rather then coning back in the
noming．Since you have been questioned，there＇s no need
for you all to come in in the moming when we finish up
with everybody else and have to sit around．
So you all can came back at 1：30．
Everybody else I＇m going to need to carie back at 10：30
trmorron so be can finish with the attomeys＇questioning of you all．

Then once that＇s finished，I＇m hopeful in
the early aftemcon，we＇ll be to the point we have enough
jurors to begin the final part of the process where the
attomeys are inwlved in seating actually 14 people and move formand from there．

JURY ADNONITION
Curing the recess，ladies and gentlemen，
you are adonished not to converse aroig yourselves or
with anyone else，including，without limitation，the
lawyers，parties and witnesses，on any＇subject connected
with this trial，or any other case referred to daring it，
or read，watch，or listen to any report of or commentary
on the trial，or any person connected with this trial，or
any such other case by any medium of infomation
including，without limitation，newspapers，television，
interret or radio．
You are further adronished not to fom or express any opinion on any subject connected with this trial until the case is finally subnitted to you．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
THE COORT: Outside the presence of the \\
jury. Still on the record. Mr. Onens, you wanted to make a representation as to Mr. Davie. \\
M. OPNE: Well, Mr. Davie, I don't know \\
if he just wants to get off the jury or what it is. His \\
answers to questioning was 180 dogrees froo what they were \\
a week ago. I think he's a flake. It think he's bad news \\
if he gets on the jury. It's going to cause problens. \\
I don't think se got a good recond nos for keeping \\
him absent sare tactical reason by the defense attorneys. \\
But we're challenging hira for cause, based ypon the fact \\
that he said several tines there is only two options for him. \\
I got hin to kind of say he'd think about the other \\
ones. But then he, when pushed on it, he kept going back saying there's two, death or life without. That was it \\
for him. So based upon that, we would challenge him for cause. \\
THE COURT: Mr. Schieck. \\
RR. SCHIECK; We'll submit it, your Honor. \\
THE COKR'; Well, I don't think he is 180 \\
degrees. I feel where he was last meek, 120 is not a mad \\
ballpark estimate. He indicated in his questionnaire he \\
likes to ocnsider everything, that he would consider the \\
death penalty uder certain circunstances. He would not \\
vote autonatically for or against it. It depends on the \\
facts of the case. They all seen to be very appropriate answers. \\
I agree that he was a little more rigid \\
today in saying that, you know hhat, to me it's either \\
death or life without the possibly of parole, and I don't \\
think I kould want to give screbody a second chance. \\
Nonetheless, he also secined to indicate chring the \\
questioning that he could consider the cther foms of punishment. \\
And it seens to the court that it was \\
clear, to me at least, he was kind of just thinking that \\
this case probably has certain facts about it that mould make those two appropriate, as opposed to anything else. \\
Which means you're kind of speculating in your on mind as \\
to what the facts are. I can see scre reasons, I don't \\
want to get too far into things, but I can see reasons why \\
the defense would not want to challenge him for cause \\
based upon his statements about being fairly considerate \\
and about centain things, wanting to look at statistics \\
about death penalty cases. They were very thoughtful answers about things. \\
If you're looking at a case in tems of we \\
knor shat our client's background is, he know what his \\
criminal history is, we know hhat is realistic in tems of
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
what we're asking for, that kind of gentlenan may be the type of person that the defense would want on the jury as well. In addition to having some views on the police \\
department that might be in line with some defense \\
theories. I don't knon. \\
Over all, I think that there is enough in his answers to deny the challenge for cause. I'm going to go ahead and let him stay. \\
谓. Grivs: Can I point out one thing for \\
the benefit of the record. The fact that this is a tactical decision by the defense. Over on question 51 -do you feel you would consider mitigating factors, And he says not at all. \\
THE COXIT: Mr. Schieck, anything. \\
(R2. SCHIECK: No. Nothing else, your \\
Honor. \\
THE CONRT: You still maintain your \\
position that you are not challenging him for cause, correct? \\
M. SCHIECK: Correct. \\
moming. \\
THE COURR: All right. \(10: 30\) tasorron \\
CERTIFICATE
\end{tabular} \\
\hline STATE OF NEVADA vs. & MES CHAPPELL \(3 / 12 / 2007\)
3999 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Page: 4000






Page: 4005


Page: 4006


Page: 4007




Page: 4010



Page: 4012




Page: 4016

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; THURSDAY, MAY 10, \(2000^{7}\)
PROCEEDINGS
* * * * *

THE COURT: Page 6, State of Nevada versus
James Chappell. Record will reflect the pre'sence of Mr. Chappell, in custody -- Mr. Schieck, Mr: Patrick, on his behalf. Ms. Rinetti on behalf of the State.

Do you have the file, Ms. Rinetti?
MS. RINETTI: No, Judge. Mr. Owens and Mr. Kephart will be here.

THE COORT: Mr. Owens is herie. Mr. Owens is present on behalf of the State.

This is time set for sentencing. Is there any legal cause or reason why sentencing cannot take place.

MR. PATRICK: No, your Honor.
MR. OWENS: May we approach, your Honor.
THE COURT: Sure.
(Discussion held at the bench.)
THE COURT: Back on the record in State versus Chappell. Anything the State wants t'o add in terms of sentencing.

MR. OWENS: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Mr. Chappell, is there anything you want to tell the court before your attorney
speaks on your behalf?
THE DEFENDANT: No.
THE COURT: Thank you, sir.
Mr. Schieck, Mr. Patrick, anything you iall want to add before we pronounce sentence?

MR. SCHIECK: No, your Honori. The jury has imposed a sentence in this case.

THE COURT: As to the burglary and robbery with use of a deadly weapon counts, those weire already adjudicated and sentenced at the time of thei original trial. They aren't part of the sentencing today. This is as to murder with use of a deadly weapon.

So, in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada, I do adjudicate you guilty of that crime, Mr. Chappell, and pursuant to the jury's verdict at the penalty hearing, I sentence you to death for count (3), murder with use of a deadly weapon.

The state has provided ad judgment of conviction. I know normally the clerk's office prepares these now when the defendant is in custody, but Counsel for: the State and defense have both looked at it. I think it's an appropriate judgment of conviction, so I'll go ahead and sign that.

I believe the defense also has a stay of execution to present to the court, as well.


Page: 4019



STATE OF NEVADA,
vs.
JAMES CHAPRELL,
Respondent.
DISTRICT COURT FGED
CLARK COUNTY, NEVAgA If 922 AM 07


CERTIFICATE ACKNOWLEDGING DELIVERY OF ICERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT

I hereby acknowledge that a certified transcri.pt of proceedings held on March 8, 2l007; March 12, 2007; March 13, 2007, May 10, 2007 in the ablove-entitled case has been produced, filed with the clerk of the Court, and delivered to Appellant and Respondent oni July J.6th, 2007.

Dated this 16 th , day of Julyp \(i\).

Sharon Howardi, C.C.R. 745 Official Court Reporter Department 3




\section*{CERTIFICATE OF MAILING}

The undersigned employee with the clark County Special Public Defender's Office, hereby certifies that on
 . 2007, a copy of the Case Appeal statement was deposited in the United States mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, enclosed in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was fully prepaid, addressed to James Chappell, No. 52338, Ely State Prison, P.O. Box 1989, Ely, Nevada 89301, District Attorney's Office, 200 Lewis Ave., 3 rd Floor, Las Vegas NV 89155; and the Nevada Attorney General's Office, 100 N . Carson, Carson City, NV 89701; that there is a regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place so addressed.

DATED:


trial and verdict, the above-entitled Court did sentence Defendant, by virtue of the jury's determination, to Death

DATED this 17 day of May, 2007.


\section*{CERTIFICATE OF MAILING}

The undersigned employee with the clark county Special Public Defender's Office, hereby certifies that on , 2007, a copy of the Notice of Appeal was deposited in the United States mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, enclosed in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was fully prepaid, addressed to James Chappell, \#52338, Ely State Prison, P.O. Box 1989, Ely, Nevada . 89301, District Attorney's Office, 200 Lewis Ave., 3rd Floor, Las Vegas NV 89155; and the Nevada Attorney General's Office, 100 N. Carson, Carson City, NV 89701; that there is a regular communication by mail, between the place of mailing and the place, so addressed.

DATED:




LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 2007
PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Page 4, State of Nevada versus
James Chappell, C-131341.
The record will reflect the presence of Ms. Weckerly on behalf of the State. Mr. Schieck on behalf -- both counsel on behalf of the Defendant. Mr. Chappell is not present.

MR. PATRICK: Yes, he is, your Honor.
THE COURT: Mr. Chappell is present. High
Desert told me they didn't transport him.
This is time set for calendar call. Are you ready?

MR. PATRICK: Yes.
MS. WECKERLY: Yes, your Honor
MR. SCHIECK: We understand 'the jury questionnaires are ready also, your Honor.

THE COURT: Are you going to pick them up now, or do you have other courts to go to? 'If you do, you can come back by later. There should be \(125^{\prime}\) of them.

What I would like you all to do is get together, and, prior to Monday morning, after you've had a chance to review them, if there's any that are obvious to



Page: 3878


sit around and chat you up about the baskethall toumarent or anything like that. They are not supposed to.

Moretheless, there may be sane things you need to bring to the court's attention, so you can always cumuricate with teslie. You can tell her anything you need to tell her; and she'll get it to my attention if necessary.

What \(I^{\prime} m\) going to do is ask you a series of questions, as quickly as I can, so be can kind of move forward. But before I do that, Mr. Owens, if you'd introduce yourself and ws. weckerly and tell these nest folks about the case and the potential witnesses.

MR. Colins: Thank you, your Honor.
I think for this group here it's a review, right. So be'll be testing you on it in a minute. I don't think you've heard this before, but if you have I apologize.

Hy name is Chris Orens. This is Pam heckerly. We're prosecutors in the district attomey's office. 能're presenting this case for the State of Nevada. This is a incident that occurred back on August 31st of 1995. It went to trial a little over a year later, and the refendant was convicted on charges of burglary, robbery, with use of a deadly neapon, and first degree marder with use of a deadly meapon. As be sits
here in court, he's been convicted of those charges.
The purposes of inpaneling this jury is to
make a finding of a sentence regarding the Defendant, Mr.
Chappell. That's all that's going on with regard to the jury here.

In regard to sentencing procemure, there are four options that will be available. Those are the death peralty, life without the possibility of parole, life with the possibility of parole after 40 years, and a tem of years in prison with parole eligibility after 40 years. Those are the options,

The incident in question here was a murder that occurred at the Ballerina Hobile Hane Park. It was at 839 North Lamb. Just a few miles to the east of here, domn Bonanza. You'll here facts that it occurred in the trailer in that area, the trailer hare. And also about some things that happened in regard to the jail here domitomn axd patole and probation.

Now, witnesses that the State may call in this matter are as follows, I ask you to pay attention to see if you might kow or have heard of any of these pecole for questions later: Luana Aires, Lisa Duran, Tayna Habson, laDonsa Jackson, Claira Moluire, Mike Pollard, Kim
Simpson, Shercy Smith, Debra Turner, Laura Burfield,
Greg Umst, Dena Freeman, Miduell monson, Catol muson,

1 Noma Penfield, and Paul Widrer. The victin's name in
this case was Debhie Panos.
He have a coroner that will testify, He's
actually a retired pathologist from the 'oroner's office, Dr. Green.

Police officers who may testify: Daniel Dersdorff, Datren Feiner, art leé, paul Ocsuch, Mike Rerkins, James Viccarro, Alen Filliams, and Cal Winchells.

Parole and probation officers:
Larry Arava, Mike Camptoi, William Duffy, Bet Henderson,
Gemaine staith. And then a possible witness, a
psychiatrist from the North Reno area, Dr. Thanas Vicker.
I appreciate your patience with us through
this process, and your candor in ansmering our questions,
6 because this is obviously an important proceeding here.
THE Coukr: Thank you, M, Onens.
Mr. Schieck.
MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, your Honor.
Good morning, ladies and gentlemen:' Ky name is David Schieck. I'ro with the special public defender's office
here in Clark Conity, Nevada. Also with the office is Clack Patrick, nto will be assisting during the trial of the case. This is Jarres Chappell, the Defendant in the case.

these proceedings are as follows: Janes Ford, Ivory
Horrell, Ben Dean, Charles Dean, Ered Dean, Filly .
Chappell, Mira Chappell-King, Kisha Axicia, Eennis Reffer,
Harabel Rosalez and Horard Brooks.
    Aditionally, we would hear testimony from
Dr. Lewis Etcoff, Dr. Tod Grey, and Dr. William Dan.
Thank you.
gentlenen, I'll have Carol swear approximately fifteen of
you that just came. If you'd stand up and raise your
right hand and she'll swear you in.
    THE CIERK: You do soleminy swear you will
well truly answer such questions that may be put to you
tauching upon your qualifications to act as jurors in this
case at issue, so help you god.
    PROSPRCTIVE JROARS: (Choir of I do).
    THE CLERK: You may be seated.
    THE CCORT: She's going to call the role
to make sure se have fifteen of you that' we believe we
have. Mhen you hear your name, answer present or bere,
please.

TTE CLFRK: Joanne Camósino.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: PTesent.
THE CLERK: Gary Rosenkiantz.
\(\frac{5}{1}\)
1 PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Present.
THE CLFRK: Craig Fuller.
PROSPECTIVE JHROR: Present.
TRE CIERK: Lisa Bogner. PROSPECTIVE JIROR: Present. THE CLIRR: Rene Vargas. PPOSPECTIVE JIROR: Here. THE CILRK: Dona Morella-Kupa. PAOSPECTVE JKROR: Here. THE CLERK: David Mayorga. PPOSPECTIVE JROR: Here. THE CJERK: Jedodiah Herring. PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Here. THE CTERK: Patricia Moran. PROSFECTIVE PMROR: Here. THE CIERK; Stever Leavitt. PROSPECTIVE JJROR: Here. TTE CIERK: Alan Potter. PROSPECTIVE \(\operatorname{JROR}:\) Present. THE CLERK: Karen Meza. PROSPCCIIE JUROR: Here. TKE CIRRK: Charles Brooks. PROSPECHIVE JROR: Here. THE CLERK: Michael Lamasney. PROSPECTIVE JUPRR: Here.

THE CLERK: Luz CCuz.
PROSFECTIVE JROR: Here.
THiE COURT: Anybody's name that is present whose name was not called? I see mo hands. Thank you very much.

All right, ladies and gentlemen. As I said a mirnte ago, I'm going to ask a few quick questions then the attorneys will get back to their questioning of the prospective jurors. To those 15 of you that have just arrived, understand that it is my desire, as well as the attomeys' desire, to seat 14 people to hear this case who are as essentially as fair oper-minded and nutral as possible base upon the facts of this cas. There are a ramber of questiors weed to ask you about today.

The questionnaires speeded this up a lot. I know it doesn't seen like that, because you nere sitting around yesterday and you're back here again today. But in a case of this nature the questionnaire has really expedited a lot of things, but obviously, base upon sane of the answers in there, there's a need to follow up and ask a few questions.

Please make sure that any questions you're asked today, you give as full, complete, and honest answers to those questions as possible. If you hide or withbold something that has reference to this process and

1 you're ultimately selected as a jurors, then we find out
2 about that, that could contaminate your verdict. And
3 that's bad. So, please, if you have any feeling there's a
4 question before, you think there's something that maybe
5 you're not sure you should tell, should 'jou not tell, let
6 us knou about it. There is no wrong answer of anything
7 that happens during a jury selection process.
8 ' First off, what I would like to know is is
9 there anytody, of the 15 of you, who has' been convicted of o a felon?. I see no hards. Thank you.

Any of you all not U.S. citizens? I see
12 no hards. Thank you.
Do any of you belieye that you krow or are
acquainted with any of the attomeys here today, either
Mr. Onens or Ms. Heckerly fran the DA's office or
Mr. Schieck or Mr. Patrick on behalf of Mr. Chappell? I 7 see no hands. Thank you.

Any of you believe you sinow or are aoquainted with Mr. Chappell? I see no hands. Thank you.

Any of you all belleve you know or are 2 acquainted with any of the witness spoken to you about by Mr. Owens or Mr, Schieck? I see no hands. Thank you.

Anybody believe they know anything about
the case, other than the very short symopsis that \(M r\).
11
1 orens just spoke to you about, as well ais th syropsis that
2 was in the jury questionaire? I see no hands. Thank
3 you.
4 Sane of you indicated in your
5 questionaire, if 1 recall correctly, that you have been a
6 juror before. To the extent you have been a juror before,
7 did any of you sevve as a foreperson of those juries? I
8 see no hands. Thank you.
Heve you or any of your close fanily
meribers ever been acossed of a crine? Yes, sir? What's your name, 5 ir?

PROSPECTIVE JROR: Donra Morella-Knupa.
THE COURT: Badye number: sir?
EROSPECTIVE JUOOR: 0111.:
THE COURT: Ns. Norella-Kinpa?
EMSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE Couth: Sorry. What's the crime?
Pracepective Jror: hy sister, She was -she stole funds or money from the company she worked from. She was prosecuted.

THE COURT: Fas that hear locally?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Chicago.
THE CORT: All right. Thank you, ma'am. Anjboty else? Yes. In the front ron, tan shirt.

```

to hear you.
R. OWENS: You indicated you had scme
contact with a situation of dmestic violence. Was it a
friend or samething?
PPCOPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR, CNENS; There was also an aumt?
PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: Yes.
MR. OrINS: Wlas that in tom?
PPOGPPCTIVE JNOR: KO.
M. GWENS: How close nere you to that
situation when that was happening?
PPOSPECTIVE JNROR: I was told about it.
MR, GWNS: Okay. So you didn't go to
court? You didn't talk to pecple?
PROSPECTIVE JJROR: WO.
IR. OFENS: that were your feelings about
that at that time?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't kNow.
MR. OrEN: Down here you indicated
that -- it said what are your feelings about this, And
you trote, eye for an eye. Are those your feelings at the
time?
PROSPECTIVE \INOR: Yeah.
IR. OWENS: And what are your thoughts
about it at this point?

```

PROSPDCTIVE JUROR: The sane.
MR. OUNS: The sane. Now, you mere asked
a mumber of questions about the death penalty. You said
that you mere supportive of the death peralty?

PROSPECTIV: JROR: Yes.
MR. OXRNS: You've heard about the four
    options that were talk about in this case. There was
    death, life with, life without, term of years. on
    question 22 you indicated that you'd already fomed an
    copinion about what the results should be, right?
            PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Yes.
            MR. Ormexs: Tell us about that.
                    PPCSPECIIVE JROR: The opinion?
                    MR. OWINS: Yeah. And why you had that
    copinion.
            PRCSPCDTIVE \(\pi\) ROR: If you take sonebody's
    life --

MR. OfIENS: Yeah.
PRCSPECTIVE JROR: The world is round. Mhat goes around oomes around. Eventually it cores back.

