ju -- judgments of conviction out of New Jersey. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. In reviewing the photographs it's clear to this Court that the person depicted in the photographs are, in fact, the Defendant in -- in court today. 5 In accordance with the law of the state of Nevada this Court does now sentence you, sir, on Count I to life in prison with the possibility of parole after 10 years; 8 Count II, life in prison with the possibility of parole after -- after 10 years, Count II to run concurrent to 10 Count I; On Count III through VII, life in prison, 11 12 possibility of parole after 10 years, and that would -- III **i**3 through VII inclusive. Counts III through VII to run 4 consecutive to Counts I and II. 15 This is under the large habitual statute. And does someone have -- and also restitution in the amount of \$270. 16 17 Does someone have a correct credit for time served? 18 MS. RINETTI: I have that according to the PSI most 19 of his credit for time served was given to Judge Bixler's 20 I have a credit for time served of 145 days.

THE COURT: Mr. Jorgenson?

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MR. JORGENSON: I don't think Judge Bixler has sentenced him yet.

THE COURT: Actually, he didn't. That sentencing is set for --

ı	MS. RINETTI: Judge Bixler, in 404, has already
2	he already sentenced him back on May 22nd of 2007.
3	THE COURT: Okay.
4	MR. JORGENSON: Well, he and
5	THE DEFENDANT: (Indiscernible) I got 200 days
6	credit
7	MR. JORGENSON: And he
8	THE DEFENDANT: as far as that
9	MR. JORGENSON: cleaned that up
10	THE DEFENDANT: sentence in September.
11	MR. JORGENSON: September when?
12	THE DEFENDANT: September 15th.
13	MR. JORGENSON: Yeah. I think he gets credit from
14	September 15th as which when that Bixler case flattened out
15	and he's been held only on our cases. So how many days did
16	you have from Sep
17	THE DEFENDANT: Two hundred.
18	MR. JORGENSON: Two hundred even?
<u>1</u> 9	THE DEFENDANT: (No audible response.)
20	MR. JORGENSON: I think that's what it is, Judge.
21	THE COURT: All right. I'll give him 200 days
22	credit for time served. Also, he's ordered to pay a \$25
23	administrative assessment fee, a \$150 DNA fee, and submit to
24	DNA testing.
25	(The proceedings ended at 8:58:32 a.m.)

ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the video proceedings in the aboveentitled case to the best of my ability.

Sean Rowley, Transcriptionist

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LE CANTONICE

JUN 26 2009

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLERK OF COURT CRIMINAL DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

RONALD ROSS,

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Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P. VILLANI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

TRANSCRIPT RE: JURY TRIAL - VOL. II

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2008

## APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff:

JESSICA WALSH, ESQ.

CASE NO. C236169

XVII

DEPT.

DENA RINETTI, ESQ.

For the Defendant:

CRAIG JORGENSON, ESQ.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2008

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34 25 PROCEEDINGS

(The proceedings began at 11:12:23 a.m.)

THE COURT: All right. This is Case Number C236169, State of Nevada versus Ronald Ross. Mr. Ross is present with his attorney, Mr. Jorgenson. And we have Ms. Walsh, Ms. Rinetti for the State.

We previously met in chambers to go over some of the jury instructions, and we have instructions one through 28. Does the State have any objection to the giving of those instructions?

MS. WALSH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the State request any additional

MS. WALSH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And are you satisfied with the verdict

form actually that your office prepared?

MS. WALSH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Jorgenson, you're

familiar with instructions one through 28?

MR. JORGENSON: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Any objection to those instructions?

MR. JORGENSON: No, Judge.

THE COURT: Request for any additional instructions?

MR. JORGENSON: No, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. And you're satisfied with the verdict form?

MR. JORGENSON: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Again, I just want to just double-check that you've discussed with your client the jury instruction that advises the -- the jury that it is a constitutional right for your client not to testify and not be compelled to testify and the State cannot make any comments; you've discussed that instruction with your client?

MR. JORGENSON: Right.

THE COURT: And based upon your discussion with him it's -- a decision has been made not to -- for the Court not to give that instruction; is that correct?

MR. JORGENSON: Right.

THE COURT: All right. We'll give the instructions before opening. We'll come back at 1 o'clock. And like I said before please -- if there's any PowerPoints please have those up and running, double-check with Michelle to make sure every -- everything's compatible. And then we'll start promptly at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Ross, did you have a question?

MR. JORGENSON: He's asking about what the verdict forms look like.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

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MS. WALSH: Thanks, Judge.

THE COURT: See everybody back at 1:00.

(Off record)

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THE COURT: Everybody have a pen and notepad? All right. This is Case Number C236169, State of Nevada versus Ronald Ross. Mr. Ross is present with Mr. Jorgenson. We have Ms. Walsh, Ms. Rinetti for the State of Nevada.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is the time set to resume the trial. The presentation of the evidence was concluded yesterday, as -- as you recall. You're now ready for closing argument. Before we start the closing arguments I will read to you the jury instructions which are the -- the law and the laws that apply to this particular case.

numbered. You can take notes regarding the jury instructions
-- some of the attorneys may refer you to some of the
instructions -- but understand you will have your own separate
packet of jury instructions to take back with you to the jury
room, so you don't have to -- if you want to take notes that's
fine, but, again, you'll have your own packet to -- to go back
there with you. So at this time I will read the jury
instructions to you.

It is your duty as jurors to follow these instructions and to apply the rules of law to the facts as you find them from the evidence. You must not be concerned with

the wisdom of any rule of law stated in these instructions regardless of any opinion you may have as to what the law ought to be. It would be a violation of your oath to base a verdict upon any other view of the law than that given in the instructions by the Court.

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Instruction number 2: If in these instructions any 7 rule, direction, or idea is repeated or stated in different ways no emphasis thereon is intended by me and none may be inferred by you. For that reason you are not to single out a certain sentence or any individual point or instruction and ignore the others, but you are to consider all the instructions as a whole and regard each in light of all the others. The order in which the instructions are given has no significance as to their relative importance.

Instruction number 3: An information is but a formal method of accusing a person of a crime and is not of itself any evidence of his quilt. In this case it is charged in an information that on or between March 17th, 2007, and March 31st, 2007, Defendant committed the offense of burglary, felony, NRS 205.060; larceny from a person, felony, NRS 205.270; possession of credit card without cardholder's consent, felony, NRS 205.690; fraudulent use of a credit card, felony, NRS 205.760; theft, felony, NRS 205.0835 and 205.0832; and conspiracy to commit larceny, gross misdemeanor, NRS 205.220, 205.222, and 199.480. It is the duty of the jury to

apply the rules of law contained in these instructions to the facts of the case and determine whether or not the Defendant is guilty of one or more of the offenses charged.

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Count I, burglary: did on or about March 17, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, enter with the intent to commit larceny that certain building occupied by the Tropicana Hotel and Casino located at 3801 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

Count II, larceny from the person: did on or about March 17, 2007, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, under circumstances not amounting to robbery, with intent to steal or appropriate to his own use, take from the person of another, to wit, Georgia Stathopoulos, without her consent, personal property, to wit, wallet and contents.

Count III, burglary: did on or about March 17, 2007, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, enter with the intent to commit a felony, to wit, obtaining property under false pretenses and/or felony theft and/or forgery that certain building occupied by Sheikh Shoes located at 3525 South Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

Count IV, possession of credit or debit card without cardholder's consent: did on or about March 17, 2007, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, have in his possession without consent of the cardholder a credit or debit

card, to wit, a Visa credit card issued in the name of Georgia Stathopoulos, with intent to circulate, use, sell, or transfer said card with the intent to defraud said Georgia Stathopoulos and/or the issuer of said credit or debit card.

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Count V: did on or about March 17th, 2007, then and 6 there wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, with intent to defraud, use a credit or debit card, to wit, by presenting a Visa credit card issued in the name of Georgia Stathopoulos to Deja Jarmin at Sheikh Shoes, 3525 South Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, for the purpose of obtaining merchandise, Defendant not being the cardholder, nor being authorised by the cardholder to use said card.