MR. Orms: You already fomed an opinion,
the cpinion was the death sentence?
Prospective JuRCR: Yes.
MR. OMRNS: Ynen you say things ocme
around, wiat you're saying serms to be that somebody did
sanething wrong sarething wrong is going to happen to them
at some point.
PRCSPECTIVE JUPOR: Yes.
MR. orews: You feel that that's always
the case?

FRSSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes:•
NR. OWINS: You feel with regard to this
particular case that you've already madé a judgnent as to
what the jury should do?
PROGPECTIVE JUPOR: Yes. \({ }^{\text {i }}\)
\(\mathfrak{R}\). orims: So the comes around part would be this jury?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes:
IR. Oreis: I think you had said that you
didn't feel that you could consider any of the other
alternatives?
PFOSPCDTIVE JUROR: NO. !
MR. OfINS: Is that your feeling right

PROSEECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. ONIEN: You said your mind is made up?
RROSEECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. ONIXS: You said you hould
automatically wote for the death penalty?

PPOSPECTIVE JUMRR: Yes, i
MR. OWEXS: So the feelings you express in jour questioniaire on the subject are the sane way you feel nor?

PROSPRCTIVE FTROR: Yes.'
MR. OWINS: You didn't have a real high
opinion of the systen -- criminal justice and the lawyers,
like that?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
MR. OVENS: A lot of pecople have those
sorts of feelings today. You're not alone in that. Is
that sonething that would make it different for you to be
fair to all the parties in this case?
PROGPECTIVE JTROR: Yes.
R. CWIENS: You feel like you might have
feelings against an attomey and might take it out on one side or the other?

PRCSPLCTIVE JUROR: Yes,
HP. CWNS: Have you had an experience
shere you were a victim of a crime?
PRCSPCCTIVE JUROR: Yes.
IR. Curens: How many timès has that
happened?
PROSFDTIVE JUROR: Once.
IR, CNENS: How long ago was that?

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 anymore. ke're not in the Regional Justice Center
2 anymore. & \(\begin{array}{ll}1 & \text { MR. OfINS: You still feel that way now? } \\ 2 & \text { PROGPETIVE JUPOR: Yes. }\end{array}\) \\
\hline 3 . M. Orens: You've never actually had to & 3 TR. OrENS; then you were asked about your \\
\hline 1 be swom and give testimony in a case? & 4 feelings about the death penalty, just generally here, you \\
\hline Prospoctive JRRR: In my com. I had a & 5 said I don't feel it's just. I would prefer life in \\
\hline 6 couple of trial matters, yeah. & 6 prison over the death penalty for imates. What did you \\
\hline IR. Orims: Okay., Just traffic? & 7 mean by that? \\
\hline PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. & 8 PPosprctive \(\quad\) Jror: Phat was that again? \\
\hline MR. CWENS: How long ago mas that? & 9 Mr. Criens: It says, I don't feel it's \\
\hline 10 Prospective JUPOR: '95, 196. & 10 just. I mould prefer life in prison ove'r death for an \\
\hline 11 M. OrENS: So you testified for yourself? & 11 drate. \\
\hline 12 Prosprctive JTROR: The officer gave ne a & 12 Prospecine uror: - Wheri I wrote that I \\
\hline 13 ticket I pled not guilty and went to trial. & 13 was referring to the fact that when you're convicted there \\
\hline 14
15 officer? & 14 are scmetimes you may or may not get a chance to appeal. 15 I was speaking of the appeal process, not realizing it's \\
\hline 16 Prosprctive Juror: Hore or less. & 16 two separate issues. \\
\hline 17 M. OfPNS: How did that come out. & 17 MR. Crews: I understand. Even if a \\
\hline 13 Prasprective Jrion; They took the word of & 18 person gets the death penalty, they can still appeal. \\
\hline 19 the officer. & 19 FROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. : \\
\hline 20 Mr. OWPN: That's a tough one. & 20 M. OWPDS: You're okay with that? \\
\hline 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: That generally & 21 PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Yes. \\
\hline 22 happens. & 22 Mr. ownis: Okay. That's why you are \\
\hline 23 VR. Onins: Anything about that experience & 23 saying you weren't sure it was just. Because you are \\
\hline 24 that would make it difficult for you to be fair here? & 24 thinking maybe they just execute them arid they don't have \\
\hline 25 Prosplctive JTROR: No. & 25 a court revien it? \\
\hline 25 & 27 \\
\hline TR. OfIEN: Did you have same resentment & 1 PROSPPCTIVE JTROR: Yes. \\
\hline 2 against those particular police officers? & 2 M. OFENS: Knowing that that doesn't \\
\hline 3 PROSPECTIVE JTKCR: No. & 3 happen, does that make you feel like it can be just under \\
\hline 4 Mr. Oras: What are your feelings about & \& certain circunstances, base on the crine? \\
\hline 5 the death peralty? & 5 Prospective uror: Yes:; \\
\hline 6 Prospective Jtror: 触en I mas youmger I & 6 MR, OnNS: Then you said -- you were \\
\hline 7 didn't know what the death penalty was, so I was against & 7 asked about an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. You \\
\hline 8 it. and in my later years and life experience, I now -- I & a said I believe it's fair if you furder someone you should \\
\hline 9 support the death penalty. & 9 be put to death immediately. Now that sould mean if it's \\
\hline 10 MR. ONDS: When did that change occur? & 10 immediate, then you mouldn't get an appeal. \\
\hline 11 PROSEECPIVE JROR: I mould say within the & 11 Pfospective JUROR: I kird of contradicted \\
\hline 12 last 6 to 7 years. I'm 42 now. Fhen I was younger I & 12 myself shten I sas writing everything. some of the \\
\hline 13 really dion't think about it. I thought everybody & 13 questions mere kind of -- \\
\hline 11 ceserved a second chance in case they were convicted in & 14 IR, OrINS: They're terrible questions. \\
\hline 15 time to fight or appeal the process. I don't feel that & 15 They give us sort of a starting point to talk about. \\
\hline 16 way anymore. & 16 The - when you said imodiately, because you kird of \\
\hline 17 MR. OWIES: and the death penalty doesn't & 17 thought that's what the law was. But yoit uxderstand that \\
\hline 18 have anything to do with the appellate process. Everybody & 18 it's not? \\
\hline 19 has an opportunity to fight and to appeal everything. You & 19 Prospective JuRor: Exactly. \\
\hline 20. understand that? & 20 MR. Oriss: Then you asked if you ever had \\
\hline 21 EROSPECTIVE JIRPR: Yes. & 23 a different views on the death penalty. ' You said you \\
\hline 22 M. Ohens: But then you started feeling & 22 rever had a different view on the death penalty. But \\
\hline 23 Iike the death penalty might be an appropriate thing in & 23 today you're kind of explaining how you started off \\
\hline 24 sane cironstances? & 24 against it and you changea? \\
\hline 25 - PRozective mink les. 26 & 25 28 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{STATE OF NEVADA vs. JAMES CHAPPELL 3/13/07'
Page: 3886} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 anymore. *e're not in the Regional Justice Center
M. OXVN: You've never actually had to 1 be swom and give testirony in a case?

ProspleTive JURR: In my onl. I had a

RR. CITNS: Okay., Just traffic? PRDSPECTIVE JKOR: Yes.
MR. CWENS: How long ago was that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: '95, '96.
MR. ONENS: So you testified for yourself?
PRCSPECTIVE JROR: The officer gave ne a
M. GFRNS: Your word against the police

PROEPDCTIVE JUROR: Hore or less.
MR. OnENS: How did that come out.
PROSPECTIVE JIROR: They took the word of

MR. ONENS: That's a tough cne.
PROSPCCTIVE JUROR: That genezally
UR. OWNS: Anything about that experience 24 that would make it difficult for you to be fair here? PROSPECTIVE JTROR: NO.

yes, it is.
case hould you be open to considim all of the fous of 1 panishment that the legislature says are available?

PROSPCOTIVE JUPOR: Yes, sir.
IR. SCHIECK: That would be not only the
dath penalty but life without parole, life with parole?
PROSPCCTIVE YIROR: Yes.
M. SCHIECK: You could consider all of
those?
PROSPECTIVE JRPOR: Yes.
12 RR. SCHECK: You would consider all of
those foums of punishment?
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Yes.
MR. Schieck: would it be fair to say that
6 you bould want to hear as much infomation, just as do you
17 in your job, as kould hear as nuch infomation in court as
is possible to make the decision as to what the correct
pundistment should be?
PPDSPDCTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. SCHIECK: Thank you. We pass for
cause, your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you. Nr. Orens, as to 24 Ms . Iee.

MR. Civens: Thank you. How are you
doing.
PROSPECTIVE JKROR: Okay.
MR. CFIENS: Have you been involved in the
criminal justice system before?
PROSPECTIVE JRRR: NO.
MR. ONINS: Have you ever sued anybody or
been sued in court?
PRCSPECTIVE JUROR: W.
MR. Oificns: Yo know somebody that's been
arrested or sanething?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I had a friend that
killed his wife.
MR. OHEN: How long ago was that?
PROBPEITIVE JTROR: Probably 20 years
ago.
M. OHFNS: Were you close to this
individal?
PROSEECTIVE JTROR: Yes.
MR, OXES: Did you kind of watch that
process run its course?
PROSPECTIVE JIROR: Not really because he
did it ard he krew it. And he just pled griity going through the whole process.

MR. Ofiens: I see. So it's not like be
went to court or anything?

PRCSPCCTIVE JUROR: NO.
1R. CreNS: How did you feel about that? PROSPDCTIVE JUROR: I was sad that he did it. But actually it was, I guess, you could put it it was an accident. They got in a fight and be lost it and choked her. It was an accident. He shouldn't have done it. Bat he shoulon't have been drinking' and doing what they were doing, fighting like that. Bit it happened. He paid his price.
M. OHEPS: You know, question nunber 19 you were asked about danestic violence, which would be
like shat you are talking about. And you'ree saying I have
no sympathy for spousal abusers.
PROSPCCIVE JUROR: I went through it.
MR. OraNS: Did you see that situation as different from your situation?

PRAGPECTIVE JRPOR: I dón't quite understand.

IR. ONENS: mell, did you view that murder that cccurred, that killing, you said it was kind of an accidental death. You don't vien that d's a donestic violence situation?

PROSPCCTIVE JUROR; well, I guess you can put it like that. He never physically abused her, but they were always fighting constantly. But he never hit
her or anything. It was just that one partioular time.
They had both been drinking. And she kicked hira where she
shouldn't have kicked him. Ansd he lost it.
UR. Orens: So you just never viened that 5 situation that way as donestic violence.j

RROSPCTIVE JMOR: Probably not, because 1 it was just that one time.

Mr, onews: so it could have been mental
abuse or emotional abuse, but not the physical kind of
abuse that you associate with your situation.
PROSPCCTIVE HROR: She wis nore mentally abusive than hini -- than he was to her.

IR. OWENS: Bat you had samething in your life that you thought was what you would consider danestic violence, How long ago was that?

Prospective Jrer: It lasted twelve years. It was just verbal atuse. Took fie thicty-four years to get out, but I finally did.

MR. OurNS: When did you' separate yourself
from that?
PROSPRCTIVE JOFCR: Almost a year year and a - months ago.

MR, OHINS: Are you feelings about that whole thing kind of strong and upsetting to you,

PROBPRCTVE JUROR: Yeah, because he still
is abusive to me. But I don't have to live with it now. I'fa on my own.
MR. CHENS: Nor, if in this trial you heard facts about physical violence in a relationship, that might trigger same wpleasant mamories for you?

Prosebctive Juror: Probably. I'm open. There's things that happened. I definitely don't agree with violence toward children, abuse or anything like that. Been there done that. But there's always different sides, what you call it, opinions I guess, But there is no need for violence.

MR. Griss: Okay. So you feel that you could separate your situation fran --

PROGEFETIVE JUPOR: Everybody's situation is different.

MR. OFPN: Okay, Mow you said your sort of a conscientious objector. You don't believe in the death penalty?

PPOSPECTIVE JUROR: It's not that I don't believe in it. Right now there is over 3000 people sitting on death row, 79 in Nevada. There's only been, what, 12 or 13 since 1976 actually put to death. You convict them of the death penalty. You give them that sentence. Then there is appeal after appeal, after appeal. So what does it -- I don't think it accomplishes

37
anything.
MR. OKINS: So it's kind of a practical
assessment there, that if we're not going to execute him what's he doing?

EOSPRCIVE JUROR: You put then in jail
for the rest of their life basically. That's what it is anyway, if they're allowed all the appeals, which is their right, but just --

MR. ORFNS: Are there other reasons, religious or moral reasons, you'd be ouposed to the death penalty?

PROSFECTIVE JTROR: NO. No. I'm for the death penalty, because there are certain circunstances that inwolve. There should be. Bat, in my opinion, really, they get off easy if they get the death peralty.
The person that -- the relatives of the person that you
know was the victim, they still have to live with that.
These people should have to live with their conscience the rest of their life that they did that.

MR. OfENS: That conscience, having to live with that is a worse punishnent then, maybe.

PROSPETTVE JRRR: If they're no longer
living, they don't have to think about it anymore.
NR, Coners: Right. And that would be tne if people comait crimes against others and have a
i conscience that bothers then. If they don't would you
revise your qpinion of that as punishment?
PROSFECTIVE JUROR: If they don't have a
conscience?
NR. orews; If it doesnit bother then for
the rest of their life. It's only a puinisment if it
bothered them.
PROSPECTIVF JUROR: Cood 'point. It would
bother me.
MR. CHENS: That would be the wotst
punishent for yous.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I guess if you could
connit a crime like that, you wouldon't have a conscience
anyway. Good point. Never thought of that.
MR. Gras: "all, like you said there are
6 a lot of people that ane doing appeals on death ror. So
apparently their consciences aren't bothering then.

KR. SCHIECK: Objection.: This is improper
questioning.
to the issue of appeals.
MR. Griens: You said youir beliefs about
the death penalty are such that you would vote against the
death penalty, regardless of the facts and ciranstances
of the case. You said, yes.

KR. SCHIECK: Objection.! This is inproper
questioning.
to the issue of appeals.
MR. Girns: You said youir beliefs about
the death penalty are such that you would vote against the
death penalty, regardless of the facts and cironstances
of the case. You said, yes.

KR. SCHIECK: Objection.! This is inproper
questioning.
to the issue of appeals.
MR. Girns: You said youir beliefs about
the death penalty are such that you would vote against the
death penalty, regardless of the facts and cironstances
of the case. You said, yes.

KR. SCHIECK: Objection! This is improper
questioning.
to the issue of appeals.
IR. GiENS: You said youir beliefs about
the death penalty are such that you would vote against the
death penalty, regardless of the facts and ciromstances
of the case. You said, ye5.
KR. SCHIECK: objection. This is improper
questioning.
to the issue of appeals. I'll sustain the objection as
MR. oriens: You said your beliefs about
the death penalty are such that you would vote against the
death penalty, regardless of the facts and ciranstances
of the case. You said, yes.
```

PROSPECTIVE TUROR: I sadid that?
4R. GEENS: Yes.
PROSPCTINE JUROR: I múst have read it
wrong. I wouldn't automatically vote against it. It
would detemane the evidence and circumstances surrounding
5 the act.
1
8 have to spend their life behind bars, not to get off so
easy as to put to death. Is that what you were telling
us a manent ago.
PRCSPECTIVE JJROR: Yes.:
MR. OiENS: And so you said you were generally opposed to it. And what we're trying to find
out is would that be a consideration for you -- if that's
a legitimate option in the case?
PROSPECIVE JUROR: I couild consider it definitely. I'm not opposed to the deathi peralty. Not by a long shot. There are certain pecple that deserve it.
But I'm not opposed to it. It would be a factor to be considered.
M. oners: All right, So you feel if you
could - if you got on the jury you could fairly corisider all four foms of punishment?
PPOSPELTIVE JUROR: Yes:
M. OHENS: If this seened like the
MR. GNENS: Yes.
FROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes:'
MR. ONENS; And so you said you were
generally opposed to it. And what we're trying to find
a legitimate option in the case?
definitely. I'm not opposed to the deathi penalty. Nat by
a long shot. There are certain pecple that deserve it.
considered.
PPOSPFLTIVE JIROR: YeS:
MR. OFENS: If this seemed like the

```
appropriate punishment, the death penalty, you would be able to oare back with that verdict?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
NR. ONENS: You could make that type of jughrent on a fellow human being?

PROBPECTIVE JNROR: Yes.
IR. GWENS: It's sonething you could live
with?
9

10
your Honor.
PROSPECTIVE JRCR: Yes.
MR. ONENS: Thanks. He'll pass for cause,

THE COUR: Thank you. Mr. Schieck.
MR. SCHIECK: Thark you, your Horior.
Ms. Tee, you talked about the unfortunate
situation with a friends that was killed by her husband, I take it?
17 Proserctive JUROR: He was nore ay friend 18 than she was. 19 degree murder?

PROBPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MR. SCHIECK: Did you think be should
serve the rest of his life in prison as cpposed to getting \({ }^{24}\) the death penalty?
25

1 I didn't. For what had happened and how it happened in
their -- no, I didn't. I guess because I knes hin and I
knew hatat had happened and how it had happened. But he
spent ten years of his life in prison, and he wasn't a bad
5 person.
6 M. SCHIECK: Did you think that that was
7 a sufficient penalty?
PPQ 8 PECTIVE JTOPR: Yes.
NR. SCHIECK: Even though it was first
degree murder?
PROSPECTIVE JJROR: Yes.
HR. SCHIECK: So nould you agree then that
there are some first degree furder cases that don't
deserve the death peralty?
PRCBPCCTIVE JROR: Yes. I mean,
circunstances -- I don't know the circunstances
surrounding this. I can't make that decision right now.
MR. SCHIECK: when you are taiking about the death penalty and life in prison as being worse than the death penalty, you're just talking in general temms about punishment; is that fair to say?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm not quite sure.
MR. SCHIECK: Your philosophy of punishment as opposed to a particular case.

PROSPLCTIVE JTROR: I lost you.

MR. SCHIDCK: In the case of your friend, you thought ten years was sufficient for first degree murder, right. You didn't think he shouild have to serve the rest of his life in prison? PRCSPCCIIVE JuROR: Because I knew the circurstances surrounding it. I knew thieir relationship. I knew the whole thing.

NR. SCHILCK: Which is what this hearing
is about, so the jury understands.
Procpective tror: I understand becuuse I
have no knowledge of what has happened or what transpired
so I can't sit here and say, yeah, I'm not going to give
the death penaity, life in prisor. I have to know the circunstances involved.

Mr. SCHIECK: Right, and you gave figures about people on death row, about the death penalty. Is
that sornething you are interested in or have done research on?

PROSPCOTIVE JTROR: I have to have a paper done in nine weeks. About three weeks ago, before I got called for jury duty, I did just a bit of research.

MR. SCHIICK: You are taking a class at cammsity college?

PROSPECTIVE THROR: University of Phoneix on criminal justice?
```

MR. SCHIECK: The paper is obviously on
the death penalty?
PROSEDCTIVE JNPOR: Yes.'
MR. SCHIECK: That is a pretty good
coincidence for ne.
Do you understand in a fen days, this

```
    judge is going to give you instructions 'on the law before
    the jury goes back to deliberate. hould you have any
    problen following instructions given to you by the judge,
    even if they differ from any research you have done
    conceming the death penalty.
        PROSPECTIVE JuPOR: Like I said, I haven't
    got that far into the research. The juxige knows the lak
    better than I. I have to follow that.
    M. Schieck: hould you be willing to base
    your decision on the evidence presented to you here in
    court, and the instructions on the law, as opposed to
    research you had dene?
                PPCSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
                M. SCHIECK: Thank your, Pass for cause,
yar hanor.
                                THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Orens, as to
Ms. Matts.
                            1R. OHENS: How are you doing. You
indicated you are opposed to the death peralty for




\footnotetext{
STATE OF NEVADA vs. JAMES CHAPPELL 3/13/07́․
Page: 3893
}



PROSFCCIIVE JROR: Yeah.
M. OnENS: Where does that cone frou?

PROSEECTIVE JUOR: Mell, woy sister uses, and I don't like it when she's on controlled substances.
She's different. I hate the stuff.
MR. OFRNS: Is that sanething she is
grappling with?
PROSPDCTIVE JROR: Yes.
Mr. OREN: Are you faitly close to that
situation?
PROSPECTIKS JROR: Yes.
IR. OWeNS: Is there sorething about that that you think might spill over into your decision making process here in an unfair mamer?

PROSESCIIVE TRER: No.
WR. OVENS: You are a young person?
PROSPECTIVE UNROR: Yeah.
M. OITNS: 21.

PROSPECTIVE IUROR: Yeah.
MR. Civiev: I go back to that. I want to make sure you feel that you can take the weight of a decision process like this.

EROSPECTIVE JTROR: Yeah, I could.
HR. OHENS: Thank you. Pass for cause.
THE CORT: Mr. Schieck.
W. SCHIECK: Thank you.

Mr. Terpleton, you indicated that --
you're asked your opinion on different pecole in law
enforcesent and prosecutes. You said you applaud then.
Anything in particular that causes you to focus on your
applause then as opposed to anyone else, like the juciges
or police officers?
PROSPECTIVE JJROR: I just think this job you do is very good.

MR. SCHIECK: DO you have any personal
dealings with prosecutors?
PROSPECYIVE JUFOR: NO.
MR. SCHECK: Just a general perception you have?

PROSPECTIVE JIROR: Yes.
6 MR. SCHIBCK: Is that samething you picked 7 w watching crime on \(T\) ?

PROSPECTITE JUROR: I don't watch crime on T. 20 MR. SCHIECK: You watch Law and Order, 1 shows like that?

PROSPECTIVE UROR: NO.
MR. SCHICCK: Have you really thought
about the death penalty all that much?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I haven't given it

1 much thought.
MR. SCHIECK: Until you got this
3 questionpaire and suddenly you're confronted with it?
PROSPECTIVE JROR: Yes:
MR. SCHIECK: Since you filled out the
G questionnaire, have you had a chance to 'think about it
7 more?
PROSPECTIVE JRRR: Yes.' \({ }^{\prime}\)
MR. SCHIDCK: Has your opinion changed or developed as you've been thinking about it?

PROGPECTIVE JUROR: I still agree with the 12 death peralty.

MR. SCHIBCK: But not in every case?
PRosebcrive Jofor: Hot in every case.
MR. SCHECK: Thank you, very nuch. Pass for cause.
7 THE COOFt: Thank you. Ms. Weckerly, as to \(\mathrm{Mr}, \mathrm{Sontt}, 078\).

MS. WECKIRRLY: Thank you, your Honor. Hello.

PROGPECTIVE JUROR: Hi.
W. WECKERLY: Sir, then you filled out your questionnaire, you wrote that death penalty was \(=\) I
think you wrote a necessary evil. Can jou explain that?
prospactive gror: I just think it's an
67
acceptable punishment in sane situations', But you krow it
2 is tough. I mean, it's not real a pleasant thought, but I
think it's necessary in some situations.
HE. hECKERLY: And certainly it's not a
confortable decision, I don't think for anybody.
s Certainly one that is not -- I don't think anyone ever
takes lightly. But I take if from your 'answer, though,
that you think there are same situationsi where that fom of punistment is what is just or is corfect?

PFOSPRCTIV JROR: Yeah!
NS. KTCKEDTH: And you're sameone that could listen to all of the infomation before you make a decision of that magritude?

PROSPRCTIVE JROR: It yas samething I have to take into account, weighing the circunstances and things that are involved.
M. heckerdi; okay. You wrote on your
questionnaire that you are a merber of an organization
that doesn't support the death penalty though. A
religious group that doesn't -
PROSPECTIVE JTPOR: I msan, I think you
can be affiliated with grouss and disagree with certain
mules. I have gone to Catholic school since I was a
little kid, and they are cpoosed to the death penalty.
5 But that's not something -- I don't personally agree with
their stanoe on that.
MS. WRCKERLY: Okay. I'm sure your religion is important, just to make sure I understard it.
You're able to scparate yourself from the charch's vien
and make your om decision in a case like this?
PROSPETIVE JNROR: You have to. I think
you have to develop your om opinions. over time, you
know, that's just not something I'm in line with them on.
I think, like I said earlier, in. scme certain
circurstances it's an acoestable panishment.
MS. FECKERLY: And you also indicated that
you would like to hear the circunstarices surrounding this case?

PROGPECILVE JUROR: Yeah, I mean, I think
if you're going to -- when you're dealing with samehody's
life or dealing with something as heavy as this, it's
irgortant to hear all of the factors, basically,
involved.
MS. WMCKRLLY: Thank you, sir, Pass for cause, your honor.

THE COMRI: Thank You, Mr. Patrick,
MR. PAIRICK: Good noming, Mr. Scott.
You have been here for a day and a half now.
HROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah,
MR. PATRICK: You probably knor every
question I'm going to ask you. You've heard then all.
You've heard ree ask then, Ms. Heckerly, and Mr. Orens ask
them. Anything you've heard over the last day and a half
that pops in your mind that you think I should ask you or
Ms. Weckerly should ask you, or something you want to say about this whole thing about you being on this jury? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, you kTow, when I was filling out the guestionaire and raising your hands and stuff, I have had interaction with the oourt systen. I got in trobble for disorderly condict.

I didin't know if that was sanething I should put in there. I think I should right now, because kitien you're filling this out you don't know the contert of what people want to know. I guess that's the only thing I hould add. I felt it was very nioror, tat I had dealt with that. I felt it was fair.

MR. PAfRICK: You felt you ware treated
fair.
PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: Yeah.
MR. PATRICK: So that wouldn't make you
partial to one side or the other?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
HR. PATRTCK: Your uncle had a problem
with alcohol abuse?
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Yes.

MR. PATRICK: Is he stili battling that?
PROSPCTIVE JUPOR: From talking to hin, I
think it's something you always battle with the disease.
You are never quite over it. But he hașn't drank in . twelve years.

MR. PATRICK: That's very good. If this
case had to do with alcohol abuse or drug abuse, because of your uncle, would that make you partial to one side or the other?

PRSSPECTIVE JUROR: AS far as that
question, I think it's toxgh to like -- not all alcoholics
are the same, not all drug users are the same, It's like a
factor, but I don't really see it as -- jou knon, my uncle
has -- that's just one facet of his personality, I have a
lot of respect for him for a lot of other things. So
that's a tough question. It would not influence ne,
because I don't see that -- all alcoholics are
different.
MR. PATRICK: You could still keep an open
mirx, even if something like that came \(\dot{\text { q. }}\).
PROSFECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
PR. PATRICK: In the staterent that asks about an eye for an eye, you say that \(\frac{\text { y }}{\text { j }}\) you mention that being a very emotional reaction?

PROGPDCTIVE JUROR: I thínk it's like
71
spanking your kid. You don't grab hiva and spank hinm
you've got to step back. That's acceptable punistment.
An eye for an eye seers like a knee-jerk reaction. If you
step back and you go and assess it and that seens like the
acceptable puniskient, then that's right:'
MR. PARTICK: Is that how you would
approach this case, wait for all the evidence to cone in
and before you nake a decision, not nake a knee-jerk
reaction?
RROSPCLTIVE JJROR: Yes!
MR. PATRICK: Kepe a fair and open mind
throughout the process?
PROSPETIVE JUROR: Yes; sir.
M, PATRICK: In reading on the last
question, it sounds to me like you actually want to be on the jury?

PROSPECTIVE JUFR: Not really, But I
think that we're all blessed living in this country. This
is something that's not fun.
It's 85 degrees outside. It's nice to be in here. But I think it's like if I was the Defendant I would want
people who were taking it setiously. And I think it's a
civic duty. I don't want to be here. It's -- I think
it's a responsibility we have.
MR. PaTRICK: You'd take this seriously?


\footnotetext{
STATE OF NEVADA vs. JAMES CHAPPELL 3/13/07.
Page: 3898
}

i you just have a pet. You don't have a fiorse that you can
show and so the horse is of no value.
But I trusted the source that I bought it from. Anjway the source left town, and II was left with a horse without any papers.

THE CORRI: A borse with no nime. PRCSPECIIVE JKOR: So the individual -an individual shourd up at my doorstep and said that this
is my horse and so on and so forth. hell, I had the bill
of sale. And he had nothing but he claimed he was -- so
anyway, he took me to small claims.
M. SCHECK: Let me internupt you
because --

PROSPCOTIVE JROR: You'don't have time for this.

MR. SCHIECK: It's very iinteresting. I'm sure that everyone wants to listen to usi talk. There was a question of omership of the horse that came up and you ended up in small clains over it.

PRCSPCCIIVE JROR: Yes,
UR. SCHIECK: Hot a crindinal type of
procedure?
PROSPCCTIVE JUROR: NO.
MR. SCHIECX: Although you called the
police to say what wàs going on -- and they helped you
79
1 find the horse.
PROBPECTIVE JROR: Right.
M. SCHIECK: Okay. Yoil indicated that
your feeling about the death penalty had changed over tire.
prosercilve suror: Yes!
4n. ScHicck: I think you indicated the
increasing crime rate has caused that change of opinion?
PROSPICTIVE JJROR: Yes,
PR. SCHIECK: Anything in particular that you read or heard that caused you to have that belief?

PROSPECTIVE JROR: Well, no. Bat I watch
TV -- and not - I watch the news and read the paper.
And, yes, I see a lot of crime.
NR. SCHIECK; But have you heard or have any infonmation whether we have the death penalty or don't have the death peralty, it redlly deesnit affect the crime rate?

Prospecilve suror: I think you have to in order to give the death penalty you have to hear the
consequences and be qpen to any circunstances before
making any kind of juriment whether it's the death penalty or not.

MR. SCHIECK: You agree;that is a pretty
5 serious decision to make. And you want;all of the
evidence you could have before you make that decision?
PROSPECTIVE MROR: Absolutely.
3 M. SCHIECK: Thank youl Ms. Norris. Pass
4 for cause, your Bonor.
5 The courr: Thank you. Hs. Weckerly, as to Mi. Parramore.
7
questionmaire you had personal contact with law
enforcement on a DOI?
mRSPRCTIVE JuROR: Yes.
MS. WECHERLY: Was that a couple of years
ago?
13 PPOSPDCTIVE JRORR; Nore than ten, less
14 than 20.
15 S. WLCKzLY: Amile ago.
16 PPOSPCTIVE JTROR: Yes.
17 • WECKERLY: Did you think you were
treated fairly by the police?
PROSEPCTIVE JROR: Yes.
MS. WECKERLY: Wothing about that would
cause you to be unfair to either side in this case?
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: MO.
W. kickerly: You actually hed a different opinion about our criminal justice systen than this lady over here. You said it was generally good. And 81
that's still your feeling as you sat here for two days? Prosecinte jufor: Yes, ma'am.
W. WECKERY: Slow, but good. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's fine.
MS. WECKERLY: You said it wasn't perfect.
I goes nothing probably is.
7 PROSPECTIVE JRPOR: I'm not going to agree
100 percent. Generally I think it is.
W. WRXKRT,Y: You indicated that when you
talked about the potential range of punishents in this
case. You said that you could consider all four possible puishments?

Pracercivive Jupor: Yes, ma'am.
MS. HECKERLI: You also indicated that you
are samegne that is going to want to hear all the
infomation before you make a decision?
PROSPECTIVE JRROR: Yes.
MS. WECKERLY: You'se not going to
automatically include or disregard a punishment before you hear any infomation?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, ma'all.
MS. FWCKRRLY: Sounds to ne like you can be fair to both side?

PROSPECTVE JJROR: I nould like to think
so.

MS. WECKEREY: Then you wrote about
whether you could consider all four possible punishnents, you said, yes, if the crine is so horrible, or so bad that
the world would be better off without him, then maybe the
death penalty. Did he commit the crime ifor an
understandable reason. And you gave sarie exarples.
Prospective JIFOR: Let ne apologize. The
hand writing may not be the easiest to read.
M. HECKERLY: I can ready it. I wanted to ask you a little about that, you said like greed or jealousy. I think you wotete, et cetera! Were you just trying to cane up with examples?

PROSPECRIVE NROR: Yes, First of all, in my opinion all four are the death penality, I was sitting there with a little bit of information se had, that he's probably 18 years old. It's committed in -- fould guilty in 1996. Committed in 1995, '96 scmenthere around there. So now he's 28 , at a ninimun, probably \(\frac{1}{3}\). The salalest amount he can get is 40 years. And fromi hat you pick up off the questionnaire, you think it's a pretty horrific crime, so chances get paroled after the first parole hearing are slim to nore. So we're looking at a man that's in his 70s before he is eligible for parole.

With my opinion, all four are the death penalty. So to me the death penalty yould be to send a message to

83
society that this crime is so horrible that, as a society, we can't stand and you have to do the ultimate.

M, hieckerir: So fron what you're saying,
I mean, there are sorre circumstances that set certain
crimes apart from other first degree murders, which may
only get the minimm sentence in the State of Mevada,
which is 40 years.
PRCSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes,' ma'an.
MS. WECKGRLY: You can conceive of a
situation where sompone isn't deserving of a lenient sentence?

PROSPCTIVE JRROR: Yes;' ma'am.
M. MECKERLY: And they may be on the other end of the spectura?

PROSPDETIVE JURCR: Yes, ma'am.
M. weckeriy: If you felt that may, I assure that you could retum a verdict or mark a box like that?

PROSPECTIVE \(\operatorname{TRORR}\) : It's no pleasure. I guess I could.

MS. WECKIRLY: Certainly not. It's not ever an easy decision. But you are not saneone who just, I can't make a decision like that. You could nake that sort of decision?

PROSPECTIVE JRRR: I could.

STATE OF NEVADA vs. JAMES CHAPPELL 3/13/07.
Page: 3900
1
    cause, your honor.
        THE COVRT: Mr. Patrick.
        MR. PATRICK: Gocd norning.
    Tho represented you in your DUI?
            PROSPECTIVE JURRR: I have no idea. I
    hired an attomey.
            MR. PAIRICK: You were happy with your
    representation?
            EROSPECTIVE JURDR: It was a lady. But.
    yes.
    fair?
14 PROSPECTIVE JRRR: Yes.
15
punishent?
            PROSPECTIVE JTRCR: Yes, sit.
            UR. PATRICK: That was at least ten years
    ago?
            PROSPECTIVE JIRCR: Yes.
            MR. PATRICK: So that in no way would
influence you as to these proceeding?
                            LRCSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir.
                            MR. PATRICK: One oument I found
interesting was hen you are put dowin you are not patient
    with stupid. Could you explain that?
                            PROSPDCTVE JUROR: It's pretty much true
    all of my life, not just singe I've been here. I've seen
    people two busy with their personal life to pay attention
    to jury services. To get in line and not turn off their
    telephone. Maybe stupid isn't the right wond,
    inconsiderate. This is very serious for Mr. Chappell, for
    the rest of us. It's kind of nude, not to take it as
    serious and not put donn what yeu! re doing and give it
    your tine and attention.
    IR, PATHICK: You understand the
    serigusness of this. And you would devote your full
    attention to anything that goes on If you were picked as a
    juror.
            PROSPECTIVE JUROR: If you put me on the
    jury, there's a good chance I might be taking ny belt off
    and spanking scmebody for showing \(u\) late or not paying
    attention.
                            MR. PATRICK: Mell, if we pick you for the
    jury, could you refrain from that at least until we're
    done?
            PROSFEDTIVE JUPOR: I could try,
                    MR. PATRICK: Nout on the question shere
4 it asked whether or not it nould make a difference whether
the victim in this case was of a different race, you

I marked down if it was a hate crime.
PRCSPECTIVE JUFOR: If the victim was chosen because of their race. Non, I kgiow quite a bit -ne've all heard the stories about the gentleman that was dragged behind the car because of his race. All of the others, yes, that would make a difference.

MR. PATRICK: But if the victim was of a difference race and it wasn't a hate criine, then it nouldn't happen.

PROSPECTIVE JJROR: It kould happen to be just two pecple.

MR. PATRICK: Ms. Weckerly was talking about the list you had. Jealousy and greed I think were the tro main ones. If this case had to do with either one of those, would you automatically wote for the death penalty?

PFOGPECTIVE JTROR: I'm more understanding of what I can understand of what motives were, as opposed to the snipers -- the two gentlemen that were taking pot shots out of their car for what I see to be no reason. I could be more understanding of jealousy, more
understanding of greed then I could be of just sanebody for giggles getting in the back of the car and taking pot shots at strangers for fun.

MR. PATRICK: You listed those as reasons
87
for the death perialty --
PRCsPGCTIVE JJRCR: Maybe I put those down as reasons I could oversee the death perialty, or not give the death penalty.

MR. PATRICK: You still want to hear all of the facts before you make a decision. \({ }^{\text {. }}\)

PROSPRETVE JROR: If I were to find out
that this was his motive -- this was his girlfriend, which
this doesn't say in here -- axd she was cheating with
another man and he lost his terper and got jealous and
shat hirn. Then I could understand that, ind I might be
more lenient, then if it was a perfect stranger and he
drove to her house and killed her.
MR. PARRICK: You'd listẹn to all the
evidence ard keep an ocen mind throughout the khole
process before you made a decisjon?
PROSPECTIVE JUPRR: Yes, sir.
MR. PATRICK: You'd make a decision that you felt sas the best one for the situation?

PROSFECTIVE JROR: Yes, sir.
HR. PATRICK: Thank you,: sir. Rass for cause, your honis.

THE COURT: Thank you. We'll take a -it's about 12:45. He really need a very mall manber of people to be questioned by the attorneys before we finish

1 up this part of the process, which will allow a bunch of you to leave. and finish up, rather then taking an hour-and-a-half lunch break.

We'll take a ten minute recess. JURY ADXONITION
During the recess, ladies and gentlemen, you are adronished not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else, including, without linitation, the lahyers, parties and witnesses, on any subject ornected 2 with this trial, or any other case referred to diring it, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or cammentary on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, or any such other case by any nediun of infomation including, without linitation, newspapers, television, intemet or radio.