Count VI, theft: did on or about March 17, 2007, then and there knowingly, feloniously, and with -- without lawful authority, commit theft by obtaining personal property in the amount of \$250 or more, lawful money of the United States, of Sheikh Shoes, 3525 South Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, by a material misrepresentation with the intent to deprive the person of the property in the following manner, to wit, by said Defendant falsely representing that he was in lawful possession of a Visa card -- credit card and that he had authorization to use said card, thereby obtaining the personal property of Sheikh Shoes by a material misrepresentation with intent to deprive the -deprive them of the property.

Count VII, conspiracy to commit larceny: did on or about March 17, 2007, then and there meet with another and between themselves and each of them with the other wilfully and unlawfully conspire and agree to commit a crime, to wit, larceny, and in furtherance of said conspiracy Defendant committed the acts as set forth in Counts IV through VI, said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

Instruction 4: To constitute the crime charged there must exist a union or joint operation of an act forbidden by law and an intent to do the act. The intent which -- with which an act is done is shown by the facts and the circumstances surrounding the case. Do not confuse intent with motive. Motive is what prompts a person to act. Intent refers only to the state of mind with which the act is done. Motive is not an element of the crime charged, and the State is not required to prove a motive on the part of the Defendant in order to convict. However, you may consider evidence of motive or lack of motive as a circumstance in the case.

Instruction number 5: The Defendant is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved. This presumption places upon the State the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt every material element of the crimes charged and that the Defendant is the person who committed the offenses. A reasonable doubt is one based on reason. It is

not mere possible doubt but is such a doubt as would govern or control a person in the more weighty affairs of life. If the minds of the jurors, after the entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence, are in such a condition that they can say they feel an abiding conviction of the truth of the charges there is not a reasonable doubt. Doubt to be reasonable must be actual, not mere possibility or speculation. If you have a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the Defendant he is entitled to a verdict of not guilty.

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Instruction 6: Every person who, by day or night, enters any building with the intent to commit a larceny and/or a felony therein is guilty of burglary. Force or breaking as such is not a necessary element of the crime.

Instruction 7: The intention with which entry was made is a question of fact which may be inferred from the Defendant's conduct and all other circumstances disclosed by the evidence.

Instruction number 8: Larceny is defined as the stealing, taking, and carrying away of personal goods or property of another with the intent to permanently deprive the owner thereof. In the state of Nevada the following crimes are a felony: larceny from a person; fraudulent use of a credit or debit card; and theft of \$250 or more.

Instruction 9: It is not necessary that the State prove that the Defendant actually committed a larceny and/or a

felony inside the building after he entered in order for you to find him guilty of burglary. The gist of the crime of burglary is the unlawful entry with a criminal intent.

Therefore, a burglary was committed if the Defendant entered the building with the intent to commit a larceny and/or felony regardless of whether or not the crime occurred.

Instruction 10: A person who enters an establishment with the intent to commit a larceny and/or a felony therein is guilty of burglary even though the entry was made through the public entrance during business hours. The authority to enter a building -- a building open to the public extends only to those who enter with a purpose consistent with the reason the building is open. An entry with intent to commit a larceny and/or a felony therein cannot be said to be within the authority granted customers of a business establishment. The fact, therefore, that the establishment is open to the general public is not a defense to the charge of burglary so long as the Defendant is shown to have made the entry with the intent to commit a larceny and/or a felony therein.

Instruction 11: Every person who, in the commission of a burglary, commits any other crime may be prosecuted for each crime separately.

Instruction 12: Every person who, under circumstances not amounting to robbery with intent to steal or

appropriate to his own use, takes from the person of another without his consent any money, property, or thing of value is quilty of larceny from the person.

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Instruction number 13: For the purpose of larceny property is deemed taken from the person of the victim if the property was within the victim's reach, inspection, observation, disposition, or control so the victim could dispose of it if the victim's willpower was not overcome.

Instruction 14: The term taking, as that term is used as an element of the crime of larceny, means that the personal goods or property of another are taken from the possession of the person who is entitled to them and into the possession of the person accused of the crime. The term carrying away, as that term is used as an element of the crime of larceny, means that the taking is followed by an asportation or carrying away of the property so as to supercede the possession of the owner. The taking element is separate and distinct, and taking, which is not followed by a carrying away or asportation, cannot itself support a larceny conviction. In order to constitute an asportation or carrying away it is not necessary that personal property be removed from the building in which it is located. But any removal of the property from its original status, such as would constitute a complete severance from the possession of the owner, constitutes an asportation or carrying away even though the transfer of possession existed for only a brief period of time. What constitutes sufficient asportation to support a conviction for larceny is a question of fact for the jury.

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Instruction 15: Any person who possesses a credit card without consent of the cardholder and with the intent to circulate, use, sell, or transfer the credit card with intent to defraud is guilty of possession of credit card without cardholder's consent.

Instruction 16: A person who, with the intent to defraud, use a credit card where the person possesses the credit card without the consent of the cardholder, is guilty of fraudulent use of credit card.

Instruction 17: Any person who, without lawful authority, knowingly obtains property of another person of a value greater than \$250 by a material misrepresentation with a specific intent to permanently deprive the other property — the other — the other — deprive the — the other of the property is guilty of theft. Material misrepresentation means the use of any pretense or the making of any promise, representation, or statement, a present, past, or future fact, which is fraudulent and which, when used or made, is instrumental in causing the wrongful control or transfer of the property. The pretense may be verbal or it may be a physical act. The amount involved in a theft shall be deemed to be the highest value by any reasonable standard of property

which is obtained.

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Instruction 18: Conspiracy is an agreement or mutual understanding between two or more persons to commit a crime. To be guilty of conspiracy a Defendant must intend to commit or to aid in the commission of the specific crime agreed to. The crime is the agreement to do something unlawful. It does not matter whether it was successful or not.

Instruction 19: It is not necessary in proving a conspiracy to show a meeting of the alleged conspirators or the making of an express or formal agreement. A formation and existence of a conspiracy may be inferred from all circumstances tending to show a common intent and may be proved as the same way as any other fact may be proved either by direct testimony of the fact or by circumstantial evidence or by both direct and circumstantial evidence.

Instruction 20: Each member of a criminal conspiracy is liable for each act and bound by each declaration of every other member of the conspiracy if the act or the declaration is in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy. The act of one conspirator pursuant to or in furtherance of a common design of the conspiracy is the act of all the conspirators. Every conspirator is legally responsible for an act of a coconspirator that follows as one of the probable and natural consequences of the object of the

conspiracy even if it was not intended as part of the original plan and even if he was not present at the time of the commission of such act.

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Instruction number 21: You are here to determine the guilt or innocence of the Defendant from the evidence in this case. You are not called upon to return a verdict as to the guilt or innocence of any other person. So if the evidence in this case convinces you beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the Defendant you should so find even though you may believe one or more persons are also guilty.

Instruction 22: The evidence which you are to consider in this case consists of the testimony of the witnesses, the exhibits, and any facts admitted or agreed to by counsel. There are two types of evidence: direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence is the testimony of a person who claims to have personal knowledge of the commission of the crime which has been charged, such as an eyewitness. Circumstantial evidence is the proof of a chain of facts and circumstances which tend to show whether a Defendant is guilty or not guilty. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given either direct or circumstantial evidence. Therefore, all of the evidence in the case, including the circumstantial evidence, should be considered by you in arriving at your verdict. Statements, arguments, and opinions of counsel are not evidence in the case. However, if the

attorneys stipulate to the existence of a fact you must accept the stipulation as evidence and regard that fact as proved. You must not speculate to be true any insinuation suggested by a question asked a witness. A question is not evidence and may be considered only as it supplies meaning to the answer. You must disregard any evidence to which an objection was sustained by the Court and any evidence ordered stricken by the Court. Anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence and must also be disregarded.