You are further acmonished not to form or express any opinion on any subject connected with this trial until the case is finally subnitted to you.

THE COUR: He're still on the record, outside the presence of the jury.

As to the three challenges for cause raised this toming. I'm going to grant all three of those. Ws. Ware was the individual -- Badge number 061 -- that indicated
she would only consider the death penalty as a punisfrent
and was fairly firm on that. Hs. Matts, badge nurber 0óg,
indicated for religious reasons she would not consider the
death penalty under any circunstances. And similarly pls.
Jackson, backe number 0.00, said the same thing.
So I'll grant the challenges for cause as to those three. That puts us at 27 folks passed for cause 30 far. So we only need five more passed for cause and you'll have your panel of 32.
N. SCHIBCK: Are we going to fill those slots directly back into those slots?

THE COURT: What it is, let's assure
nobody else gets passed for cause, then you will have
questioned 38 people. I'll excuse the six that have
already been challenged for cause and granted. You'll --
in order -- have the 32 people you can begin making
strikes on, Understood?
MR. SCHIECK: I think I understand.
IR. OUENS: Do us a favor and run the
nanes down to us.
THE CORRT: I'm keeping a list so I'll make a capy of it.

NR. ONDNS: Could be ask about
scheduling.
THE COURT: Well, I want to kind of keep

1 going until we could get the next five passed for cause,
Then take a lunch break. You have your 32. I know the
other people from earlier today will be here at \(1: 30\).
They have the whole morming off so they don't have to sit around.

We'll take a lunch break, then ne 'cone tack after lunch break we should have the jury in place, I would think. And you can still get to opening's today.
M. SCHIECK: Do the challenges after
luach break, so we've got a lunch break! to think about it.
TEE CORT: No, actually -- you went to do it that way?

MR. OWENS: I think he wants to let jurors go.

MS. KECKERLY: Could you maybe after we get to that muber take a ten minute break and oonfer before we do the kicks?

THE COURT: Either or. 'If you went the lunch break to kick over the 32 names and figure out what. you want to do.

MR. SCHIECK: Ten is fiyie for us. He just take ten, do the strikes and send everybiody hane and go to lunch and care back for openings.

THE COURT: All right.
ke'll be in recess. Thạnk you.
(Brief tecess taken.)
ITHE COUFT: Back on record the record in
C-131341, State of Nevada versus Janes chappell. The
record will reflect the presence of Mr. Chappell with his
attomeys, State's attomeys. We're in the presence of
our prospective jurors.
he'll contime on with questioning |of our prospective jury panel.

Mr. Onens, as to Ms. Gemiot.
PROSPETIVE JROR: Yes. \({ }^{i}\)
THE COURT: Badge 085.
HR. OHiNS: Ms. Cemot, how are you?
PROSPCUTIVE JUROR: Cood!
MR. ORINS: How's your patenting style?
PROSPDTTVE JUROR: Pretty strict.
YR. OKWN: You said in here, you don't
have any children.
PROSPESTIVE JTROR: I hạve, a oog,
M. OnP2S: But you have animals, and
you're strict with your animals.
PRCSPECTIVE JUROR: Sheis a very good dog.
She's a medical doy for my mother. I did her training.
MR. OWENS: You found that strict works
with her too?

PROSPBCTIVE JUROR: You can't -- you have to be the head of the pack, it says in training, But. she still gets treats and belly nubs, so she's a happy puppy. I have a picture if anyone wants to see it later.
(12. Ofiens: The - you had a situation -you're a very young person. I was talking about that earlier. Do you feel you're prepared for this type of experience, this weight of responsibility to consider thinking about?

PPOSPECTIVE JROR: Well, I think it is a good experience, helping fe prepare for the future and other hard decisions I'm going to have the make eventually. This is our justice system. I have to uphold to that. And being that that is one of the choices, I'm willing to acoept it and look at the circunistances and do what I have to do.

KR. OMENS: You feel you can step up to that responsibility and fulfill that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
UR. OWENS: You consider yourself to be a fairly strong person?

PROSECCTIVE JUROR: I try.
MR. OWENS: And you have been involved in the trial programs and other things. Are you studying that at the comunity college?

PROGPECTIVE JUROR: Mo. It's only - when I was in it, it was only a high school program, After high school, you gradated and did whatever you santed to do. So I was in it in 10th and 12th grade.

MR. OWENS: You've taken same classes in criminal justice, working touma a commuications degree?

PROSPDETIVE JROR: Yes.
NR. ONENS: Is that media or -
PROGPETIVE JTROR: Well, I already have a general camunications degree. How I'm either going to do a bachelors in English, and a minor in marketing and advertising.

MR. OHENS: All right. You must have had a bad experience as a victim?

PROBPECTIVE JURCR: Yeah. Yes. It was not good.

NR. OWENS: You didn't put a lot of details in here.
prospective Jurch: I figured I could talk 20 to you about it. In Septenber of last year -- Septenber 21 18, 2006, I was --I was robbed. And it was actually -22 it was more of a con artist thing. It was supposed to be 23 a brother/sister situation, and it turns cut that they go 24 around befriending people than months late they rob them. 25 And they're convicted felons. And they both got let off

1 very easy. I was sutpoenaed, but they did plea kargain so
I never got to go to court or state my opinion. I got
3 maybe ten peroent of the restitution owed, I haven't
received a check fron that, yet. It wass pretty hash for
ae. I'm an l甲-starding citizen with jusit like a parking
ticket on my record. Axid I thought thate I knew same
things about the justice systen. It was more like a
reality check for ree that of the way things go, I
suppose.
MF. Owors: Hor much maniey did you lose? praspactive Jror: Over three thousand dollars.

MR. OnWN: And you felt that a violation. of the trust you had was gone?

PPOSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. It was hard. In fact, in my witness statement I put like I felt like I
was raped. These nere people I tusted, and I befriended.

MR. OWNN: like a personal invasion? FROSPETIVE JTROR: Exactily.
VR. OWENS: What did they plead guilty to? PROSPECTIVE JRROR: Relli, actually the
male was charged with five felonies. He plea bargained after two meeks in jail to two miscomeanors and a year of probation. And the girl uas let off, the police officers 95
were great. They were arrested. They were booked and everything. But the girl was released the next day and -and even trying to speak with her \(D A\), the \(D A\) didn't even call me until after she put in the plea bargain and her
felony got reduced to a misdeneanor.
MR. OFENS: They both got misdemeanors? PROSPELTVE JUROR: Yes: When they are previcus felons. That's what hurt \(\pi e\), when we researched into their hackground.
N. OVFNS: has it for that same kind of stuff?

PROSPOCTIVE JUPR: Yeah'-- yes.
M. ONENS; You were boping for a felony
conviction?
PPOSPECTIVE JROR: it can't be overturred now. .

MR. CWINS: That's what you were hoping
EPOSPCOTVE \(\operatorname{AROR:~I~was~hoping~for~}\)
something more serious to happen, yes.
M. ONWS: Are your feelings about that
such that it would create an mfair situation for us or
the Defendant? You might say now is my chance to get back at sonebody?

Prosplctive Juror: No. : Because I don't


\footnotetext{
STATE OF NEVADA vs. JAMES CHAPPELL 3/13/07:
Page: 3904
}


PROSPCOTIVE JRROR: For.
1P. SCHIECK: Did you have a choice as to

PROSPELTIVE JWROR: There was no wromg

MR. SCHIDCK: There was no wrong answer, in that you could choose whichever way you manted to write the paper?

PROSPEDTVE TIROR: Yes.
MR, SCHIECK: 化y did you back when you were a senior in high school choose to urite in favor of 3 the death penalty?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, fitst of all because of the appeals process. If they are -- if they are sentenced to murder or death, they do get another chance to have their case overlooked. And because -- fran what I researched - this was like 7 years ago - it semmed like the cases that did have the death penalty applied to then. I felt that it was substantiated.

MR. SCHICCK: But you thought the process that we go throwgh before that's ever considered as an appropriate purisiment is a fair one?

PROSPECTIVE JJROR; Yes.
MR. SCHIECK: That's the ore you want to
101
be part of, the one that considers all the factors and all the ciranstances.

PROSPETTIVE JUROR: That's irportant.
MR. SCHIEKK: In preparing your paper,
back in high school, did you find that there were sane
cases that the death wasn't deserved, even though it was
first degree murder, you felt the system worked in those cases also?

PROSPCCIIVE JUROR: NOE being there
first-iband, not krowing the families, not go to in depth
with the case itself, I didn't even try to think to pass
jukgrent like that at that time,
MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, very mach,
Ks. Ceqnot. We pass for cause, your Honor,
het Cowrr: Mr, Grens, as to

MR. CNEXS: How are you, sir?
PROSPDCTIVE JJROR: Rine.
MR. ciriens: You feel you're an open minded

PROSPCCIIVE JUROR: Yes, I do.
MR. OWRN: Are you okay with the idea of this process of listening to all the facts and appropriate purishment should be?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, of course. MR. OROS: You don't bave a problem doing that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I have to listen
first. Bow can I make up dy mind when I have no information.

MR. OWFNS: You have no problem with the different types of punishrent that are available?

PROSPELTIVE JIROR: I know the jury coming in may have their woices heard, but, you know, I haven't deciod personally. I think after what little I read on the case so far, I have yet to come up with all of that.

NR. OFWWS: 0kay. kell, in that sense the majority has to agree to it, okay. And "henen you talk about this other range of punishrent, on the one side it's Life with the possibility of parole, you can't inagine a situation right now where that would be appealing to you?

PROSPETTIVE HROR: I cannot imagine it now, but -

IR. OHDE: You'll leave, it open to the possibility there may be one?

PROSFETTIVE JIROR: Yeah.
MR. OiENS: Once you've heard the
evidence, there may be a circumstance where it may be appropriate?

PROSPECTIVE JUPRR: POSSibly.
WR. CHEXS: So you are willing to keep an
open mind and wait until you've heard everything?
PROSFEDTIVE JUROR: SUIE. I'll consider
all four foms of punishment before rendaring a
decision.
PROSPECTIVE JMROR: Yes,
MR. Chims: You are not eliminating any up
front?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm not eliminating
them, no. I'm learing toward death.
MR. CKIPS: leaning is okay,
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: I haven't chosen it
right off the bat.
NR. OKIEN: You've got to hear everything
first. There was same things you said in here abont your
cpinion at the time you filled out the qivestionnaire. You
were asked your opinion about the case. You pointed out,
approptiately, that you were told at the' beginning of the
questionnaire Mr. Chappell was convicted of these charges.
You knor that abont the situation, tight?
PROSPETTVE JJFRR: Yes.il
MR. ORENS: Then you said his punishment
ought to be the strictest. There makes it sound kind of
like you have made up your mind. Is that what you meant?


1 don't think the death penalty is appropriate, to check 2 that box also, the box that says a life sentence?

PROSPCCTIVE JTROR: Yes, sir. I don't think - - to be honest, I don't think that's necessarily more lenient, because -- well, the death penalty, even with all of the issues surrounding it, one thing is for certain, a dead man is beyond ham, a life man is not. Previously one of the questions you asked the jury, no, I'm not -- no merbers of my fanily has gotten impolved in that sort of thing, but I met some characters in my life. One or two I've krown, fomer convicts. And you know, I've never been to prison nyself, but I have heard about what goes on in there. And thinking even life in prison is like, is that more lenient, after bearing about it. That could by a death sentence itself. You could end up killed in the yards. So I don't necessarily think that's more lenient or just.

MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, very ruch. He pass for cause, your Honor,

THE CONR: Thank you. Hs. Reckerly, as to Ms. Bundren (sic).

WS. WECKERLY: You indicated on your questionnaire that you know either lanjers or police officers in the criminal justice systen.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

MS. WECKERUY; What context?
PROSPETTIVE JRCR: Where I work they cone
in for checks, the DA zurning for election. They
socialize with a couple of judges, police officers through
acquaintances. One is married to a friend of mire.
IS. Yfickilly: And the fact that you have
these relationships, would that cause you to favor or
disfavor one side or the other in this proceeding?
PROBPCCTIVE JTFRR: HO.
MS. KECKERLY: You're able to separate
that?
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Yes.
IS. WECYEREY: And you also mentioned on your questionaire that you or a close family member had been arrested for --

PROSECCTIVE JROR; Myself.
MS. WECKERLY: I think you mentioned that yesterday. can you explain that?

PROSPECTIVE JUFOR: I like to shop. I
bought sonething from sorneone I shouldn't have. He was an undercover police, so I ment through the systen.
w, WCKERLY; Did you feel like you here
treated fairly?
PROSPRCTIVE JTROR: I thought I was pretty stupid.


111

1 you indicated that you can consider the death penalty as a potential punisiment.

EROSPECTIE JUROR: Yes.,
IS. heckeriy: You're sameme that would
like to hear all of the infomation that: you could hear
before naking that type of decision?
FROSPECTVE JIROR: After reading that,
where a weapon was used, a person murdered, I just oould
not see how it could go any other way except the death penalty.

MS. WECKERLY: Hell, the, jurige has talked
about it a little bit, and I think Mr. Schieck just
mentioned that there are certainly legal' requirements that
have to be net before the jury can consider the death
penalty as a potential punishment. And Judge Hemdon is
going to instruct you on that law at the: end of this
proceeding. Hould you be able to follow. the jurige's
instructions on that?
FROSPECTIVE JROR: Probably not.
MS. WECKERLY: You wouldn!'t?
PRESPECTIVE JIROR: I would think just
readiry what was on the paper, the questionnaire, I
really - I don't bend easily, so ... .!
24 MS. WDCKERLY: You think' you'd
25 automatically pick out a punistment without hearing the
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & \[
113-116
\] \\
\hline 1 infomation? & 1 peralty. \\
\hline 2 PRUSPECTIVE \#ROR: I think I mould. & 2 PROSPEPTVE JPOR: I mould autmatically \\
\hline 3 M. heckerly: And I take it, it didn't & 3 pick a penalty -- just off the questionaire. \\
\hline 4 matter blat the juage's instructions would be, you do it & 4 UR. PATRICK: that penalty would yous \\
\hline \(s\) anyway? & 5 autanatically pick? \\
\hline 6 YROSPECTIV JUROR: I'd do what I thaught & 6 PRCSPECTIVE JUPOR: Death. \\
\hline 7 was right. & 7 . MR. PATRICK: In your qiestionnaire you \\
\hline 8 M. FECKERLY: So there is no way you & \& said you've always thought this way about the death \\
\hline 9 could see yourself looking at all four punistments in this & 9 penalty? \\
\hline 10 situation? & 10 \\
\hline 11 PROBPECTIVE ARPR: I don't think so. I & 11 VR. PRTRICK: I think the last thing you \\
\hline 12 can't say positive, but I don't think so. & 12 wrote on the questionnaire was that you are not open \\
\hline 13 HS. WECKELUY: That's sort of the & 13 minded erough to think trere's an excuse? \\
\hline 14 question. & 14 PFOSPECTIVE JTMOR: I'rí very narrow \\
\hline 15 P PGCPECPIVE JTROR; I really don't think & 15 minded about that. ! \\
\hline 16 so. I quite honestly cannot see how I could not & 16 相. PATRTCK: What you'cie telling us is \\
\hline 17 punishment sametody that committed a murder. & 17 your mind is made up? \\
\hline 18 MS. MECRPLY: You understand that not all & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{PROSPECTNE JUROR: It Pretty much is. MR. PATRICK: There's not much chance} \\
\hline 19 murders are eligible for the death penalty? & \\
\hline \(20 . \quad\) PPOSPCCTIVE JROR: I'm not familiar with & 20 we'll change that, is there? \\
\hline 21 things like that. I was just, off the questionnaire it & 21 PROSPECTIVE JIROR: Wot by going off the \\
\hline 22 said he used a weapon, things like that. And he nurdered & 22 grestionnaire، no. \\
\hline 23 her, so that's what I would be goiney by & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
23 \\
MR. PATRICK: We'd challenge for cause,
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline 24 M. MECKERLI; And there are people that & \\
\hline 25 commit first degree murder with a weapon that are not & 25 THE COORT: Let me ask you a question, \\
\hline 113 & 115 \\
\hline 1 eligible, legally, for the death penalty. Is that & 1 Hs. Bundren, because a coople of tines you kind of gut a \\
\hline 2 sonething you could accept? & 2 caveat to your statement about saying, off the \\
\hline 3 Praspective JJRR: I would have to, if & 3 questionnaire. You understand there's going to be a \\
\hline 4 it's not an option. & 4 hearing where witnesses, evidence is going to oame in. \\
\hline 5 . \(\mathrm{SS} . \mathrm{MECKRRLY}\) : Okay, So in that type of & 5 Both sides have to present whatever they want to examine \\
\hline 6 situation, you're saying you'd follow the law? & 6 the withesses on. And that's the evidence that you're \\
\hline 7 PPASPESTIVE JMOR: I can follow the law, & 7 going to rely upon to make a decision, not -- \\
\hline 8 sure. & 8 graspective JROR: lbt the questionnaire, \\
\hline 9 US. WECKERLI: And the law also tells you & 9 Right. \\
\hline 10 In and penalty hearing or this type of situation that you & 10 THE CONR: That being the case, can you \\
\hline 11 have to at least consider - not telling you what weight & It listen to the evidence presented in the bearing? \\
\hline 12 you have to give ceitain pieces of infomation -- but you & 12 PROSPCCPIVE JTOR: 12 could. \\
\hline 13 have to at least listen to infomation that's presented in & 13 THE COMFP: And after having listened to \\
\hline 14 a hearing like this. Would you be able to do that? & 14 that evidence, is it your statoment today that you mould \\
\hline 15 . PROSPECTIVE JRRR: I could always & 15 be able to consider all of the founs of pumishment? \\
\hline 16 Listen. & 16 PROSPCCTIVE JUROR: I coild if it was \\
\hline 17 MS. MECMGRLY: After that, of oourse, the & 17 different from the staterent. \\
\hline 18 decision is left to you and your fellon jurors. I assure & 16 IHE COURR: I don't kiow that \(\mathrm{it}^{\text {'s }}\) \\
\hline 19 you can make a decision at that point? & 19 different from the statement, but obviously it's more \\
\hline 20 PROSPECTIVE JRRR: I could. & 20 expansive, You're going to get more information about \\
\hline 21 MS. MECKEPLY: Thank you, me'at. Pass for & 21 things during the penalty hearing. So Id don't want to say \\
\hline 22 cause, your honor. & 22 it's going to be different. I'm just going to say that I \\
\hline 23 THE COURT: Mr. Patrick. & 23 would expect you'll receive more information about \\
\hline 24 MR. PATRICK: Ms. Bundren, Hs. Heckerly & 24 everything inwlved here. \\
\hline 25 asked you, you said you mould autonatically pick a & 25 So what I need to kow is if you'll be \\
\hline 114 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 able to consider all forms of punistment.
PROSPFCTINR JIROR: I could consider it.
THE COURT: Okay, yes or no?
PRCSPECTIVE JRRCR: Yes.
THE COURT: Does either side yant to ask
any questions based on my questions to the juror?
.7 M. PAIRICK: Court's inalugance. . No,
8 your honor.
9
10 Ns. Staley.
12 PROSPECTIVE JTRCR: Fine. I would like to
13 say sarething I dion't put in there.
M. CWENS: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Just becalse of this
hearing and everything I have an uncle that I haven't seen
for 35 years. was incarcerated. 战 father's - roy musband's father was nurdered in 1967.