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Instruction number 23: The credibility or believability of a witness should be determined by his manner upon the stand, his relationship to the parties, his fears, motives, interests, or feelings, his opportunity to have observed the matter to which he testified, the reasonableness of his statements, and the strength or weaknesses of his recollections. If you believe that a witness has lied about any material fact in the case you may disregard the entire testimony of that witness or only a portion of his testimony which is not proved by other evidence.

Instruction number 24: Although you are to consider only the evidence in this case in reaching your verdict you must bring to the consideration of the evidence your everyday common sense and judgment as reasonable men and women. Thus you are not limited solely to what you see and hear as the witnesses testify. You may draw reasonable inferences from

the evidence which you feel are justified in the light of common experience, keeping in mind that such inferences should not be based on speculation or guess. A verdict may never be influenced by sympathy, prejudice, or public opinion. Your decision should be the product of sincere judgment and sound discretion in accordance with these rules of law.

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In your deliberations you may not discuss or consider the subject of punishment as that is a matter which lies solely with the Court. Your duty is confined to the determination of the guilt or innocence of the Defendant.

Instruction 26: When you retire to consider your verdict you must select one of your number to act as foreperson who will preside over your deliberations and will be your spokesperson here in court. During your deliberations you will have all of the exhibits which were admitted into evidence, these written instructions, and forms of verdict which have been prepared for your convenience. Your verdict must be unanimous. As soon as you've agreed upon a verdict, have it signed and dated by your foreperson and then return with it to this room.

Instruction number 27: If, during your deliberations, you should desire to be further informed on any point of law or hear again portions of the testimony you must reduce your request to writing signed by the foreperson. The officer will then return you to court where the information

sought will be given to you in the presence of and after notice to the District Attorney and the Defendant and his counsel. Playbacks of testimony are time-consuming and are not encouraged unless you deem it a necessity. Should you require a playback you must carefully describe the testimony to be played back so that the court recorder can arrange her notes. Remember, the Court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence.

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Now you will listen to arguments of counsel who will endeavor to aid you to reach a proper verdict, refresh in your minds the evidence, and by showing the application thereof to the law. But whatever counsel may say you will bear in mind that it is your duty to be governed in your deliberations by the evidence as you understand it and remember it to be, and by the law as given to you in these instructions with the sole fixed and steadfast purpose of doing equal and exact justice between the Defendant and the State of Nevada.

State, your closing, please.

MS. RINETTI: Please the Court, Counsel, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. There are two things that the State must prove in every criminal trial. The first one is that a crime has been committed, and the second is that the Defendant committed that crime. So I'm going to go through each count and describe what facts have been presented -- in fact, not only the point that a crime was committed but the Defendant

committed that crime.

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person who, by day or night, enters any building with the intent to commit larceny or -- and/or a felony therein is guilty of burglary. And in this case we've charged two counts of burglary: one for the Tropicana casino and one for the Sheikh shoe store. Now, what we have to prove on both of those counts both for the Tropicana casino as well as the Sheikh shoe store is that the Defendant entered that establishment with the intent to commit a larceny and/or a felony. So let's go through them.

Count I, burglary. Defendant entered the Tropicana. Well, we saw it on the video and we saw the Defendant and — and then an unidentified man approach the victim, Georgia. Detective Flenner recognized Ronald Ross, the Defendant, on that video. You also heard testimony from Georgia who on the stand point to the Defendant and said that's the man that sat next to me on that slot machine. And you saw the video of that gentleman over there sitting next to Georgia.

And it's with intent to commit a larceny. And unfortunately, we can't get into the mind of the Defendant, so we have to look at his actions and see whether or not he intended to commit a felony or a larceny when he entered the Tropicana Hotel. Well, all we have to do is look at his actions within the video. You see him approach the victim

with an unidentified man, starts distracting her, the wallet is taken, the -- the handoff is made, the unidentified male goes one direction, and the Defendant goes the other way.

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And that's all about at 1 o'clock. It's interesting to note that in 40 minutes the Defendant has left the Tropicana but had shopped around in the shoe store for at least 20 to 30 minutes according to the witnesses at the shoe store and was able to purchase items at the shoe store, all within 40 minutes, which means that the Defendant left the Tropicana casino soon after taking Georgia's wallet thereby inferring that the Defendant entered the Tropicana casino with the intent to commit a larceny.

count III is with the shoe store. The Defendant entered the shoe store. We saw -- the Defendant was seen on video by Off -- Detective Flenner, and also Kevin Hancock came in and said they both reviewed the video from the shoe store, and they both recognized that it was the Defendant that entered that shoe store.

And you also have the tran -- the previous transcript of Deja Jarmin, who was actually the salesperson that dealt with the Defendant. And she said in that testimony the Defendant is the one that I helped on March 17th, 2007, and the Defendant's the one that gave me the credit card. And you also have Luis Valadez who is the -- present and working on that day and said yes, the Defendant came in and he made a

purchase.

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And you also remember when Kevin got up on the stand, and he said that Deja had told him that Phillie was looking for him that day. And you heard from Detective Flenner that the Defendant is from Philadelphia. Phillie was looking for Kevin on March 17th, 2007, within that shoe store.

Then it's with the intent to commit a felony, and in this case it's fraudulent use of a credit card and theft. And again, you can't look into the mind of the Defendant, so we have to look at his actions. So what was the purpose of him entering the shoe store? Was it to get a bite to eat, was it talk (indiscernible) friends? No. The only purpose of going into that shoe store was to use the stolen credit card. And he bought \$490 worth of merchandise about 40 to 45 minutes after he stole Georgia's wallet. There was no other reason for him to go into that shoe store other than to use that stolen credit card, and he did so soon after he stole that credit card.

The other charge that we've -- that is alleged is larceny from a person. Every person who, under circumstances not amounting to robbery with the intent to steal or appropriate to his own use, takes from the person of another without his consent any money, property, or thing of value.

So what does the State have to prove?

(Indiscernible) there are circumstances not amounting to robbery. And when you think about robbery you think of, you know, some kind of a violent act. Larceny doesn't amount to robbery because there's no force used. Then we have to have the intent to steal. Taking of a — from another, without consent, money, property, or thing of value.

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So let's go through each element. Circumstances not amounting to robbery. Obviously, you all saw the video yesterday of the Defendant and the unidentified man and the —the handoff and the jacket and the wallet underneath the jacket. There was no actual force used. Georgia didn't, you know — you know, didn't say there was a struggle for the wallet.

And you saw the video; there was only some slight, you know, crouching with the -- the victim in order to kind of distract her. And Georgia didn't realize her wallet was taken until several minutes later when she went up to her room. And then again, because there wasn't any forced used it was just pickpocket.

With the intent to steal. And what you also have to do is to look at the video. What did the Defendant do? He walked towards the victim, saw her, walked past her, and then turned around and said ah, got my target, older lady, playing slot machines, this is it. And you could see as he was turning he actually put the jacket over his arm, draped it

over his arm, and then proceeded to go towards Georgia with the unidentified man.

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And you heard from Detective Flenner that there was some -- they used a common distract method as far as blocking people so they couldn't see the exchange was going to be made, the fact that there's two people, the fact that they were kind of diverting Georgia's attention upwards so she wouldn't notice what was happening right at her side.

And you also heard from Georgia that when the Defendant approached her he asked two things: one, what she had won; and two, how to play the machine. But you saw in the video that soon after the handout -- handoff Defendant left. He never played the machine. It was just one of -- of his methods of distracting the victim.

The taking from another. A taking from another is defined in your jury instructions as if the property was within the victim's reach, inspection, disposition, or control. And you heard from her Georgia that her purse was right at her side and that she had her wallet -- she'd taken a dollar out to play the -- the machine, and she had laid the wallet right next to her; and that she last saw her wallet at the slot machine -- she took the money out to play the machines. So it was right in her control, her dominion and control, right next to her.

And then you have to have without consent. And, of

course, you heard from Georgia she -- on the stand that the Defendant did not have permission to take her wallet; never said sure, go ahead, take my money and my credit cards. She never said that.

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And then money, property, or thing of value. And Georgia explained it was her wallet that was taken as well as some credit cards that were in there, driver's license, and other things. I think she called her wallet her center of the purse.

Now we're going to go to Count VII. I'm going to switch it up a bit and talk about the conspiracy to commit larceny. Conspiracy. Conspiracy is an agreement or mutual understanding between two or more persons to commit a crime. To be guilty of conspiracy a Defendant must intend to commit or to aid in the commission of the specific crime agreed to. Now, conspiracy's a difficult thing because Defendants or people don't get together when they decide to commit crimes and write down a contract like we're going to do this and you're going to get 20 percent, I'm going to get 40 percent, and this other guy's going to get the rest. Doesn't happ—doesn't work like that.

So what we have to look at is their actions on that day, their actions during that incident, to see whether or not a conspiracy existed between the Defendant and the unidentified man in that video. And when you saw on the video

is those two men, the Defendant and the unidentified man -man, walk towards Georgia. You saw the Defendant see Georgia,
he took a couple of steps and then turned around adjusting his
jacket in order to use it as a prop. You saw both the
Defendant and the unidentified man approach Georgia.

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And then as doctor -- Detective Flenner testified to, they used some comic -- common distract methods as far as making sure that Georgia was looking up. In fact, the unidentified man was standing kind of behind Georgia and kind of behind the Defendant in order to block passer-byers from seeing what was going on.

And you also saw the handoff. And you also saw the fact that after the handoff was made the unidentified man went one way and the Defendant went another way. Another interesting point is that 40 to 45 minutes later the Defendant and that unidentified man meet back up and are seen in that shoe store wearing the same clothing as what they were wearing at the Tropicana.

The other -- another crime that's been charged is possession of a credit card or -- a credit card or debit card without cardholder's consent, which is defined as any person who possesses a credit card without consent of the cardholder and with the intent to circulate, sell, or transfer the credit card with the intent to defraud. So let's go through the elements of possession of credit card without cardholder's

consent.

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The first one is the Defendant had to have possession of the credit card. And you heard from -- through the te -- the former testimony of Deja Jarmin, who was the sales clerk at the shoe store, that the Defendant, who she positively identified, was the person that approached her and used Georgia's credit card. And I think one of the questions was did he actually physically sign in blue ink for the -- the purchases with that credit card, and Deja said yes.

And you're also going to (indiscernible) that the Defendant presented the actual credit card because there's that carbon copy and where they have to actually physically, you know, swipe the credit card. I don't think they do that much nowadays, but they swiped it back and forth so it makes the imprint of the actual card and its numbers.

And you also heard through Deja's former testimony that she physically swiped Georgia's credit card through the credit card machine and that the transaction went though, and that's how she got the -- that is how he got the credit card receipt for the Defendant to sign. So the credit card was actually presented by the Defendant to Deja.

And was -- did he possess -- did the Defendant possess that credit card without consent of Georgia? And sure enough you heard from Georgia that the Defendant, who she doesn't know, didn't have permission to have her credit card.

Then you have to have with intent to use. Well, here this is fairly easy because the Defendant actually uses Georgia's credit card at the shoe store and purchases \$490 worth of items, and, in fact, afterwards signs up for one of those VIP memberships using his name and number.

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Well, it's also with the intent to defraud. Again, the Defendant misrepresented that he was the actual cardholder. And you saw when you looked at that credit card receipt that blue ink he signed his name Georgia and you heard from Georgia that's not her signature, and, in fact, her name's spelled wrong; it's spelled with a K on the credit card receipt, and there's no K in her last name.

So he intended to defraud by having that credit card because he was going to use it. He mis -- misrepresented that he was the credit card holder and would get some items from the shoe store.

The other charge -- the crime charged is fraudulent use of credit or debit card, which is defined as a person who, with the intent to defraud, uses a credit card where the person possesses the credit card without consent of cardholder. And here, again, when you -- with the intent to defraud and again within 40 min -- 40 to 45 minutes the Defendant, seen on video at the Tropicana, is seen by three people at the shoe store. Deja, Kevin, and Luis, they all see him at the shoe using the Defendant -- using Georgia's credit

card. He used that credit card and he used it as the cardholder. He signed his name as Georgia and he actually spelled it wrong. He intended to defraud because he was -- he -- he represented that he was the cardholder when, in fact, he was not.

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And he actually used that credit card. And you heard through the former testimony of Deja that she positively identified the Defendant as the person that came into the shoe store, that she helped, that she rang up, and she used a Chase Visa credit card. And you also saw the carbon copy of the credit card, Georgia's credit card, that was used, as well as the credit card receipt.

And you also heard from Detective Flenner as well as the manager, Kevin Hancock, that when they reviewed the video they both could positively identify the Defendant as the person who was in the shoe store that day using the credit card.

And then without cardholder's consent. Again,

Georgia testified she didn't -- she didn't allow the Defendant
to have her credit card let alone use it. In fact, she went
to great lengths to make sure, you know, like calling all her
credit card companies to make sure that no one used her credit
cards.

And then we have theft. Theft is any person who, without lawful authority, knowingly obtains property of

another person of a value greater than \$250 by a material misrepresentation with specific intent to permanently deprive the other of the property.

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First element is knowingly obtains property of another. And again, we heard through Deja's testimony it was the Defendant that went to the shoe store, bought \$400 -- \$490 worth of merchandise, and left with that merchandise. That wasn't his merchandise because it wasn't his credit card. That property belonged to the shoe store.

With a value greater than \$490. You saw the credit card receipt for \$490. And you also heard from Kevin Hancock who said yeah, I could tell this was the transaction because I'm pretty good now -- I've been at the store a while -- with all the boxes that it probably totaled about \$490.

And again, the element of by a material misrepresentation. The fact the Defendant represented to (indiscernible) that that was his credit card and then he signed the name Georgia, that he was Georgia, and that they could take the money out of the account, and then he spelled the name wrong all goes to the fact that it was a material rep — misrepresentation on the part of the Defendant when he entered that shoe store, used the credit card to take the property that belonged to the shoe store.

And finally, with the intent to permanently deprive.

Defendant walks out with the -- with the items purchased. He

doesn't go oh, I'm sorry, this isn't my credit card, here you go, here's the stuff back. Actually, in fact, I think some of the -- the store employees say actually he came back a couple times later. He didn't come back with the stuff saying oh, sorry, guys, here's the stuff back, no harm no foul. No, he came back to buy more stuff.

So those are the charge -- the -- the crimes that we've alleged. And we're going to ask that now that you've seen all the evidence, heard of all -- all of them, and now all the arguments by counsel that you find the Defendant guilty of every crime charged. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Rinetti.

Mr. Jorgenson?

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MR. JORGENSON: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, it's now my opportunity to address you concerning what you heard yesterday and what you (indiscernible) embark on as you go back into the jury room.

And when I was talking with the detective who had viewed the videos I was asking him -- and I did at some length -- what he could see looking into the shoe store video. That's the video we don't have. And he said because of the way it was zoomed out you couldn't discern facial features, but you could tell what the person was wearing, the gender, the skin color, clothing.

So I then ask him well then, what you're telling us

is the person who you saw at the shoe store video, even though you can't make out a face, is the same person when comparing physical shape, clothing, the hat, the jersey with a number 6 on it, and the pants, that's the same person you saw in the Tropicana video, which is the one we do have. And he said yes.

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The prosecutor, when the prosecutor had a chance to follow up with some questions after I sat down, said all right, let me back you up a little bit, you know for sure that the person in the Tropicana video is, in fact, Mr. Ross; is that correct. And -- because I -- I asked the -- I asked the detective that -- what he -- what he could only really say for positive is the two people he -- the -- the -- the person he saw is the (indiscernible) the subject of the -- of the shoe video was the same person that was the object of the Tropicana video. And the prosecutors had him add to that by saying that may be true, but also I am -- and this is the detective -- I'm positive that the person who was in the Tropicana video is, in fact, Mr. Ross, the person who's here at trial.

Well, that then asks or brings to mind the question of then what are you folks doing here. If we have the detective who is certain, positive, that Mr. Ross is the person we see in the Tropicana video and is the same person who is seen using the stolen credit card 45 minutes later then — then why have we gone through a two-day trial, why are you

12 people sitting here or you 13 people sitting here -- why do we go through all this trouble? We already know what happened.