MR. OWINS: All of these questions make you think a lot more, don't they,

PRCSPECTIVE JJRCR: I forgot about that when I was filling that out.
M. OrINS: His uncle was nurdered.

PRCSPCCIIVE JUROR: Hy husband's father was murdered.

MR. OWFNS: Were these so remote that they are not sanething that you think about that much?

PROSPECIIVE JROR: with my uncle, like I said, I haven't seen him for in 35 years so that's pretty remote.

MR. ONENS: Right.
PROGPECTIVE JUNOR: My husband, it affects
him, of course. He lost his father. Bat it was 1967. So for me it's more local folklore. It is talked about because in the comunity pe live in - I would say the commuity started in the mid 1800 s -- these were the only three muders at the same time comilted until today, so of course everytody knows.

MR. Chins: So you rementer them?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: People remenber that.

MR. OFREN: This is the sane commity othere you live now.

PROSEETTVE JTROR: Yes.
MR, ONENS: It ocmes up fron time to tire.

PROCPECTIVE JROR: It was a bank robbery, 23 so every time I enter the bank someone makes a oument about it.

1 about that?

\section*{PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's more}
uncunfortable for fuy in-laws and my hushand and his
family. That's a fact of life.
M. Curws: So you experienced emotions
about this through your nusband, but indirectly because of the tomunity.
cumanity is going to forget.
MR. OWZNS: what happen with that case? •
Has sareone prosecuted for it?
prospective Jroa: yes! I believe he
died in prison from cancer. Does the family drell on
that, more on the loss of a father figure. I believe they
felt the court handle it and police handle it quite well.
NR. OfRENS: Is there anything about that
experience that rould cause you not to be able to be fair and inpartial in this case.

EROSPECIIV JRROR: Hell, to be honest I
didn't think about it until last night when I was driving
hane. I thought I better mention it.
NR. OMENS: I appreciate that. You said
the onmanity you live in, you did nention it here. It's
quite a distance away from the court. Is it hard for you
to get here? Is that something you've dealt with?
119
prospective Juror: It has been, because we have one car. It's kind of -- get the kids off, get riv
husband to work, then down here. But the car now is
a naning. I'm just worried that I'll late to coult because I can't control traffic.

MR. OrliNS: Sure. That's the sate problem everybody's got. You got further to go.!

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Right.
M. OHENS: Is that something you feel you can deal with - transportation issues?

PROSPECTIVE JURCR: Yes.
MR. OnINS: You're okay with the range of punishments he've talked abourt in the case?

PROSPDCTIVE JUROR: I'm very relieved
that's there's a cange of cotions. I'm glad I don't live in Texas.

NR. ONENS: If you had to make a decision
like this, you're glad yoa have a number! of things to choose fram?

PROSPECTIVE JUFCR: Right.
M. Greis: Sight unseen right now, you don't really kow what used do?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR; I don't have the full
facts. I can't make a dacision. Especially of this
magnitude without having the full facts.:

MR. Oritas: You feel like you are an open minded person?

PROSPECTIVE WROR: I hype so.
MR. ONEWS: Are you okay with the idea of 5. deliberating with other people and sharing ideas?

PROSPDCTIVE JKNR: Yes. That helps the 7 pecole, as you said. It would be extramely hard to have 8 the make this decision by yourself.

MR. GMENS: Like having moral support.
PROSPECTIVE JURLR: Exactly.
MR. OWENS: You know, in the end, one person sigris the verdict. A lot of times they poll the
jury and each has to say if that's their verdict. Is that sorething you could do?

PROSPECTIVE JUPOR: Yes. I would have to really - - it would have to be a decision that I have to live with, besides Mr. Chappell. Yes, that nould be - I would have to agree and think of all of the options.

MR. OFDS: If you felt after hearing all the facts and circustances surrounding this event the appropriate pamisfrent was the death penalty, would you be able to come back with that judgrent?

PROSPETTIVE TIROR: Yes.
MR. GreNS: It's not the kird of thing
where you get up and say, I think it's the right thing, I
121

1 don't think I can do that.
PROSFECTIVE JJORR: I'm not sure bow to 3 answer that question.

MR. OnENS: Best estimate right now, you feel it's samething you could do.

EROSPECTIVE JUROR: If that was -- after
7 bearing all of the facts that's what we arrive at, I have to live by that decision, You can't second guess after you've left the court rocm. There are other coptions. We have to have heard the case.

IR, Criens: Thank you. Pass for cause.
TRE COORT: Wr. Schieck.
MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, your Honor.
Ms. Staley, there's a murber of questions you left blank in the questionaire. Was that by intention?

PROSPECTIVE JROR: I wasn't sure how to answer thern. I have never been involved in the court systen. I have no basis to arswer sane of the questions, which is probably why I left then blank.

NR. ONENS: One of questions asked about strong moral or religious viens about the death penalty and its imposition. You didn't indicate one way or the other. Do you have thoughts on that area?

PROSPECTIVE JPPOR: I believe I'm a very
122
religious person. And in my religious viempoint if a man
is punished here for his sirs on earth, we will not be
held accountable in the next life, because he has been
puristed for those sins already. That's how core I left
it blank, because if he's not punished liere he will be
pruisted in the next life.
Mr. OWNS: You understànd and are pleased
that there are four different punisiments for first degree
iturder. You'd consider all four of those to be
parisiment?
PROGPECTIVE JUROR: Yes:' Like I stated
before, I'm glad there are nore gotions because not every
crime is the same.
1
MR. CuBw: You don't hatue any problens
with the concept that really khat we're'doing here is
choosing betheen four very serious forms of punistment.
Just pickirg which purishment is the appropriate
panishment.
PROSPECTIVE JRROR: Picking which
punishment is the appropriate porishment for what has done.

IR. OWENS: Everything you have kown you krow from the questionnizire and have heard bere in court,
you're open to all four possible punishments as you hear more information?

PROSPECTIVE JFORR: That's correct.
WR. CNENS: Thank jou. Pass for cause,
your Horror.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Onens, as to
Ms. Larson.
IR. OFINS: You had indicated there might
be a hardship issue for you. Tell us about that? Have
you worked that out?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 'I don't think
that I could give fiy full attention to this proceeding.
Mr. Ofens: That's because of the -- you'd
be worrying if you were scmeplace else, something is not
getting dore. That has to do with your business?
FRGBPETTVE JJOR: Yes! And my work,
right.
MR. OWEXS: You understand this is a
serious matter?
FROSPECTIVE JTROR: I dó.
UR. OWINS: And you'd pridoably rather be doing the work then being here?

PROSPECTIVE JUMOR: I would rather be
doing the work then being here. And I'd rather be coing
anything then looking at pictures of anything. I really mould.

1TR. Orens: But if you +- if you nere
selected to be on the jury knowing the seriousness of this proceeding, you would be able to give a fair hearing and focus and attention to what is going on here?

EfOSEECPIVE JUROR: I dont know that.
That's why I put that dowi. I'm tom in a lot of directions already, and that would be difficult for me to shut that off.
M. oweNs: But that's scmething you would
try to do?
PROSPECPIVE JROR: Sure. I don't kiow if I'd be successful, but I'd try.

MR. OWES: You don't have a problem with
the death penalty?
PROSPECTIVE JROR: Absolutely not. No.
MR. Owress: You heard about the full range
of available punishments in this case?
PROSPECTIVE JIROR: Yes.
IR. OHENS: Then you feel that you could keep an cpen mind until you've heard all of the evidence?

PROSPECTIVE JROR: I wotld struggle with
that.
NR. OWENS: Okay.
PROSPECTIVE JROR: 'In my corporate jco, I datly have to make decisions an judgrents and ower the course of 18 years I had becare -- have become quick to

125
make decisions, surewhat cymical. And I'm a judgental person, because of that. And I react quickly, and once I've made a judgrent I'm pretty firm with it. I have to be. situation then a business decision.
prospective siror: I understand that.
NR. OXNS: Are you okay with the idea of waiting until you hear the circunstances before you wake a decision of this gravity?

PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Can I ask a question?
IR. CuIVNS: Sure. The judge will decide
if I can answer or not, but you're free to ask.
PROSPECIIV SUROR: Is the death penalty
on the table?
MR. OraNs: That's wat we're telling
people. It's one of the four possible panislments.
PROSPCOTIVE JUROR: I can't conceive of anything that anytody could tell me that would make me pick anything different than that. Wy nind can't figure anything out that makes it okay not to give him the death penalty.

MR. OUNS: Even though you can't conceive of one, can you leave open the possibility there could be one out there you just haven't been thinking about it?
that would be.
PROSPECTVE JUPDR: I can't inagine what
Na. ow wh: Well, that'ș the wrole point of the question. You can't imagine right now, but can you leave open the possibility that there may be a situation where that might seen appropriate to youl?

PROSPECTIVE JNROR: As my mind has run Uluraugh everything over the last two days anything that could possibly have happened that mould nake that okay, I've answered no to each ore of those in my head. And to think there's something else out there, I mouldn't want to krow what that was that a person was capable of doing that.

MR. OiENS: So what you're saying is your mind is close off. It doesn't matter what you hear. You just feel like you'd vote for the death penalty?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I Don't mon that it's close off. But I prefer not to clutier my mind with it.

MR. OWNS: You knon, on question nunber 50 on the forn here it says - you are asked about what you felt about the four forms of punishment. You said,
yes, it's part of the system. And to make that decision
it's only fair to hear sides before casting judgrent.
prospecive JVROR: Yes. That was
probably a weak moment.

MR. OnieNs: I know you're worrying about
your business and everything of that nature.
Praspective juror: I ami I just worry
about having to hear all of this stuff.
MR. OVENS: But back then you thought you
would consider everything, and now you're thinking, no, I
don't think I could consider everything, And I just want
to make sure we are getting a candid sense of where you
are at right mon.
PROSEPCIVE JROR: You're getting a
candid sense.
MR. (WENS: Then you felt open minded.
Today you're definitely sounding very closed minded.
PROSPCCPIVE JUROR: Yeah. Yeah. Yeah.
MR. Chews: All right. I don't have
anything further, Jucge.
TIE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Schieck.
NR. SCHIECK: Challenge for cause, your
Honor.
THE CONRT; Thank you, Hs. Weckerly, as
to Ms. Stio.
MS. WECKERLY: Ms. Stio, conrect?
PROSFECTIVE JROR: Yes,|correct.
MS. WEEKERLY: Ma'ant you sort of have a
different opinion that you indicated in your questionnaire
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \[
(
\] & 129-132 \\
\hline 1 from the lady next to you. You said that God was the only & IR. OWENS: You can consider each of the \\
\hline 2 person who could jurdye. & 2 other types of punisiment? \\
\hline 3 Prospecilve unior: Yeah, in finality. & 3 ErOSPECITVE JROR: Right. \\
\hline 4 Yes. & 4 IR. OrieNs: But there's ino circanstance \\
\hline 5 S. WECKERLY: So you know fram sitting & 5 which you would be able - \\
\hline 6 here two days now that the death peralty is a potential & 6 PROSPECTIVE JROR: I muld not be able to \\
\hline 7 punishment in this case? & 7 change my mind on that. \\
\hline 8 . PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I kIow. & 8 Mr. OVPNS: I think you on here said you \\
\hline 9 - MS. WECKERLY: Knowing that you have these & 9 mould automatically vote against the death penalty \\
\hline 10 rehigious beliefs, you indicate on your questionnaite that & 10 regardless of the situation. \\
\hline It it is \(u\) to God to make that type of decision. Are you & 11 prospective wrork: Right. \\
\hline 12 smmone that can oonsider the death penalty? & 12 Mr. OilNS: There was nopsituation you \\
\hline 13 PrOSPECTIVE JJPOR: Quite tnuthfully, I & 13 could do that. \\
\hline 14 think I could consider any of the three, but I don't think & 14 PROSEECTIVE JTPOR: Right. \\
\hline 1s I could consider the fourth. & 15 IR. ONENS: Thank you. Nio further \\
\hline 16 MS. FECKERLY: That would be just a & 15 questions, your Henor. \\
\hline 17 religious belief that that's not something that we should & 17 THE COURT: Mr, Schieck! \\
\hline 18 decide? & 18 IR. Schicck: Did he pasis for cause, your \\
\hline 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't feel that I & 19 Henor? \\
\hline 20 could judge. We're talking about a real person's life. & 20 THE courd: Pass or challenge? \\
\hline 21 There have been so many people that have been convicted & 21 MR. OnENS: I don't have any further \\
\hline 22 and then so many years later they find out they were & 22 questions. I'll challenge. \\
\hline 23 innocent. And if that person were already put to death & 23. \\
\hline 24 and I was part of that juxgrent, I wruldn't be able to & 24 M. SCHIECK: No questions, your Poror. \\
\hline 25 live with myself. & 25 ITE COORT: Ws. Weckerly, as to Mr. \\
\hline 129 & 131 \\
\hline M. FECKERUY: SO- & 1 Kitchen. \\
\hline PPOSPECTIVE JTROR: SO I moulcon't mant to & MS. WECKERTL: How are you, sir? \\
\hline 3 make that decision. & PRCSPECTIVE JURAR: Hello. \\
\hline 1. W. Wicherly: As, you sit here now you & 4 MS. WECKERLY: You work 'in law \\
\hline 5 can't consider the death penalty as a potential & 5 enforcentent? \\
\hline 6 purishment? & 6 Prosprcilve Juers: Yes: \\
\hline 7 PPOSPCCTIVE JROR: \$0. & W. kickeris: Probably most of your adalt \\
\hline 6 MS. WECwPuT: Challenge for cause. & B Life - you said 25 years? \\
\hline 9 THE COURT: Any questions Mr. Patrick? & 9 . Prospective \(\operatorname{TUPR}\) : Ever since tho days \\
\hline 10 滑. Patrick: No, your Honor. & 10 after my 21st birthday. \\
\hline 11 ThE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Orens as to & 11 NS. WBCKERLY; The fact that you have that \\
\hline 12 M. Cohen. & 12 background, knowing this is a limited proceeding in this \\
\hline 13 MR. Offwis: Ms. Cohen, how are you? & 13 case to detemine punishment, do you think you can be fair \\
\hline 14 Prosprcitve Juror: good. How are your & 14 to both sides? \\
\hline 15 IR. OrENS: Cood. You've also got sate & 15 EROSECTIIVE JTRMR: Yes: I don't believe \\
\hline 16 philosophical thoughts with the death penalty? & 16 that practicing law enforcenent people should sit on \\
\hline 17 . PROSFECTVE JUROR: Right. & 17 juries, especially criminal. It's probably an appeal \\
\hline 18 MR. OWENS; You don't think the death & 18 waiting to happen if I reach that point: \\
\hline 19 penalty is something you can do? & 19 M6. WRCKRLLY: Mell, we a ask those jurors \\
\hline 20 Prospective Jtror:' Absolutely not. & 20 like everybody else, can you be fair to both sides in this \\
\hline 21 Mr. Ofilds: Under any circunstances? & 21 case. \\
\hline 22 Prospective JTROR: Mo. & 22 Prospective suror: I can fill a seat for \\
\hline 23 MR, CAFNS: Is this a moral belief or & 23 you, yes. \\
\hline 24 religious belief? & 24 M. WRCKERLY: You indicated that you'd \\
\hline 25 ERCSPECTIVE JROR: Just a moral belief. \({ }_{130}\) & 25 considered the death peralty as a potential punishment? \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \[
(
\] & (.) ! ! 133-136 \\
\hline 1 PROSPTCTIVE JTROR: Yes. & 1 FR. PARRICK: then asked what your general \\
\hline 2 - NS, WECKERLY: I assume your mind is not & 2 cpinions with abouk the system, you say it was a good \\
\hline 3 made up. You want to hear all of the infomation before & 3 system, but imperfect because of the attomeys and the \\
\hline 4 you make a decision about hhat's the appropriate & 4 jurjes? \\
\hline 5 punisiment in the case? & 5 PPOCPECTIVE JTROR; Yes; sir. \\
\hline 6 . Prospective JROR:, Yes. & 6 IR, PATRICK: What part of the systen is \\
\hline 7 N. WECMERLY: You can listen to the & 7 good then? \\
\hline 3 infounation that's presented by both sides and make that & 8 Procrective JuROR: I believe it's a basic \\
\hline 9 decision? & 9 written systen. You throw the huran factor in, everyone \\
\hline 10 PROSPCCTIVE JROR: Yes. & 10 has their ompersonal opinions and interpretations, and I \\
\hline 11 w. MECKRLY: You'll follow the judge's & 11 think it's twisted. \\
\hline 12 instructions? & 12 FR. PATrICK: Twisted more so the \\
\hline  & 13 attomeys or the judges? \\
\hline 14 US. WECKERLY: Thank you, sir. Pass for & 14 PROSPCETIVE JUKOR: Probably the \\
\hline 15 cause. & 15 attormeys. \\
\hline 16 - TEE COVRT: Mr. Patrick. & 16 MR. PATRICK: More so either side? \\
\hline 17 MR. PRTRICK: Good afterncon, Mr. Wells & 17 PROSPCCTIVE JURPR: NO., \\
\hline 18 (sic). You mentioned your aumt was killed by her busband? & 18 FR. PMRRCK: Okay. Do you think you \\
\hline 19 PrCsPrCTIVE JIROR: NO. & 19 would be a fair juror to both sides in this case? \\
\hline 20 TTE COURT: You've got the wrong one. & 20 Prospectue JTRR: Hopetully, yes. \\
\hline 21 ME. PATRICK: Mr. Kitchen? & 21 MR. PATRICK: Hopefully, yes. It took a \\
\hline 22 Prospecive Juror: Right. & 22 long time to answer. Tell me your gut opinion. What was \\
\hline 23 THE CORRT; How is your aunt today? & 23 the first thing that came to mird? ; \\
\hline 24 ProSPCCITVE JJROR: I haven't checked. & 24 PPGGPECTIVE JRRD: The same thing again. \\
\hline 25 Hcpe she's okay. 193 & 25 I'm a comnissioned police officer. I have been nost of my \\
\hline MR. PATRICK: In your questionnaire you & 1 adult life. It's my personal opinion I'should not be a \\
\hline 2 put down that we should be keeping up with Texas, correct? & 2 juror in this case or any other criminal case in this \\
\hline 3 Is this the right questionalre? & 3 county or this state. \\
\hline 1 Prospective JROR: That sounds fariliar, & 4 (RR. PATRICK: Thank you: I appreciate \\
\hline 5 yes. & 5 your honesty. \\
\hline 6 MR. PATRICK: What do you mean by that? & 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: You're welcome. \\
\hline 1 Prospecrive Juror: Wias that the death & 7 HR. PATRLCK: Your Honor, we challenge for \\
\hline a penalty portion of the question? & \(\theta\) cause. \\
\hline 9 Mr. PATRICK: Yes, sir, it was. & 9 Tre COURT: Thank you. Hs, heckerly, as \\
\hline 10 PPOSPDCTIVE JROR: I believe in how the & 10 to lt . Berry. \\
\hline 11 death penalty is used. I don't care for the delay & W. KTCKERLI: Ma'am, you indicated on \\
\hline 12 process, the appeal process after the death penalty. It & 12 your questiomaire you don't believe in the death peralty. \\
\hline 13 should be quicker. & 13 PROSPECTIYE JIROR: No. 1 \\
\hline 14 M, Patrick: Because you are in law & 14 H. WECKERLY: would that be a religious \\
\hline 15 enforcement, would you tend to give greater weight to & 15 belief? \\
\hline 16 testirony given by a law enforcerent officer, & 16 Praspective Jubir: Wh. It's just don't \\
\hline 17 PPOSPECTIVE JTPOR: Yes, definitely. & 17 weant it on my conscience. 1 \\
\hline 18 M. PATRICK: If tho people were 9 here & 19 US. 19 RECKERLY: Just a decision you don't \\
\hline 19 and told the same story but told it differently, and one & 19 want to be making? \\
\hline 20 was a police officer, you'd autonatically believe him? & 20 PROSPLCTIVE JUPRR: Yes. \\
\hline 21 PRSSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. & 21 MS. MECKIRLLY: You wrote on your \\
\hline 22 MR. PATRICK: Would discount sane or all & 22 questionraire, I don't want it on my conscience. Only the \\
\hline 23 of what the other person said because they are not a & 23 Lord has the right to say when. : \\
\hline 24 police offiœer? & 24 RROSPECTIVE JUROR: hell, I do believe \\
\hline 25 Prospectre JROR: Quite possibly, yes. & 25 that when something happens, sorieone doss something, that \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 will come back to him in a different way. Nct the same
2 way, cane back to then. It's not for me to make that decision when and where that's going to take place.
M. wECKERLY: Because you have that belief, I take it you could not consider the death penalty ever as a potential punistment?