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And the answer is it doesn't make a difference ultimately if the detective knows or doesn't know. You are the group of people who will decide what is, in fact -- what -- what, in fact, happened. You're the one who have to be satisfied, not the detective, not Georgia.

Georgia said yeah, the person who was sitting next to me as I was playing that slot machine was Mr. Ross. I asked her how tall was he. She wasn't sure. I said was he wearing facial hair. She wasn't sure. How old was he look? Gave me a range. She was understandably vague as to how this person looked in terms of describing him because whoever this person was she only saw him in a matter of minutes 20 months ago. So -- but when I asked her she was positive the person who she -- who was -- the person sitting next to her was Mr. Ross.

Once again, then what's your -- what's your duty here? Well, it's not whether or not -- the question isn't whether or not the detective's convinced or whether Georgia's convinced; it's whether you folks are convinced.

Now, you have that videotape to go back in your jury room with. You watch the videotape. You'll have a chance to watch it a dozen times or more if you want to. And I would

ask you to watch that and say to yourself are you, as 12 citizens, convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the person in that videotape is, in fact, Mr. Ross.

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And if you can look at that videotape and say to yourself you could be certain that it's anybody in particular then you're able to see things that I can't see in there. But that's what you have to decide. You look at that tape. That's ultimately what you're going to have to make your decision on. You have the videotape.

Now, I -- it's important to -- to remember the detective wasn't there on the Tropicana casino floor. He's not telling us yeah, at 1 o'clock on -- on March 17th of 2007 I was sitting in the Tropicana, I could see Georgia sitting down the -- down the aisle, I saw her hit the -- the -- the jackpot on the penny poker, and this videotape is an accurate representation of what I saw on the ground.

He's not saying that. He's saying he watched the videotape just like you and I watched the videotape, and he's saying from looking at that yeah, he's positive that's Mr. Ross. Well, you'll go back into the jury room, and you can decide whether or not you think he's stretching or not or whether or not that makes sense to you.

What we do know is that someone -- or -- is that someone took Georgia's wallet at the casino. We don't know how long that person had been inside the casino when it

happened, if it was a man or a woman who took the wallet. We don't know if that person entered into the casino originally intending to steal a wallet or was there, like Georgia and her husband was there, getting something at the buffet and then saw a wallet lying on the ground that had dropped out of the purse between the buffet and the table or was sitting somehow inside an elevator that she had taken up to the elevator cart.

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She personally doesn't know where the -- where the wallet came out of. She knows she -- she's pretty sure it -- she used it at the -- at the buffet, she thinks she pulled a dollar out of it when she got to the slot machine, but she doesn't know for sure that it's gone until she's in her hotel room. Well, there is quite a bit of square feet between the buffet, the slot machine, and her hotel room. She's in the elevator, she's walking to the slots, she's walking to the elevator, she's walking to her room.

So ultimately, we don't know. If you can look at that video and say to yourself you see the wallet being taken then I guess that's what you decide because you have a chance to ultimately decide that.

So what we know is a wallet was taken. Or that her credit card that was in that wallet was used about 45 minutes later about a mile away or two miles away at a shoe store.

Now, what do we know about the person who actually used that credit card? And the answer is not as much as you

might think. We know from listening to the detective, who watched the videotape -- watched both videotapes, that the person who, from the zoomed out picture at the shoe store video, looking from the back, has a hat on, a -- a baseball hat turned backwards, has a jersey on that's number 6, appears to be male, appears to be black skinned, and has similar if not identical shape and size as the person who's dressed the same way as the Tropicana video.

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He says he can -- he's seen the two videos and they appear to be the same person. Now, he wasn't there when Mr. Ross was in the shoe store on the 17th. He came a couple of days later and watched the videotape with the -- with Kevin, the manager. Kevin, on the other hand, says when he watched the videotape he recognized on the videotape seeing a guy that he had been acquainted with, Phillie. And how does he know Phillie? Because Phillie -- he saw it was Phillie's hair. Well, that suggests that when he saw a videotape of Mr. Ross, Mr. Ross wasn't wearing a hat. You don't see someone's hair in the picture that we saw because he's got a baseball cap on.

Kevin, who watched the videotape, says he sees Mr.

Ross come up to the counter. Now, how does he know for sure that's the -- the credit card transaction in question? He says well, he can look at the monitor and he can see what's being rung up. Well, the detective who was watching the same videotape at the same time said no, the screen was -- the

image is from the opposite side. It's -- you can see the back of the customer and the front of the -- of the cashier, and you can't see the screen. And you couldn't see what was being rung up, nor could you see what was being handed over. All he could see was a timestamp on the video.

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Then you have Deja who indicates when he is talked to maybe an hour after he does a transaction with a credit card, a credit card that turns out to be stolen, he remembers back and he says yeah, I saw Mr. Ross come in -- he didn't call him Mr. Ross; he called him Phillie, which, according to Kevin, he'd never heard the word Phillie before or he hadn't told -- Kevin hadn't told him who Phillie was -- but the indication is that Deja knows Kevin separately (indiscernible) he says he comes in with a girl.

Well, the detective sees the person at 13:55, which is when the card is being used in the system, the person who he saw come in the front door and shop and approach the cashier and pay with a stolen credit card, that has the hat and the jersey and the pants that match up with the Tropicana, came in with a man. We're talking about two separate people. We're talking about two separate groups of people.

What we know is that someone used Georg -- somebody took Georgia's card, probably from the Tropicana. Whether that person went to the Tropicana intending to do that I don't know and I'm not sure how anybody could know; that the person

who is in the videotape talking with Georgia appears to be dressed exactly the same as the person who was later on in the shoe store is what the detective says, and I don't see any reason to doubt that, but is that Mr. Ross?

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Deja indicates in a -- in a real sense no because Deja says that Mr. Ross came in but he came in with a girl. And he was telling that to Georgia an hour after it had actually happened.

What Kevin is telling us is what he saw on a videotape two or three days later, and he personally witnessed none of it because he was on break.

What the detective is telling us is simply what he saw in the videotape because he wasn't at the shoe store until two or three days later himself because this happened on a Saturday and, as you remember, the detective doesn't work on Saturdays or Sundays.

So Mr. Ross comes into the shoe store anywhere from a half a dozen to eight times during March. He makes friends with Kevin to the point where he tells Kevin that he's from Philadelphia. He probably makes friends with Deja because Deja knows his nickname to be Phillie, and he knows that independently of Kevin because Kevin said he never told him about his nickname being Phillie until after this investigation started.

And you remember that Deja is telling Georgia an

hour after it happened, prior to him talking with his supervisor, that Phillie had come in -- a guy named Phillie had come in and used the card.

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Now, think of what Deja's facing. He's working five days a week or whatever. The shoe store's been open a year -- a month or two. He's an employee. Someone comes up and uses a credit card with a wemen -- woman's name on it, and he lets that credit card go through. Look -- think about it. He clearly must not have asked whatever person had that -- who offered that credit did not ask for an ID because if --had he asked for the ID it would have been quickly obvious that whoever was holding that card was not Georgia Stathopoulos.

Independent of the fact that whoever signed this card signed it misspelling the last name, whoever was standing there, unless they had gone to the trouble in this 45 minutes (indiscernible) obtaining a false ID with the name Georgia Stathopoulos on there, who -- whenever at 12:53 or no, at -- yeah, I'm sorry, at 1:53, whenever he -- he -- he processed that card -- and we know that Deja processed the card because he's the person who is the -- he is the guy listed as being the -- the clerk who processed this receipt -- he did not -- he didn't ask for ID, which is, as I asked him at the preliminary hearing, are you supposed to ask for ID and he said yes, in fact, I got in trouble for not asking for ID.

So an hour after during a Saturday day, busy or not

I'm not sure, he gets a call from a lady in a panic saying I lost my credit card an hour ago, the credit card company says it was -- it was used an hour ago in your store, my name is Georgia whatever, and she might have said it was for card amount so-and-so and gave him a credit card number. He then went and -- went to the system and saw, number one, that it was him that accepted it, and he's trying to think back to an hour ago as to who was it who -- who prob -- who is it that did that transaction.

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Does he know for sure that it was Mr. Ross? He is as sure as that he's -- that Mr. Ross was the person who used the card as the fact that Mr. Ross came in with a girl. But that doesn't match the person on the video. That Mr. Ross was in that day sounds like that's uncontested. Whether or not Mr. Ross is the one -- that actually is the one who tendered the card, that's what you have to decide.

But Deja, you can imagine, is in a position of realizing that \$500 worth of credit card things went through on his watch, and he didn't do it properly, and so now he's trying to come up (indiscernible) answer. He remembers Mr. Ross coming in.

Now, I'll tell you what the one thing that if we had would end up resolving the case one way or the other, and that is if we would have got, if the -- if the detective would have asked, some kind of handwriting analysis to take this

signature and match it up with Mr. Ross or anybody else. And we could have, like a fingerprint, told whether or not this is Mr. Ross's signature.

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Well, the detective didn't do that. And I imagine the detective didn't do that because he saw the Tropicana video and he says oh, that's Mr. Ross in there. He sees the shoe store video, and he says you can't tell by the face who that person is but it's wearing the same clothes. And so he doesn't decide he needs to go to the trouble of getting in a handwriting analysis to see whether or not if this signature is, in fact, Mr. Ross's signature. So you don't have that when you go back into the jury room.

What we do know is whoever signed this was wearing a red hat, had a jersey on with a number 6 on it, and entered the store with a man. And that's not Mr. Ross. Mr. Ross wasn't wearing a hat, as Kevin told us, and he came in with a woman, as Deja told us who, if I remember right, is a man even though he has a name that sounds like a woman. Deja is a man if I'm -- if my memory of the preliminary hearing is correct.

The question ultimately, and in conclusion, the question ultimately is not whether or not there was a -- a -- a larceny from the person, from Georgia, whether there was a misuse of a credit card and obtaining shoes under false pretenses at the shoe store. The question is who did it.

And I would suggest as you go back into the jury

room and look at the videotape, look at the -- the paperwork, that you will decide that you're not nearly as positive as the detective is that the person in that streaked, noisy videotape that (indiscernible) the Tropicana if -- if you can tell anything other than it appears to be a 20-something black guy and that he's got a red -- that he's got a cap on and a long jersey, looks like a basketball jersey, with a number 6 on it. That you can tell.

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Can you tell that's Mr. Ross? Can you go back into the jury room and watch that videotape as many times as you want and come and say to yourself I got an abiding conviction that's Mr. Ross? Well, if you do then you'll believe that's the same person that was in the shoe store because the detective says they were dressed the same. Can't tell from the face if it was the same but they're dressed the same.

What I would suggest is you go back in there and take your obligation to study this case seriously. And realize that not the detective and not anybody else, you are the guys who decide what happened that day or you decide if you're satisfied that you have been convinced beyond a reasonable doubt; that you'll decide there is -- that -- that the person who's in that Tropicana videotape is not Mr. Ross or that you can't tell who it is; and that Mr. Ross, when he came into the store -- the shoe store later on that day, came in with a woman and wasn't wearing a hat and is not the person

in the videotape. And while we don't know who committed this crime it wasn't Mr. Ross. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Jorgenson.

Ms. Walsh?

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MS. WALSH: Thanks, Judge. Thank you, Judge.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Jorgenson said it doesn't make a difference what the detective says, it's all up to you, you're the ones who decide. And that's true; you're the finders of the fact, you're the jury, you decide this case. But how do you decide?

You decide by listening to the evid -- to the testimony in this case, by listening to the evidence. And what is the evidence in this case? The evidence is the detective's testimony. The evidence is Georgia's testimony. The evidence is Deja's testimony. And it's your job to judge their testimony and see if what they're saying does make sense to you. And what you should know by now that it does. It makes a lot of sense. It is the Defendant that committed these crimes, and we know that for a number of ways.

How do we know that it's the Defendant? We have the identification, identification in court by Georgia, Luis, Kevin, Deja, the detective. All those people came in here, got on this witness stand, and said that's the guy. The photo lineups by Luis Valadez, Kevin Hancock, and Deja Jarmin all separately independently of each other identify the Defendant

through the photo lineup.

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And you heard the testimony of those witnesses.

They didn't talk about it amongst each other. You heard the testimony from Detective Rader; he didn't do the photo lineup where they're all together or they all know who each other one picked. They all pick the Defendant, Ronald Ross, as the guy who they saw in the store that day.

And you heard testimony from Luis, Kevin, and Deja that the Defendant is a regular customer. They're not just relying on their memory of this guy who came in who was just one of random thousands of customers that they've probably seen and were able to pick out this guy. They remember him because they know him.

Is that all just the biggest coincidence ever that all these people are able to identify the Defendant? Or is it proof beyond a reasonable doubt that it's the Defendant (indiscernible) talking about? Is it just a coincidence that all of them -- Georgia, who has nothing to do with the people at the shoe store, is able to identify the same guy who used her credit card 40 minutes later? They all point to the same guy. And not just to any guy; to the Defendant.

Now, Mr. Jorgenson also said it's up to you to see if the detective's testimony about it being Mr. Ross on the video, does it make sense. And we have a lot of testimony about the video. You have the video from the Tropicana;

you've seen it. You know what the Defendant is wearing that's (indiscernible). We have the testimony from Luis, Kevin, and Deja and the detective about the video.

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And there was some question is the video that

Detective Flenner is talking about, how do we know that's the

video that corresponds with this transaction. Well, first of

all, Deja said an hour after I got the information that a

fraudulent credit card was used we immediately went, we pulled

the video, my assistant manager, my regional manager, and we

showed that video to the detective. And he was asked is the

video that you show the detective a fair and accurate

description of what happened for that transaction. He said

yes, the transaction that I watched on the video that I showed

the detective is the same transaction.

And then Kevin Hancock later on watched a video, and he said the angle that he watched -- because remember they said they have a couple of different angles at the store which common sense we know stores have more than one surveillance -- (indiscernible) he could see -- he was able to see the cash register, he was able to see the transaction was \$490. He had the receipt that the Defendant signed for what merchandise he bought. The merchandise on a counter matched the receipt, and the information that was coming up on the computer matched.

So we do know that the testimony from Kevin and the testimony from Detective Flenner are coming from the

transaction that was signed for by the Defendant for the credit card that you have in evidence.

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And what did the detective say? The Defendant enters the shoe store with same second suspect. And Mr. Jorgenson talked a lot about testimony from Deja that he came in with a woman. That wasn't the testimony of Deja — and you should be able to remember this. He was asked I want to turn your attention again to that early afternoon of March 17th, 2007. Could you tell us your observations of the Defendant on that day when he entered your store. The answer was I recall that he had on — I believe it was a T-shirt and a jersey when he walked in with his friend. So he walked in with his friend. And then he was asked to describe the friend. He said no, he was a black — a black guy. No mention in Deja's testimony of a girl. Came in with a guy.

Where does this girl come from? This girl comes from Georgia, this woman who, over two years ago, had her credit card stolen who's now trying to remember the details of what someone told to her two years ago about what he came in — who he came in with, did he come in with a man, did he come in with a woman. Credibility of the witnesses. Which are you going to believe? The clerk who actually waited on them or our victim who's trying to recall minor details two years later? That's up to you to decide.

So he enters this store with the same second

suspect, he's wearing the same clothing. It's clear that we're talking about a guy wearing a jersey, number 6 on it, has a jacket, has a hat. Kevin said he probably couldn't remember what type of hair the Defendant had. Maybe that's because he had the hat on.

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Kevin Hancock is able to identify the Defendant off the video immediately. He knows the Defendant. In fact, the Defendant asked for Kevin when he initially came into the store, but Kevin was on break, so that's why Luis waits on him. But as soon as he goes back a few days later and watches the same transaction he says I know that guy, that's Phillie, and he picks him out of a photo lineup identifying the Defendant, Ronald Ross.