FPOSPECTIVE JUROR: I din't kION.
NS. HeCkERIY: You wrote on your questionmaire that basically you said, no death penalty, try another punisment. To me that indicated that you are not going to consider that as a potential punistrent.

PROSPECTVE JROR: Hell, I didn't mean it like that. I meant, like I said, people get what they do in life, so who an I to make that jukgment.

MS. FECKERLY; hell, can you do that? Can you serve as a juror in this case men pou know the death peralty is a potential punisiment?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
MS. WECKERLY; On muber 50, in your
questionnaire, you were asked would you consider all four
possible puishments. You said everything would, except
the death penalty.

> PRCSPDCTIVE JMAOR: Right.
> NS. WECTERLY: You still feel the same?
> PROSPPCTIVE JJROR: I kouldn't tant it on

137

1 ny conscience.
M. Wrakerir: So you wauldn't be able to
consider it?
PPOSPDTIIV JIRCR: I don't think I've
never experienoed it. I don't know. Even though, like I
said, these few days sitting here, I hear things. You
know, it's a lot about the oourt system that I'm not
faniliar with, because, you laon, I try my best to get
away from any crininal, from the situation, period. So I
just don't associate myself with that.
But now it's here at hand, you know, it
has been brought to me. But, you hoor, personally I would
not like to be the one to make a judgnent on samebody
else's life.
WS. WOCKERLY: Well, I con't think anyone
mants to be that person. But the question we need you to
answer is do you think you can be the person that
considers all possible panishments including the death pesalty?

Prospective jurar: I can listen, But it's
a first experience, so I don't know. I honestly don't know.
H. NETEPLY: Okay. Another part of your questionnaire you indicated that you would autanatically vote against the death penalty, about the facts and
ciromstances of the case. Do you stili feel that way? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Say;that again. I'm
sorry.

WS. NECKERLY: on your questionaire you nere asked are your beliefs about the death penalty such that you pould autcmatically vote against the death penalty regardless of the facts and ciramstances of the case.

\section*{PROSPECTNE JURR: No.}

\section*{M. WRCKERLY: You indicated on your} questionnaire --

FROSPECTIVE JUROR: I heard scne things
13 the last three times that 1 din't hear, so you get a
14 different perspective about things. Woostly because of the
15 things, like I said, I don't krow, the unkrown. And I
16 have never been involved in the court, anything like that.
17 Other than an autambile accident. So it's unknown.
W. Whrkzuy: what have you heard or

19 learned that would -- ower the last few 'day or two -- that
20 cause you to change your opinion?
PROSPECTIVE JROR: Weil, I know that it
\(n 2\) is ny civil duty, which I knew that already. And I know
23 there possibly are prchable cause for ceath -- well any of
\({ }_{24}\) the sentences -- all of them are health sentences, as far
25 as I'm concemed. I just don't want to :- I don't
particularly care for it on Ity conscience. But if it has to be done, it can be done, I think. I never experienced
3 it. It's a new experience for me. AlI ry acult life I
always just got away from oourts or any of that, crime.
I'm not sure if I mentioned that I have had criminal
pecple in my family, But I don't know the ins and orts of
what happer and it's always through information through a
another family menber like my sister. Eut I just steered
myself away from it. I wanted no involvenent of it.
MS. hexyerly: You kind of indicated some
In of that in your questionaire, that you didn't have a lot
12 of faith in the criminal justice system:
PROSPETTVE JTPOR: Well; I had an
14 incident that happened to me. And it didn't go as far as
15 I thought it should. But that is 25 years ago.
16
17 bit.
HE. WCKERLY: Explain just a little
PPCOSPECTIVE JTROR: I got robbed, And I
19 had a gun at my head. The only thing taken was like all
20 of my personal stuff was taken. I was body searched and
21 everything like that. And I reported it.
22 And it went through the procedures, whatever the
23 procedures were. and I went to set a court date. I went
24 and -- the policenan asked me to please follow through
25 with this, and this is why they get the people, they don't
shor \(u p\) to court.
I came to court. I got to court I went and signed in. The defendant care in the door, saw that we did show up, and they left. So I felt right there there was nothing - didn't go further than that. 50 I felt it was -- I couldn't understand how the policeman told me -It was a couple -- told re that they had a record as long as your am. I couldn't understand.

I know it was just me, bat I couldn't understand if they had such a long record how could they allow - just allon them to be on bail like that -- bailing out. You know, I just have a problen understanding that.
M. heckediy: And you are saying they
left the courtroan, Are you telling us they were never carght again?

FROSPECTIVE JRPR: I don't know, because I
didn't hear anything else about it. I didn't get ny
personal possessions back. Like I say, she -- it was same of my identification. I was able to hopefully \(\rightarrow\) I didn't have problens with it after that.

MS. WOKFRLY: I mean, what you are
describing sounds like justice wasn't served because that
person or the comple that did this to you were never pumished.

PRASPECTIVE JUROR: I just feel like at
that time I don't know just steering myself away from it.
Just a lot of pecple in the -
w. WEWFRLY: So they got away?

ERCSPCLTIVE JTRCR: Yes.
W. Weckerby: old you think that they were able to getaway with sanething because of sanething that the police did or the prosecutors did. Or do you think it was just -- sounds like they kind of absconded or fled.

PROSPCCTIVE JROR: You know, I really don't know what to think of it. All I can concentrate on is that I was the victim, and, you kaow, I didn't take it
Gurther, seek out -- see what happened. onoe the
policaman told ne that they had anmed reoord \(=-\) recond amm
length long, I figured they were doing this all a long.
Eventually it got to come to an end. But the system - at
that time the systen didn't -- didn't catch it.
性, MECKIRLY: Right,
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: Didm't do anything about it.
N. MECKFRLY: It's sort of the opposite of mbat you ace saying earlier, if you do sumething had sauething bad comes back.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I believe, like I said, It dian't happen at that time but it had to orme

1 to - you know had to come to an end. You can't keep 2 applying something -- applying throwing isomething up, and 3 up, and up and couldn't core dom. Eventually. But I was 4 just saying who am I to say whether that's going to 5 happen. That's the only thing I'ru saying.
6 MS. WRCKELL: hhat you're saying you are 7 tot judging people. And this proceeding is unique in that 8 way because that's exactly what you are going to be doing.
g ke're not deciding guilt. He's quilty. : So what the jury
0 will be doing in this case is junging ard assessing which
1 purishment is appropriate, given that it's first degree
2 murder with use of a deadly weapon.
3 Are you somene nito can make a judgnent about those 4 four possible punishrents?
5 PROSPCCTIVE JJPOR: I cán make decisions, 6 but like I say I don't know if I can -- ithis particular kind of decision, I don't - I I don't know if I can or not. NS. WECKERH: Kell, I don't think anjone here has been through this exact situation before so it's hard to say. But we don't want to get jnto this and have you say you koot mat, this is not what ir can do.
 judiguent has really been made or the conviction. I think I can. I mould prefer not to.

MS. WBCKERLY: Well, like a lot of fellow 143
```

1 jurors.

```

PROGPFTTIVE JROR: I think it will remain on ry conscience for akhile -- along time. Eventually I'll work it out.
H. MTCLERLY: Well, that's not a decision that you are confortable with?

PROSPCCTIVE JURCR: True. True.
HS. WECKERLY: If you thought it was appropriate, could you mark that box?

MOSPCTIVE JUROR: I'm 'not sure. I'm really not sure.
M. KECNERLY: Thank you, he challenge for cause.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Patrick.
NR. PATRICK: No questicis.
THE COURT: Let me ask you a question, iss. Bercy. It really isn't what are yai going to do when you get in the jury room doum the road, You heven't heard anything yet. The question that is important today, as you sit here, are you willing to consider all foms of punisistent?
PROSFELTIVE JUROR: Yes! I will do what 3 I'm supposed to do, your Honot.

THE OOURT: Okay, If -' well, you'll consider all foms of pmishment and you'll listen to the
```

evidence. Then I'll give you legal instructions, and you
detemmine what you thinks is appropriate and reach your
conclusions on what yon think is appropriate.
I need to know that going in you're open minded
enough to consider the possibility that any of those four
fors of punishment could be apporopriate.
FROSPECTIV \#FROR: Yes.
THE COURT: All right. Connsel approach,
please.
(Disoussion held at the bench.)
TTE CORRT: Ladies and gentlenen,
Nr. Franks, Ms. Camosino, Hr. Rosenkrantz, Fuller,
Bogner, Vargas, Norella-Knpa, Hayorga, Herring, Noran,
Leavitt, Potter, Meza, Brooks, Lorasney, and Ms. Cruz, you
all are excused. Thank you very rach for your patience
over several days it's taking us to get to this point.
Report back to jury services before you leave for the
day.
Everybody else, we'll take a recess for about fifteen

- minutes for the attorney to go through the }32\mathrm{ people that
we have renaining. We'll get this whittled down to who
will heat our case and some of you will be excused as
well.
The rest of you, once ne get to that point, we'll
take a recess and get sanething to eat. I know we bave

```
been going late in the day before be've taken a lurch recess. But nonetheless, I manted to get you all out of here.

\section*{תRRY ALXONTTYON}

During the recess, ladies and gentlemen,
6 you are adnonished not to comerse among yourselves or
with anyone else, including, without liritation, the
lawyers, parties and witnesses, on any subject connected
with this trial, or any other case referred to during it,
or read, watch, or listen to any repost of or camentary
on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, or
any such other case by any medium of infomation
including, without limitation, newspapers, television, intermet or radio.

You are further adronished not to form or express any opinion on any swject connected with this trial until the case is finally sumnitted to you.

Thank you, very nuch.
(Brief recess taken.)
THE COVRT: on the record, cutside the
presence of the jury.
I'm going to deny the challenge for cause 23 as to \({ }^{2} 5\). Bundren (sic) Badge 098. I'll grant the chal lenges for cause as to Hs. Larsen 091, Stio 092, Ns. Cohen 093, Mr. Kitchen 096.

I'll deny the chalienge'for cause as to Hs. Bercy, 100.

So on your lists, afteriMr. Parramore, the
rext 5 passed for cause now would be, Brianne Cemot -position \(28-008\); Mr. Schechter 087; Ms. Bundren (sic) \(088-30\); Ms. Staley \(089-\) will be 31; Ms. Berry, badge number 100 -- will be rumber 32 .
(Brief recess taken.)
THE OORRT: We will be back on the record in C-131341, State of Nevada versus James Crappell.

The record will reflect the presence of Mr. Chappell with his attomeys, the State's attomeys, in the presence of our prospective jury poil.

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you all as sincerely as I can for your patience and understanding over the course of the last several days. I include, when
I say several days of having come in and filled out the guestionnaire. I wish there was a more efficient way and se had a bigger coustrocm so we could have accomodated everybody all at once and have this oun a little smoother.

Nonetheless, we did the best that we could. And the delays in getting this finished aren't
cocasion by the attomeys. As I said I had calendar issues in the moming and we needed to ome in later. So
147
a lot of times it's such that sametines jou're trying to
work for the good of the many, which is inost of you are
going to be leaving now, rather than the good of a fen,
and that's why we didn't take our nomaly lunch break today.

But the grood news is I'mig going to - we
finish with the process. We have the 14 年符es that are
going to serve as our jurors. And rather then get you
swom in and have re read all the instructions and remarks
axd try to get through opening statement's today, we just
going to get to ry opening remarks, then' release you for
the day. Rather then trying to do a late lunch hour. So
you get to go bone early today and we'll! oure back
tomorow roming at 10:00 \(0^{\prime}\) clock to getl started.
But what I'm going to do is read the 14
names of the folks that are going to stay with us and
seive as jurors. If I read your name, juist -- ance
everybody gets up to leave -- stay seated if I've read
your name. Bverybody else, I thank you yery much again.
You can report back to jury services.
The folks that are going| to stay with us
are Badge nurber 007, us. Johuson; 009, Mri. Jerry Tayior;
020, Larry Henck; 022, ceorge smith; 026, Cheryl Cardillo;
24 036, Davy Mahr: 039, Christine Bundren;: 050, Angelo
Horin; 058, Blayne White; 063, Carlene Kashington; 073,

1 Dune Feuerhanmer; 074, David Forbes; 078, Brinnon Scott; and 099, Lanra Staley. The 14 of you will stay seated for right now. Everytody else, I thank you again. You can report back to jury services before you leave for the day. You comfortable and seated, I ned for you to stand and raise your right hand and be swom in.

IHE CLFAK: You and each of you do solemly shear you will well and truly try the case at issue and a true verdict render according to the evidence, so help you God.

PROSPCCTIVE AJPOR: (Choir of I do.)
THE CIFRK: Be seated.
THE CORR: As I said a Little bit ago,
I'm going to read a bit of infomation to you now before we release you for the evening. It will kind of serve as an introtuction to the trial with same very preliminary, basic instnuctions on certain aspects of the law, as well as a grideline as to how things will ocour.

It is not a substitute for the instructions I'll give you at the close of the case, after you've heard all of the evidence.

This is a criminal proceeding cumenced by the State of Nevada, which I may sanetimes refer to as the 149

State, aģainst James Chappell, who I may scmetimes refer to as the Defendant.

The proceeding is based upon
Mr, Chappell's conviction of three charges, which are
contained in what's called a charging document, which is
an infomation. The information is not the evidence of
the charges, it just lists the charges.
I'll have carol now read to you what the charges were that Mr. Chappell was previously convicted of.

11

THE CLINR: That Jates Montel Chappell, the Defendant, having cormitted the crines of burglary, robbery with use of a deadly meapon, and nurder, cpen, with use of a deadly ueapon, on or about the 3lst day of Augesst 1995, at, and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada contrary to the form, force, and effect of the statutes in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada.

Count (1), burglary, did then and there willfully, unlawfully and feloniously enter with intent to cormit-larceny; and/or assault; and/or battery; ard/or robbery; and/or nurder, that certain building located at 839 Horth Lami Boulevard, Las Vegas, Clark County Nevada, Space ith. 125, thereof occopied by Debra Panos.

Count (2), robbery with use of a deadly
weapon; did then and there willfully, unilawfully, and feloniously take personal property, to wit, social security cards and/or keys; and/or a motor vehicle from the person of Debra Parios, or in her presence by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to land without consent and against the will of Debra Panos; said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to wit,', a knife, during the camission of said crine.

> Count (3), murder, open,, with use of a
deadly weapon, did then and there, without authority of
law and with malice of forethought willfully and
feloniously kill cebra Panos, a human being, by stabbing
at and into the body of the said Debra Panos, with a
deadly meapon, to wit, a kuife during the ommission of said crime.

Defendant camitting said act with premeditation and deliberation; and/or comnitting said act during the perpetration of a burglary and/or a robbery.

THE CONRT: All right, ladies and gentlenen. As I explain to you wen we pere doing the selection process we also talked about the principles of law defined in a criminal proceeding, one is the State has the burden of proof in a criminal proceeding.

The State is going to have a burden of proving certain things in this case. And the attomeys
kind of talked to you about it, in regards to aggravating
circunstances before the death penalty can be a
consideration of you all when you go to deliberate.
The purpose of the trial -- or the
proceeding, rather, is to present evidence to you upon
which you can base a sentescing verdict.| And the State
will have to meet the burden beyond a reasonable doubt as
to certain things, and will instruct about all of these
things at the each of the case as well.
It will be your primary responsibility, as jurors, to find and detemine what the facts are. You are
the sole juxige of the facts that will be broxint out
during the course of this proceeding. You'll detemine
the facts from the testimony you hear and the other
evidence which will be brought before you, which incluxe
exhibits introcuced in this proceeding, as nell as
possibly exhibits that were introtuced in Mr. Chappell's
underiying trial. It will be your job to detemine the
inferences which you feel may be drawi froon those facts as well.