And the Detective Flenner is able to identify the Defendant off both the videos. He's able to identify the 16 Defendant off the Tropicana video saying yes, I know Ronald Ross and this is Ronald Ross, and he's wearing the exact same clothing 40 minutes later, using the credit card of a woman that he just stole it from at the Tropicana. That's how we know it's the Defendant on both videos.

And you also have the timing. The wallet's stolen around 1:00, the transaction's completed around 2:00, the store is about 15 minutes away from the Tropicana, he's in the store for 20 to 30 minutes, and Georgia's credit card was used.

How else could this have happened if it's not the Defendant? He's identified as being the one who took the credit card at the Tropicana. Who else could have picked up the credit card, put on the same jersey that's the same number, with the same hat, with the same coat, and then walks into a store and uses her credit card?

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We talked about reasonable doubt, and for doubt to be reasonable it has to be actual, not mere possibility or speculation. And is that just a mere possibility, a huge speculation, that all of that could have occurred in that short 20 minutes, 20, 25 minutes that we went from the time of the card being taken to the time we get to the shoe store?

And then the Defendant introduces himself as

Phillie, the person that Kevin ID's off the video is Phillie,
and the Defendant is from Philadelphia. You heard that from

Detective Flenner, born and from Philadelphia. How we know
it's the Defendant.

So, ladies and gentlemen, ask you to really think about and listen to what you remember about Deja's testimony because Deja was the one who actually waited on the Defendant, he's the one who remembered who bought these items, he's the one who pulled the video and said yes, this is the transaction. He says he comes in with a guy, wearing a jersey, buys \$490 worth of merchandise -- you have the receipt and you have the carbon copy -- he uses a credit card. He

didn't check the ID -- he got in trouble for it -- because he was a known customer. He had seen Phillie in the store before -- or, excuse me, he had seen this person in the store before that he later -- Kevin identified as Phillie, he had previously used a credit card, everything was fine there. He didn't check it, got in trouble for it. The Defendant is the one who signed the receipt, that blue ink that we have in evidence.

And then one hour later he's called and informed that it was a fraudulent transaction, and that's when he watches the video. It's not like we're talking about three weeks later where he's now waited on multiple customers between the time that the Defendant came in. We're only talking about a short hour.

Now, Mr. Jorgenson would have you believe -- and he only talked about the crimes of burglary and larceny from the person because this case really isn't about what crime was committed; it's more about how we know it's the Defendant and how we know it is the Defendant. He said we don't know when the wallet was taken from Ms. Stathopoulos at the Tropicana. We don't know. It could have fell on the floor or somebody could have picked it out of her pocket. But we do know because we have the video in evidence.

If we could play the video?

We have Detective Flenner's testimony about the

between Mr. Ross and -- and Georgia; is that correct? 2 Yes, ma'am. Α And is there any significance to you regarding that? 3 4 A (Indiscernible) where he's at right now he's blocking what's happening from anybody walking behind. Behind And Mr. Ross. 6 Georgia. ....**.** 7 (Indiscernible) also any significance as to how 8 close both the Defendant and the person he's working with are 9 to the victim? 10 Α Yes. 11 MS. WALSH: And if we can pause it right here. 12 Okay. BY MS. WALSH: 13 What's the significance of how close Mr. Ross and 14 Q this other individual were to that victim? 15 16 Α Well, the -- the -- the second guy right here, he 17 actually gets close enough to where he almost looks like he 18 brushes her to where she feels something so she's not alarmed 19 to feel if she -- in case something else is being moved at the 20 same time. So he moved in so close to block anybody behind 21 and wedged into the side so she could -- if she did look over 22 all she'd see was him. 23 Okay. So kind of to just make her understand hey, 24 if you feel something here where -- where your left is, on 25 your left side where your purse is, it's just me because I'm

1	standing so close to you; is that correct?
2	A That's correct.
∴3	Q Okay.
4	MS. WALSH: And if we could rewind it just a few
2.5	seconds.
- 6	BY MS. WALSH:
<b>:</b> -7	Q And now, Officer, if you we're going to see some
8	type of handoff; is that correct?
9	A Yes, ma'am.
10	MS. WALSH: And if we could play it. And if we
11	could pause it here.
12	BY MS. WALSH:
13	Q And we're pausing it at 13:07:29; is that correct,
:4	Officer?
15	A Yes, ma'am.
16	Q And this would be the point where Mr. Ross handed
17	off his coat and whatever else would be contained in the coat
18	to the second individual; is that correct?
<del>1</del> 9	A Yes, ma'am.
20	Q And is there anything significant to you as a
21	detective regarding exactly how the Defendant handed off this
22	property to this other person?
23	A The coat was partially concealing the wallet. And
24	then with the second guy walking away with the wallet, since
25	Ross is still there, if he gets confronted he's going to say I

1	have nothing on me, I don't know what you're talking about.
2	Q Now, just to be completely fair we don't absolutely
3	100 percent see the wallet in the video; is that correct?
4	A Yeah. You can see the black thing; it it's in
5	it's in the jacket.
6	Q (Indiscernible) see a black thing inside the jacket?
7	A (Nodding head affirmatively)
8	Q Okay. So we see a jacket and something black being
9	handed off to the second individual.
10	A Yes, ma'am.
11	Q And the second individual's now walking up towards
12	the screen; is that correct?
13	A Away from the camera.
14	Q Away from the camera.
15	MS. WALSH: If we can play it here.
16	BY MS. WALSH:
17	Q And then Mr. Ross walks off in a different
18	direction; is that correct?
19	A Yes, ma'am.
20	Q Is there any significance to the fact that the two
21	who were initially walking in the same direction are now
22	walking separate ways?
23	A Just so they're not seen together. Walk off and
24	meet up later.
25	Q Okay. And is that something that's common in a

1	A	Yes, ma'am.
2	Q	Had you been notified that one of the credit cards
3	that were	taken from Georgia was used at the Sheikh shoe
4	store?	
5	A	Yes, ma'am.
.6 ∵	Q	And did you respond to that location?
7	A	Yes, ma'am.
8	Q	Did you review the surveillance tape at that
9	location?	
10	A	Yes, ma'am.
!1	Q	And was this actually surveillance on a computer
ì2	A	It
13	Q	computer system?
14	A	Yes, ma'am.
15	Q	Were you able to procure a copy of that video
16	surveilla	nce?
17	A	No, ma'am.
18	Q	And why is that?
19	A	They they didn't know how to operate the system.
29	I <b>e</b> ven ta	lked to the general manager of regional manager,
21	and they	were supposed to come do it, but they never figured
22	out how to	get it from the computer to a DVD.
23	Q	Okay. And from what we understand this was a
24	relatively	y new surveillance system.
25	A	That's what they told me, yes, ma'am.