During the course of this proceeding you
will also hear, in a samembat different fashion then at a
trial, hearsay testimony that may core in in the form of
24 witnesses testifying about other things that other people
25 have said, as well as the reading of transcripts of people 152
```

that testified in the trial down below. In a criminal
proceading such as this, a sentencing hearing, hearsay is
adnissible evidence unlike it nould be in a nomal trial
setting. So that will be a little different.
at tines curing the proceding I may
sustained dojections or direct that you disreyand certain
testimony or exhibits. You must not consider any evidence
to whlch an objection has been sustain or which I
instructed you to disregard. Anything you may have seen
or heard outside the courtrom is not evidence and nust
also be dilsregarced.
You also must not be influenced in any
degree by any personal felings of sympathy for or
prejudice against either the State or Defendant. Both
sides are entitled to the same fair and inpartial
consideration.
In tems of witness testinony, in
considering the weight and value of such testimony, you
may take into consideration the appearance, attitund,, and
behavior of the witress; the interest of the witress in
the outone of the case, if any; the relation of the
witress to the Pefendant or the State; the inclination of
the witress to speak truthfully or not, and the
probability or inprobability of the witress's statenents,
as well as all the other facts and circurstances in
evidence.
Thus, you may give the testimony of any
witness just such weight and value as you believe the
testimony of that witness entitled to receive.
There are two kinds of evidence, direct
and circurstantial evidence. Direct evidence is testimony
by a nitness about hat that witness personally saw or
heard or did. Circunstantial evidence is testimony or
exhibits which are proof of a particular fact from which
another fact may be proven. You can infer the existence
of that seoond fact, essentially.
You may consider both direct and
circunstantial evidence in deciding your sentencing
decision here. The law pemaits you to give equal weight
to both direct and ciromstantial evidence. But it is for
you to decide how much weight to give any evidence.
As I mentioned during the selection
process, they'll be opening statements by attomeys as
well as closing arguments by the attomeys. The opening
statements and the closing anguments are interded to help
you in understanding the evidence ard apply the law, but
they are not in and of thenselves evidence. They are the
contentions of the parties as to what will be proven or
what has been proven, cepending on whether we are talking
by opening statements or closing arguments.
e-mails to my secretary. That's the best hay for me to
figure out what's on calendar the next day in the monung,
aftemoon, and so forth. So I can kind of get a good idea
what tine to bring you all back in the moming or
afternoon and so forth.
You will not have a transcript to consult
at the close of the case. But you will be given note pads
tanorcow and you'll be allow to take notes during the
course of the proceeding in your note pod. I would
caution you not to let overly copious note taking
interfere wtth your ability to watch and listen and
olserve pecple as they're testifying. I' will also tell
you that you will be given the cpportungty to ask written
questions of any of the witresses that are called to
testify in the case.
You are not encouraged to ask a large
mutber of questions, because that is the primary
responsibility of the attomeys. Olly a linit number of
qrestions ray be posed by jurors. And yop will not be
allowed to becme the quote, unquote thi;d attorney or
advcate a certain position by your questions.
I have the discretion to preclude
individuals fron an excessive number of questions.
Questions may be asked after both lawyers
have finished questioning a sitress and only at that tire.

```

Until the case is sumnitted to you you 2 must not disouss it with anyone, even mith your fellow 3 jurors. After it is sutrnit to you you minst discolss it 1 only in the jury roon with your fellon jurors. It is 5 important that you keep an open mind and not decide any 6 issue in the case until the entire case has been sumitted I to you under the legal instroctions frai myself. If curring the course of the proceding you cannot hear a witress, please, raise yoir hand. And if you need to use the restrom, or if you feel ill, raise your hand as an indication.

I think I indicated yesterday that we'll tend to take a break about every 90 minites or so, for the most part. You can count on that, give or take a few minutes. You can bring drinks into the coortrocon, bring a ap of coffee in the moming, if you've' got a Styrofoam ap or scrething of that sort.

I may during the trial take notes of the witnesses' testimony. Please don't make any inference from that action. I have to be prepared for argments of the attorneys and the instructions given at the end of the case, as well. So there are at lot of times where I'll be taking notes. Sometines I take then on a note pad.
Saretimes I type on the computer. I'll also tell you, since the canputer is here, a lot of times I'll send

156

For instance, Mr. Ouens and Ms, Weckerly may call a witness to the stard. They'll conduct a direct exantination of the witness. The defense attorney. Mr. Schieck and Mr. Patrick may cross-examine that witness,
Sametimes it goes back, redirect examination and recross-examination.

Once that process is finished, before I tell a witness you're excused, thank you, I'll look over to the jury to see if there's an indication anybody has their hard in the air about wanting to ask questions. Should you desire to ask a question, wite it dorn in your note pad with your juror number. We'll designate Ns. Johnson is number one, all the way to Ws. Staley s number 14. 16 dom muber one -- write juror number one and what your question is, Raise your hand and I'll koow you have a question. The bailiff will pick up yoir guestios. Show it to me. I'll corsult with the attorneys. If it's a legally proper question, I will ask it of the witness. It has to be a legally factual question and it has to be factual in nature.

It can't be direct towards me. It can't be direct towands the attomeys. It has to be directed towards the witness and designed to clarify information

\section*{already presented.}

Only questions permissible under the rules of evidence will be asked, and you cannot draw any inferences or conclusions if a question you submitted is not asked of a wimess. As I said, if you detemine the question is legally proper I'll go ahead and ask it of the witness. Then the attomey will be allowed to ask follor-up questions, as necessary.
the trial will proceed in the following mannet. The deputy district attomeys will make an opening statement, which, as I said is an outiine to belp you understand what they intend to put forth during the course of this proceeding, the evidence which they intend to put forth and prove to you.

Next the defense attorneys may, but do not 6 have to, make an opening staterent. Opening statements, as
17 I said, serve as an introcuction to the evidence which the 18 parties making the statement intends to put forth or 9 prove.
20 The State will then present its evidence.
21 Call its case in dief. Counsel for deferse may
22 cross-exanine the State's witnesses. Following the
23 State's case in chief the defense may present evidence, 24 but is not obligated to do so. That will be the defense case in chief. And curing that the deputy district.

1 attomeys may cross-examine the defense ;witnesses, as 2 well.
3 After all the evidence has been presented, 4 I will then instruct you on the law that applies to this 5 particular criminal proceeding, After the instructions on 6 the law have been read to you, each side will have the 7 cpportunity to present oral argments. fthat is said in closing argments is not evidence. The larouments are designed to ssmmarize and interpret the evidence ard the lan. Since the State as the burden of proving the essential elements, which we'll go through in those legal instructions, the state will have the right to open and close the arguments. That means the State will make a closing argment. The defense will make a closing argment in resporise to the State. Then the State will make a rebuttal closing argument.

After all the arginents are completed, you will retire to deliberate on your sentence. Let re remind
you that until the ease is subxitted to you, do not talk
to each other about the case or about anyone who has
anything to do with the case until the end of the case when you go to the jury roan to decide on your verdict.

Do not talk with anyone else about the
case or about anyone who has anything to do with the case
until the trial has ended and you have been discharged as
\(i\)
159
jurors. Anyone else includes nembers of your fanily, and your friends. You may tell them that you are
a juror in a criminal proceeding, but please do not tell
them anything else about it until have you been discharged
fran your jury service by nuself.
Don't let anyone talk to you about the
case or about anycne who has anything to do with it. If
someone should try to talk to you, report that to me inmediately by tellixy Leslie, ay bailiff.

Don't read any news stories or articles, 2 or listen to any radio or television reports about the case, or about anyone who has anything to do with it.
Maybe most inportantly of all, do not visit the sceme of
any of the events mentioned curing the course of this proceeding, or urdertake any investigation on research on your om. Everything you need to kow to decide the case you will leam fzom the testimony of the witnesses, the exhibits introduced into couct, the legal instructions, and the argunents of the attorneys. Do not go to the library, or go on the internet, or go searching for anything, or look up legal tems. Anything about it, olay. I can't emphasize that enaugh to you.

All right. That's all it have for you for
this eventig. I'll release you and we'll get started
tonorron roming at 10:00 o'clock. Ieslie will change out your badges as you walk out tonight. You can get rid of those little paper badges for plastic bedges.
then you care back to court, please make sure you're wearing that in the court house so everybody kows you are a juror in a trial and they'll awid you.

And then just cone on up here and have a
seat outside the courtroom and we'll get started as close to 10:00 as we can.

Thank you all very much.
(Jury is dismissed.)
THE OOTRT: Outside the presence of the jury. Anything outside the presence?

FR. PATRICK: Ho, your Howr.
NS. WRCKERLY: No, your Honor.
MR. Owevs: Your Honor we do have one thing. We have a comple of fanily menters ocouing in early. The wother and the amt. They wanted to be able to be present in the courtrow during the proceeding. I wanted to advise the court of that.

THE COURT: Are they going to be witnesses?
MR. OWeNS: Yeah, probably at same
point.
THE CORT: I don't have a problen. M. Schieck?
. Thank you all veiy much.
    NR. PATRICK: No, your Fonor.
    THE COURT: Are they going to be witnesses?
    MR. CKIENS: Yeah, probably at soue

1 packet you can give re that I can start looking at. 1
1
1

1

MS. RECKERLI: Okay.
\(\begin{array}{ll}2 & \text { K. MECKRHI: Okay. } \\ 3 & \text { THE COURT: Thank you. }\end{array}\)
*
\(!\)
\(\pm \pm\)
*

\begin{abstract}
\(\qquad\)
\end{abstract}

```

\pm\pm***

```
. .

161
R. SCHJECK: As long as there is no outward displays of emotion and things that could be prejudicial, your Honor.

I acknowledje that the Suprese count said the exclusiorary rule does not apply to penalty hearings.

THE CORR: I'll ask the State to talk to then, And if you feel it's necessary, let me knon, and I'll adnonish them as well.

眼. OXENS: They'll be fine.
vR. SCHIECK: I would assume the sarre for our fanily nerters?

THE COURT: I have no problem either way. Just everybody talk to their witnesses about that.

All right.
AR. PNTRICK: One last thing. If we were to hear witnesses on Friday, what tine would you start?

THE COUPR: Generally we can start at 8:30
Friday moning if we meed to. I don't - I specifically don't set anything on calendar on Friday so that if we're in trial we can get a day in.

You all have jury instructions?
is. WECKERLY: we can have them
tanorros.
THE COURT: I don't expect you all to have gotten together and deciced on then. But if you have a
    Mr. OreN: They'll be fine.
    our family menters?
    Just everybody talk to their ritnesses about that.
    All right,
    You all have jury instructions?
        IS. WECKERLY: We can have them
        tanorrow.
        gotten together and decided on them. But if you have a

I, the undersigned certified court reporter in and for the
State of Hevada, do hereby certify:
That the forefoing proceedings were taken before me at the
12 time and place therein set forth; that the testimony and
3 all objections mode at the time of the proceedings were
14 recorded stenographically by me and were, thereafter
5 transcribed under ay direction; that the foregoing is a
16 true record of the testimony and of all objections made at 17 the time of the proceedings.
.
OF
CERTIETED COURP REPORIER
```

*     * t t *

```


        19


Page: 3920


STATE OF NEVADA vs. JAMES CHAPPELL 3/13/07
Page: 3921












\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & Mr. Orens. \\
\hline -2 & MR. OWMS: At sane point before the jury \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{3 gets sworn we wanted sote kind of affimation or something} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{* 4 if there was any additional witnesses, or if they have} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{been unable to get ahold of these witnesses. This thing} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{6 was reversed because I believe five witnesses were not} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{7 cailed at the prior hearing. at least one of them was} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{8 contacted, but wasn't called.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{9 ' So we just wanted to protect the' record as} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{- 10 much as be are able to at sane point.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{T:} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{12 M. SCHIECK: As much as I can, without} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{13 revealing any confidential infomation. your konor, I can} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{is nepresent to the court that, in fact, we have been in 15 contact with everyone that me wanted to contact and speak}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{16 to and/or bring in from Michigan and Arizona.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{17 I mould note that due to the passage of tine there is} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{18 a number of witnesses that are no longer able to testify} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{19 either due to incapacity or due to passing away. So 20 coviously those are situations we'll deal with as he move}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{21 along.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{22 Additionally, no additional -- I think we} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{33 can represent that he have contacted and have on board} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{24 everybody we wanted to call for the penalty hearing.} \\
\hline & THE COMRT: All right. Thank you. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

5

1 Anything from the State?
. IS. 䧞CKERLY; No. Thank you. THE CORT: 能'll be in recess until we get our jury in here.
(Prospective jurors escorted into the courtrocm.)
TTE COVRT: Good moming, ladies and gentlemen.

He will be on the record in C-131341, State of Nevada versus Janes Chappell. The reoord will reflect the presence of Mr. Chappell with his attomeys, the State's attomeys.

Melocre Ladies and Centlenen to Department 3, of the Eighth Judicial District Court, My name is Douglas Hernon. I an the preceding judge in this department. And you all have been sunmoned here as potential jurors in a criminal proceeding.

What we'te going to do monentarily is move into the jury selection process, knich will probably take us the better part of today, if not a little bit of tomorron as well. Then we move into the evidentiary phase of the criminal proceeding.

Before we get to actual questioning of perspective jurors, let we tell you a few things about shat going to be happening ard introduce you to sane of my staff. Seated right in front of me is Sharon. Sharon is my
court reporter. Everything that I say, or the attomeys
say, or you say is going to be recorded -- or reported
during the course of the proceedings. It's going to be
very important that if you have sanething you need to tell
me, if I call on you, or if the attoneys ask you a
question make sure that you speak loud enough so that
Sharon can hear. She'll let you know if she can't hear you, and she'll ask you to repeat yourself.
sut also try not to say Uh-huh or then-wh, if you're answering "yes" or "no." That's hard to report, and we want to make sure we get it right.

Also nodding your head or shaking your head, we are not going to be able to get that down either. Nake sure you ansher out loud.

Acditionally, if I'm calling on you to answer a question, or if the attomeys are callitigg on you and we fail to ask you by name and badge number, i.e., if I have a questions for Mr. Madison - that's you on top, right?

MR. NADISON: Yes.
THE COIRT: A lot of times I'll say Mr.
Madisorn, badge number 102 -- the last three mugbers on
your badge -- so that we sake sure that the person that's speaking, for the record, is clearly identified in the reporter's transcript. If we fail to do that, please, make sure before you ansher that you identify yourself by

\section*{your name and badge number.}

Seated next to me is Carol. caroi is my court clerk.
Carol is going to administer the oath to you all in a
mament. Because all the jury questioning is done under
oath. She achinisters the oath to withesses before they
testify, keeps track of all the exhibits, all the court
minutes, and a great many things I can!'t keep track of, to be quite honest.
seated to her left is Steve. Steve is iny law clerk. He'll are in and out of court during time to help me with a variety of legal issues the corme in during the course of
the proceedings - instructions to the, jury, legal
instructions we give later on.
Leslie is my bailiff, You met Ieslie. She helped you kind of get up and dom stairs. What you're going to ome to fird out is other than this process, the selection process, where we can all kind of talk! to the jurors and ask you questions, and so forth, other ; than that, nost of the court persoanel and all the attomeys are prohibited by ethical obligations and the law fran conversing with the jurors. So when you're sitting in the hall, none of the attomeys can come up and make smail talk. They' re not going to talk to you if you see them in the cafeteria or elevators.

As far as even opening the door for you, they're not

7

What I＇m going to do now is ask the attomeys to introduce thenselves，introduce their client，who they 6 represent．They＇re going to tell you a real short synopsis，maybe，of same of the stuff that this case is about．I krow you got a little bit of it from reading the questionaire．

They＇il also list to you or speak to you about the witnesses they believe may be called to testify in this case．Probably won＇t call every witness that they talk to you about，but nonetheless，the names may care up and they ray have played a role sarehow in what takes place during this hearing．So you need to be aware of ones that might not even be called，even though they may be mentioned as mell．

Please listen very closely as the attomeys speak to you with their names and the nature of the case and the witnesses that may be called，because I＇m going to ask you a couple of questions in a minute as to whether you think you know any of these folks，the attormeys，Mr．Chappell，any potential witnesses，anything like that．

On behalf of the State．

虫．OnENS：Thank you，your Honor．
Good moming．䏚 nate is Chris Owens．And I work for the District Attorney＇s office．I＇fl a prosecutor there with Pan feckerly，who is co－counsel in this case．球 are prosecuting this case against James Chappell．This is a case that was tried to a jury back in 1996．At that time Mr．Chappell was convicted of the crimes of burglary， robbery with use of a deadly weapon，añid first dsyree rurder with use of a deadly weapon．

The purpose of this prooseding，at this point in time，is for sentencing．The detemunation of punishment．As you are told in the questionnaire that you fill out，there are four cotions that fill be available to this jury raking that decision．So guilt or innocence is
not going to be a consideration as to those charges，just punishment．

And the potential punisments are the death penalty，life without the possibility of parole， life with the possibility of parole after 40 years，and a term of 100 years，with the possibility of parole after 40 years．That＇s the only thing this jury is going to be focusing on in this proceedings．

We anticipate and are hopeful that we are going to accanplish this in the next five days or so．
There＇s every possibility we＇ll be done this neek．It
could spill over to next neek，but hopéfully we＇ll be able to do it this week．

The areas，geographicaily，that you are
going to be bearing testimony about－－the infomation in
this case－－the area is just a little bit to the east of
here down Bonanza，called the Ballerina moile Hore Park．
That＇s at 839 East lemb．And the particular space number，
125 ，is where the murder occurred．
There＇s also sone other aceas you＇ll hear
about associated with the downtom here，the jail，parole
and prototion was on Bonanza．Also celcapital is a
business operating back at that time．AAnd that was a
business where the victim worked．So you are going to
hear sone infomation about that particular entity as
well．And you＇ll hear from scue people that worked there．

The witnesses that thejstate may call－－
I＇ll read their nanes－－include Luanna Aires，lisa Duran，
Tanya Hobson，Ladonna Jackson，Claire yoouirre，Mike
Pollard，Kirberly Sirpson，sherry Smith，and Debra Tumer，
Laura Burfield，Jerry Urnst，Dina Freeman，Michelle
Noncha，Carol Mmson，Noum Penfield，and Paul Widner．
Fran the Clark County Coroner＇s office＇－－a retired
24 coroner now－－a Dr．Green．And then police deparment
25 officers，Daniel Dersdorff，Darren Heiner，Officer Art

I Iee，Paul Osuch，Mike Perkins，Janes Mocarroll，Allen Willians，and Cal Winchells．

From Parole and Probation，Larry Arabe
\＆（ph）Mike Canpton，William Duffy，Ed Henderson，Cremaine Snith．

And one other witness，potentially might
be called，is a psychiatrist，Thamas Bickert，from the马eno area．

This is going to be sanething that will take a little bit of time，as the judye indicated．蠏 ask you to bear with us in questioning．＂It＇s cbviously a very serious matter．and we appreciate your tine and attention and patience with us．

Thank you，
The CORRT：On behalf of the defendant．
相．SCHIECK：Thank you，your Honor．
Good aftemoon，ladies and gentlemen．Hy nate is David Schieck．I＇m with the special public defender＇s office bere in clark county．Assisting me is Clark Patrick，who＇s also with the special public defender＇s office．This is our client nto＇s been charged in this case，Janes Chappell．

The list of witnesses from which we may call during these proceedings are as follows：Janes pord， Ivory Worrell，Ben Dean，Charles Dean，Ered Dean，Willy

Ohappell，Mira Chappell－King，Kisha Axioll，Dernis Reffer， Marabel Rosales，and Howard Brooks．

Additionally，Dr．Lewis Etcoff，Dr．Tod Grey，and Dr．William Danton from Reno Nevada．

Thank you．
THE COORT：Thank you．
Iadies and gentlemen，obviously you all
cane in and filled out the questionnaire，which Is
designed to expedite this process．And even though the
process is going to seen sarewhat lexgthy at time，the questionaire does expedite the process．

I have a few questions I＇m going to ask you about before we get started with the attomey＇s questions．And as you go through my questions，just raise your hand if you want to ansher a question．And I＇ll generally start in the back row and move to the middle row and to the front row，and then go over first ron，second row，third row，et cetera．

You don＇t have to keep your band up in the air the full time，obviously．Just make sure as I move through you get your hand up and get it up high if you mould，please，so I can see you．

One of the things I can assure you of is it is the desire of the court，as well as all the attorneys，that we find fourteen people who are as fair，
open－minded，and neutral as possible to decide this case．
That＇s the reason you have this big questionaire，to find
out the infomation about your lives，professional
background，personal backgromd，so thạt everybody can leam a little about you and make appropriate decisions． It＇s very important therefore，just as when you filled out the questionnaire，that you give as full，complete，and honest answers to ainy questions put forth to you today as possible．If you think there is scrething there that might be important to bring out，then trust your instinct and bring it out．

If you don＇t tell us about something and
that fact is later discovered，and youlye actually seated
as a juror in this case，that fact alone could tend to contaminate your verdict．So it＇s very inportant that you provide everything with as moch information as possible， pursuant to the questions asked of you today．

As many types of cases las you can imagine in the criminal justice systen and the civil justice systen I guarantee you there＇s more．And sane of you nay be great jurors for a different type of case then this case．Others of you might be great jurors for this type of case．But the questioning process is designed to filter through that and see what is going on in your professiônal and personal lives to mightit effect your
ability to be the best juror．
It doesn＇t mean you aré not a great
person．It doesn＇t mean you are not intelligent，have a
high degree of integrity and so forth，，lit＇s just that if，
for instance，this was a civil case and it was dealing
6 with same land transaction gone bad and you were in the
process of going through sonething like that，obviously，
this might not be the best case to sit｜on．That＇s just a
real basic example．But you can kind of umderstand where
ne＇re going in teums of the questions that are asked here．
．Shat I want to do first is ask to everybody as a whole－what I＇m going to ask first is for my cleck to skear you in．I＇ll have everybody stand \(u\) and raise your right hand．

> THE CIERK: You do solemply snear you will
well and truly answer such questions that may be put to
you，touching upon your qualificationslto act as jurors in the case at issue，so help you God．

PROSPECTIVE JUROAS：（ChDir of I do．） ．THE CTFRK：Thank yous．｜
THE Courr：Thank you，iladies and
gentlemen．
Is there anybody here tho has been
convicted of a felon？Mr．Madison．
PROSPECTVE JURORS：（Choir of I do．） convicted of a felon？Mr．badson．।




\section*{there, Ms. Johrison.} ongoing darestic violence, He's waiting to be tried for first degree murder, locally.