1	that they	were just wearing in this video right here.
2	A	Yes, ma'am.
3	Q	Okay. And that clothing was a jersey with the
4	number 6	on it?
5	A	Yes, ma'am.
6	Q	And that's what you saw in the videotape?
7	A	Yes, ma'am.
8	Q	That second person that was with the Defendant in
9	the Tropi	cana video had the same clothing on at the shoe
10	store?	
11	A	Yes, ma'am.
12	Q	Okay. Did Mr or excuse me, did the person with
13	the jerse	y also have a the coat?
14	A	Yes, ma'am. Believe
15	Ω	Okay.
16	A	he was wearing it at this time.
17	Q	Okay. So he's wearing the coat now; it's no longer
18	draped ov	er his arm?
19	A	Yes, ma'am.
20	Q	Okay. And this was approximately half an hour to 40
21	minutes a	fter the incident took place at the Tropicana that
22	you're	the video time is, correct?
23	A	Yes, ma'am.
24	Q	And because it's within such a short time and the
25	clothing	on both individuals the same you conclude that the
I		

1	person in	the video is Mr. Ross.
2	A	Yes, ma'am.
3	Q	From the Sheikh shoe store.
4	A	Yes, ma'am.
5	Q	Does the person in the video with the jersey with
6	the number	r 6 on it make a transaction?
7	A	Yes, ma'am.
8	Q	Do you see that transaction on the videotape?
9	А	I I see him at the front making a transaction.
10	Q	Okay. So were you able to just tell from the
11	surveilla	nce that merchandise was put up and it was paid for
12	and he le	ft with the merchandise?
!3	A	Don't remember who left with it, but I know he was
14	the only	one at the counter making the transaction.
15	Q	Okay. So the only person at the counter making a
16	transactio	on is the person in the jersey with the number 6 on
<b>i</b> 7	it.	
18	A	Yes, ma'am.
19	Q	Okay.
20		MS. WALSH: Court's indulgence, Your Honor?
21		THE COURT: All right.
22	BY MS. WAI	LSH:
23	Q	Officer, how long does it take to get from the
24	Tropicana	to Sheikh shoe store?
25	A	That time of day, depending on traffic, could be 15
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1	minutes.	
2	Q	Okay. Now, are you also familiar with the place
3	where Mr.	Ross was born?
4	A	Yes, ma'am.
.5 	Q	Where was he born?
6	A	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
,7	Q	And how tall is Mr. Ross?
.8 	A	Approximately 5'8".
9		MS. WALSH: No further questions, Judge.
10		THE COURT: Cross-examination?
11		CROSS-EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. JO	RGENSON:
13	Q	Detective, you were on a normal shift on March 17th
14	of '07.	
15	А	Yes, sir.
16	Q	That shift started when?
17	A	Actually, I don't know when March 17th was what
18	day it wa	s.
19	Q	In March of not this last March but the March
20	before yo	u were a detective?
21	A	Yes, sir.
22	Q	With the same unit that you are with now?
23	A	Yes, sir.
24	Q	And do you remember what shift you were working back
25	then?	

1	А	A day shift.
. 2	Q	Starting when and ending when?
3	A	I start at 7:00 and end at 4:00.
4	Q	And that would be Monday to Friday?
, 5 <sub>1</sub>	A	At that time it was every other Monday off with
6	weekends	off.
7	Q	So (indiscernible) work on Saturdays?
8	A	No, sir.
9	Q	(Indiscernible) if March 17th is a Saturday you came
10	in doing	ex overtime then?
11	A	No, sir.
12	Q	So your memory is March 17th is not a Saturday.
13	A	I don't remember when March 17 what day it fell
14	on.	
15	Q	If it fell on a Saturday then it wouldn't have been
36	you becau	se you weren't working on Saturdays?
17	А	Correct.
18	Q	All right. So you get how do you first how
19	does this	case first come to your attention?
20	A	It gets assigned by the sergeant.
21	Q	And you're
22	A	(Indiscernible)
23	Q	told
24	A	we all have a a computer with what's called a
25	queue, an	d all the cases get sent to each detective by the
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١٠٠٠ sergeant. And you're told that a lady at the Tropicana thinks 3 that her card's been -- or her (indiscernible) her wallet's been taken. 5 Α Yes, sir. - 6 Did you hear at that time that the card had been . 7 used? Or when did you hear that -- when did you find that 8 out? 9 It was shortly after, I believe, that she called in A 10 and was desperately trying to get hold of a detective to go to . 1 Sheikh Shoes to find -- and follow this up. 12 So when she actually called the police she at that 13 point already knew the card had been used? 14 I don't be -- I don't remember. If -- if Α (indiscernible) right at that time. I think that a report did 16 say that when she did realize it because it was a little bit 17 after the fact because she went to her room that when she did finally call in she said it was used. 19 Q You first -- what did you do when you got the call? **2**0 Did you drive over to the Tropicana? 21 Α I -- I called. I called the Tropicana investigator. 22 Q And did you go over there? 23 Α No, sir. 24 Q Did you talk with her, the victim? 25 A I did end up talking to her sometime after.

.	Q	Same day but later
2	A	No, no, no.
3	Q	on in
4	A	It was it was when I came back to work.
5	Q	On the day you got the call did you actually go
.6 ∴	interview	anybody in person?
<b>7</b> 20	A	I may have went down to Sheikh Shoes. I don't
8	remember (	ex the time that you're talking about the
9	victim ca	lling me or the time I get the case?
10	Q	Get the case.
11	A	I don't remember that specific day if I did or
12	didn't.	
13	Q	Did you get the case the same day the victim called
14	you?	
15	A	No, sir.
16	Q	What came first?
17	А	I would imagine the case probably came first and
18	then she	would have made contact after.
19	Q	All right. So it's possible the day the sergeant
20	gives you	the case that prior to you finishing your shift you
2ì	went down	and talked to somebody at the shoe store.
22	A	Some point, yes, sir, I did go down there.
23	Q	Maybe the same day, maybe a day after or
24	A	Could be, sir. I I don't remember.
Ź5	Q	Okay. And at that point that's when you watch this
. 1	······································	

1 videotape we're talking about? 2 From Sheikh Shoes? Α 3 0 Yeah. 4 Α Yes, sir. **5** When did you see the Tropicana tape? The day that 0 6 you got the case or a day later or a couple of days later? 7 A It was probably right after that. I don't know -- I 8 don't remember exactly when it was because I did not pick up the tape. One of our swing shift detectives picked it up. 9 10 Q Where did you watch the tape at? 1 That would be in our office. 12 So the Tropicana had already copied to a tape what 13 we just watched here a little bit earlier and shipped it over 14 or sent it over to your offices that your -- where your 15 detectives are at. 16 A Yes, sir. 17 You guys didn't go to the Tropicana to pick it up. Q 18 Our swing shift detectives picked it up somehow. I don't know if they went down there or -- I'm sure they went 19 20 down there. 21 I guess where I'm really trying to get to is you 22 didn't watch this originally in the Tropicana surveillance 23 room. 24 A No, sir. 25 Q Okay. And the tape looked like what we see now,

٠, ١	kind of, you know, streaks and not very crear.
. 2	A Yes, sir.
3	Q So you didn't what we watched today 20, 30
- 4	minutes ago or 15, 20 minutes ago is the is as good a
<sub>2.</sub> 5	copy as you've ever seen yourself.
, 6	A That I don't remember because I don't know if I seen
:.7	the original. I received a copy. I don't take originals.
. 8	Q And
9	A Or our or my our swing shift officers.
10	Q All right. But it was while you watched this tape
11	back in your office that you looked at it for a while, rewound
12	it, looked at it for a while, and then said hey, I think this
13	may be Ronald Ross?
14	A Yes, sir.
15	Q Now, it doesn't look very clear. You can't I
16	looking at it I can't tell anybody's facial distinct facial
17	features. How are you able to pick that out?
18	THE COURT: Can I have counsel approach, please?
19	MS. WALSH: Yeah. Thank you, Judge.
20	(Bench conference as follows:)
21	THE COURT: If he answered (indiscernible) seen him
22	in other seen him in other cases
23	MS. WALSH: We just went to a very dangerous place
24	because (indiscernible)
25	THE COURT: (Indiscernible) how do you know it's
-	

٠ ا	inim. And he says because (indiscernible) of something like
2	that.
3	MS. WALSH: He's going to say it's because of his MO
4	because he's been investigating this guy for two years.
5	THE COURT: I just wanted to prevent any mistrial.
6	It wouldn't actually, you asked the question.
7	MS. WALSH: He asked the question.
8	THE COURT: Okay. All right.
9	(End of bench conference)
10	THE COURT: Next question, Mr. Jorgenson.
11	BY MR. JORGENSON:
12	Q You it's sometime afterwards maybe the same
13	day, maybe a later day you go over to the shoe store and
14	talk with the manager and look at a computer generated video.
15	A Yes, sir.
16	Q And what struck you is the person that we see in the
7	Tropicana video with a jersey and a baseball cap on backwards
18	is the identical to the person that we saw on this tape.
19	A Yes, sir.
20	Q Now, the tape that you watched at the shoe store was
žΊ	a a more zoomed out shot than what we have here from the
22	