THE COXFT: Your daughter's father.
PROSPECTIVE JRPAR: Yes.
Tre COURT: Does that involve you as a victim?

PROSPECTIVE JNOR: No. Yeah. I take that back, yes. Yes.

TTE COURT: Thank you. Did you have your hand up? Is that Mr. khite.

PROSPCCTIVE JROR: Yes, I was arrested
like 20 years ago for donestic violence. I had a fight with my older sister.

THE COURT: How old were you at the tine?
PROGPETTIVE JTROR: I believe I was 19 or
20.

THE COMRT: Was that locally?
PROSPECTIVE JJPOR: Yes, sir.
THE COORR: Thank you. How about the
third ron, Mr. Davie.
PROSPECTIVE JTROR: 059, my brother
danestic abuse in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
THE COURT: Thank you. What's your badge

\section*{number?}

FROSPECPIVE JTROR: 069.
THE COvRT: Thank you. Is it Matts?
PROSPECTIVE JROR: Matts. Both brothers,
drugs in Hawaii.
THE COURT: Thank you. Anytody else in
that row. Yes, on the end.
ROSPECTIVE \(\mathbb{M R O R : ~ 0 7 4 , ~ b r o t h e r , ~ b u r g l a r y ~}\)
robbery, localiy.
THE CORT: Thank you. Hs. Surga.
PROSPETTIVE JROR: 072, my son with gang
activity elsentere.
THE Coorr: Thank you. Any of you all
over here? Yes, ma'an.

brothers-in-law and sister-in-law are convicted in an
offerce. My sister in-law was prosecuted for drugs. One
brother-in-law was a DUI. And one brother-in-law is in
prison now for molesting his step daughter,
THE COVRT: And were any or all of those
locally?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Locally.
THE COURT: Thank you very much.
All right, folks. Thank you.
Are there any of you -- I know the
questionnaire asked mhether or not you have ever yourself
or a fanily menber worked in law enforoment. Let me ask
3 another question along those lines. Is there anything who
feels they mould give more weight or less weight to the
testirony of a police officers simply decause they're
5 police officers? Anytody? tho hands. ithank you, very
7 much.
Does everybody here believe that they
would be able to follow all of the instructions on the law
10 that will be given by the court, even if the instructions
Il differ from your personal beliefs as to what the law ought
12 to be?
Do you understand what \(I^{\prime}\) 'masking there?
I don't write the questions. I do
interpret then and try and make them a lititlie more
understandable for you.
Essentially, before we get started, after
we seat a jury, I'll kind of tell you a little about how
the case will proceed and how you'll reccive evidence, hoy
witresses will be called and so forth. ! And they'll be
same real preliminary instuxtions in there on sone legal
issues. Bat at the end of the case, after you have
received all of the evidence and heard all of the
testimony, but before the attomeys give their closing
argurents, I'll read you a little more lengthy
i

\section*{Instuctions on chat the law is in the 'State of Nevada.}

You're the fact finders. Your job is to
figure out what the facts are of this proceeding. And you
apply the law to those facts and you come up with a result
that you believe is approorlate. What IT'm asking now is
you've got to be willing, as jurors, to accept that the
laws is as I tell you it is. ard even though you may
think there is samething else that should be the law, you
have to accept and apply the law as I tell you the law
exists. What I mant to know is if there is anybody that
colld not do that. Okay? See any hands? No. All
right.
Thank you.
All right. There are certain principles of law that apply in crintinal cases. In particular, to this proceeding, the principle I want to ask you about is the State has the burden of provirg certain things beyond a reasonable doubt. Okay. Coes everybody understand that principle? Does everybody agree to that principle? Does everybody think they can hold the State to their burden of proof? Anytociy could not do that? Lete's see your hands. 2 No.
All right. Thank you, very much.
All right. I'm going to ask, in a minute, whether it's going to be an urdue burden to serve. And I








\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & 10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER FOR TRANSCRIPT \\
(FILED 11/19/1999)
\end{tabular} & 2358-2358 \\
\hline 2
3 & 11 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER GRANTING FINAL PAYMENT OF ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS \\
(FILED 7/12/2004)
\end{tabular} & 2773-2773 \\
\hline 4
5 & 10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER GRANTING INTERIM PAYMENT OF EXCESS ATTORNEY'S FEES \\
(FILED 7/24/2000)
\end{tabular} & 2382-2382 \\
\hline 6
7 & 10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER GRANTING INTERIM PAYMENT OF EXCESS ATTORNEY'S FEES \\
(FILED 6/7/2001)
\end{tabular} & 2399-2399 \\
\hline 8
9 & 10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER GRANTING INTERIM PAYMENT OF EXCESS ATTORNEY'S FEES \\
(FILED 4/12/2002)
\end{tabular} & 2416-2416 \\
\hline 10
11 & 10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER GRANTING INTERIM PAYMENT OF EXCESS ATTORNEY'S FEES \\
(FILED 7/10/2002)
\end{tabular} & 2540-2540 \\
\hline  & 11 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER GRANTING INTERIM PAYMENT OF EXCESS ATTORNEY'S FEES \\
(FILED 12/12/2002)
\end{tabular} & 2650-2650 \\
\hline  & 11 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER GRANTING INTERIM PAYMENT OF EXCESS ATTORNEY'S FEES \\
(FILED 1/28/2004)
\end{tabular} & 2739-2739 \\
\hline  & 1 & ORDER GRANTING PERMISSION OF MEDIA ENTRY (FILED 1/3/1996) & 207-207 \\
\hline in 18 & 5 & ORDER GRANTING PERMISSION OF MEDIA ENTRY (FILED 10/11/1996) & 1069-1069 \\
\hline 19
20 & 9 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER OF EXECUTION \\
(FILED 13/31/1996)
\end{tabular} & 2198-2198 \\
\hline 21 & 16 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER OF EXECUTION \\
(FILED 5/10/2007)
\end{tabular} & 3856-3856 \\
\hline 22
23 & 10 & ORDER RE: PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED 10/20/1999) & 2333-2333 \\
\hline 24 & 1 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION \\
(FILED 7/15/1996)
\end{tabular} & 234-235 \\
\hline 25
26 & 2 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION \\
(FILED 9/4/1996)
\end{tabular} & 284-286 \\
\hline 27 & 6 & ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION (FILED 10/14/1996) & 1345-1346 \\
\hline 28 & 16 & ORDER TO STAY EXECUTION (5/14/2007) & 3861-3861 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1 & 2-3 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 7, 1996 VOLUME 1- AFTERNOON SESSION (FILED 10/8/1996) & 434-617 \\
\hline & 4 & 3-4 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 8, 1996 VOLUME 2- MORNING SESSION (FILED 10/9/1996) & 717-842 \\
\hline & 6 & 3 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 8, 1996 VOLUME 2-AFTERNOON SESSION \\
(FILED 10/9/1996)
\end{tabular} & 618-716 \\
\hline & 8 & 4 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 10, 1996 VOLUME 3-MORNING SESSION (FILED 10/11/1996) & 846-933 \\
\hline & 10 & 4 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 10, 1996 VOLUME 3- AFTERNOON SESSION (FILED 10/11/1996) & 934-1067 \\
\hline & 11
12 & 5 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 11, 1996 VOLUME 4- MORNING SESSION (FILED 10/14/1996) & 1082-1191 \\
\hline  & 13
14 & 5 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 11, 1996 VOLUME 4- AFTERNOON SESSION (FILED 10/14/1996) & 1192-1344 \\
\hline  & 15 & 6 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 14, 1996 VOLUME 5- MORNING SESSION (FILED 10/15/1996) & 1472-1529 \\
\hline  & 16
17 & 6 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 14, 1996 VOLUME 5- AFTERNOON SESSION & 1351-1471 \\
\hline & 18
19 & 6-7 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 15,1996 \\
VOLUME 6 \\
(FILED 10/16/1996)
\end{tabular} & 1530-1700 \\
\hline & 20
21 & 7 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 16,1996 VOLUME 7 \\
(FILED 10/17/1996)
\end{tabular} & 1750-1756 \\
\hline & 22
23 & 7 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 21, 1996 PENALTY PHASE VOLUME 1- MORNING SESSION (FILED 10/22/1996) & 1757-1827 \\
\hline & 24
25 & 8 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 21, 1996 PENALTY PHASE VOLUME 1- AFTERNOON SESSION (FILED 10/22/1996) & 1828-1952 \\
\hline & 26
27 & 8 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 22, 1996 PENALTY PHASE VOLUME 2 \\
(FILED 10/23/1996)
\end{tabular} & 1953-2061 \\
\hline & 28 & 9 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 23, 1996 PENALTY PHASE VOLUME 3 \\
(FILED 10/24/1996)
\end{tabular} & 2063-2122 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1
2 & 9 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER 24, 1996 PENALTY PHASE VOLUME 4 \\
(FILED 10/24/1996)
\end{tabular} & 2123-2133 \\
\hline 3 & 9 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF DECEMBER 11, 1996 (FILED 12/12/1996) & 2172-2174 \\
\hline 4
5 & 9 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF DECEMBER 30,1996 (FILED 12/31/1996) & 2179-2189 \\
\hline 6
7 & 10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 8, 1999 \\
STATE'S MOTIONS \\
(FILED 1/13/2000)
\end{tabular} & 2363-2365 \\
\hline 8 & 10 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 15,1999 (FILED 11/16/1999) & 2354-2356 \\
\hline 9
10 & 10 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF DECEMBER 15, 1999 (FILED 12/16/1999) & 2360-2362 \\
\hline 11
12 & 10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 19, 2000 \\
STATUS CHECK \\
(FILED 2/29/2000)
\end{tabular} & 2366-2370 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { and } & 0 \\
0
\end{array}
\] & 10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 27, 2000 \\
(FILED 6/28/2000)
\end{tabular} & 2371-2373 \\
\hline  & 11 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 6, 2000 HEARING: WRIT \\
(FILED 12/23/2002)
\end{tabular} & 2651-2654 \\
\hline  & 10 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JUNE 12, 2001 (FILED 6/13/2001) & 2400-2402 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
18 \\
19
\end{tabular} & 10 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 26, 2001 STATUS CHECK ON BRIEFING SCHEDULE (FILED 8/28/2001) & 2403-2404 \\
\hline 20
21 & 10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 25, 2002 \\
HEARING: WRIT \\
(FILED 8/19/2002)
\end{tabular} & 2544-2549 \\
\hline 22 & 11 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF SEPTEMBER 13, 2002 \\
(FILED 9/24/2002)
\end{tabular} & 2554-2621 \\
\hline 23
24
25 & 11 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF APRIL 2, 2004 DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED 7/23/2004) & 2774-2779 \\
\hline 26
27 & 12 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 17, 2006 STATE'S REQUEST PER SUPREME COURT REMITTITUR (FILED 2/13/2007) & 2924-2926 \\
\hline 28 & 12 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 25, 2006 \\
(FILED 2/9/2007)
\end{tabular} & 2912-2914 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1 & 12 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OG OCTOBER 3, 2006 HEARING ON MOTIONS (FILED 2/9/2007) & 2918-2920 \\
\hline & 3
4 & 12 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 2, 2006 HEARING ON DEFENDANT'S MOTIONS (FILED 2/9/2007) & 2921-2923 \\
\hline & 5
6 & 12 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 16, 2006 RE: HEARING ON DEFENDANT'S MOTIONS (FILED 2/9/2007) & 2915-2917 \\
\hline & 8 & 12 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 11, 2007 PRE-PENALTY PHASE MOTIONS (FILED 2/20/2007) & 3012-3031 \\
\hline & 9 & 16 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JANUARY 11 PRE-PENALTY MOTIONS \\
(FILED 4/9/2007)
\end{tabular} & 3833-3853 \\
\hline & 11 & 13 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 14, 2007 MORNING SESSION \\
(FILED 3/15/2007)
\end{tabular} & 3047-3166 \\
\hline  & 13
14 & 13 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 14, 2007 AFTERNOON SESSION (FILED 3/15/2007) & 3167-3222 \\
\hline  & 15
16 & 14 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 15, 2007 \\
MORNING SESSION \\
(FILED 3/16/2007)
\end{tabular} & 3268-3404 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{rl}
0 \\
0 & 0 \\
0
\end{array}
\] & 17
18 & 13 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MACH 15, 2007 AFTERNOON SESSION \\
(FILED 3/16/2007)
\end{tabular} & 3223-3267 \\
\hline & 19
20 & 14-15 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 16, 2007 \\
MORNING SESSION \\
(FILED 3/19/2007)
\end{tabular} & 3450-3627 \\
\hline & 21
22 & 14 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 16, 2007 \\
AFTERNOON SESSION \\
(3/19/2007)
\end{tabular} & 3405-3449 \\
\hline & 23
24 & 15 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 19, 2007 PENALTY HEARING \\
(FILED 3/20/2007)
\end{tabular} & 3630-3736 \\
\hline & 25
26 & 16 & \begin{tabular}{l}
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 20, 2007 PENALTY HEARING \\
(FILED 3/21/2007)
\end{tabular} & 3765-3818 \\
\hline & 27
28 & 16 & REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 21, 2007 PENALTY HEARING VERDICT (FILED 3/22/2007) & 3819-3830 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & & (FILED 5/16/2012) & 4479-4485 \\
\hline 2
3 & 20 & STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR AUTHORIZATION TO OBTAIN EXPERT SERVICES AND PAYMENT OF FEES (FILED 5/16/2012) & 4468-4473 \\
\hline 4
5 & 20 & \begin{tabular}{l}
STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR AUTHORIZATION TO OBTAIN SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERT AND PAYMENT OF FEES, AND OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR INVESTIGATOR AND PAYMENT FEES \\
(FILED 5/16/2012)
\end{tabular} & 4474-4478 \\
\hline 7
8 & 20 & \begin{tabular}{l}
STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR \\
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND DEFENDANT'S \\
SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF \\
(FILED 5/16/2012)
\end{tabular} & 4431-4467 \\
\hline 9
10 & 10 & STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S SUPPLEMENTAL PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED 6/19/2002) & 2481-2520 \\
\hline 11
12 & 9 & \begin{tabular}{l}
STIPULATION AND ORDER \\
(FILED 5/27/1997)
\end{tabular} & 2207-2257 \\
\hline  & 11 & STIPULATION AND ORDER EXTENDING TIME (FILED 9/2/2003) & 2726-2727 \\
\hline  & 1 & \begin{tabular}{l}
STIPULATION REGARDING BRIEFING SCHEDULE \\
(FILED 3/27/1996)
\end{tabular} & 208-209 \\
\hline  & 4 & \begin{tabular}{l}
STIPULATION TO CERTAIN FACTS \\
(FILED 10/10/1996)
\end{tabular} & 844-845 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { 会 } & \text { 崮 } & 17 \\
& & 17
\end{array}
\] & 2 & SUMMARY OF JUROR QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENTS (FILED 10/4/1996) & 342-353 \\
\hline 19
20 & 20 & \begin{tabular}{l}
SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT'S WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS \\
(FILED 2/15/2012)
\end{tabular} & 4562-4643 \\
\hline 21 & 9 & \begin{tabular}{l}
SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTION \\
(FILED 10/24/1996)
\end{tabular} & 2165-2166 \\
\hline 22
23 & 10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
SUPPLEMENTAL PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS \\
(FILED 4/30/2002)
\end{tabular} & 2417-2480 \\
\hline 24
25 & 9 & \begin{tabular}{l}
VERDICT \\
(FILED 10/24/1996)
\end{tabular} & 2167-2167 \\
\hline 26 & 15 & \begin{tabular}{l}
VERDICT \\
(FILED 3/21/2007)
\end{tabular} & 3741-3741 \\
\hline 27
28 & 7 & \begin{tabular}{l}
VERDICT-COUNT I \\
(FILED 10/16/1996)
\end{tabular} & 1747-1747 \\
\hline & 7 & \begin{tabular}{l}
VERDICT- COUNT II \\
(FILED 10/16/1996)
\end{tabular} & 1748-1748 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

I hereby certify and affirm that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on this \(18^{\text {th }}\) day of November, 2013. Electronic Service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

CATHERINE CORTEZ-MASTO Nevada Attorney General

STEVE OWENS
Chief Deputy District Attorney
CHRISTOPHER R. ORAM, ESQ.

BY:
/s/ Jessie Vargas
An Employee of Christopher R. Oram, Esq.```

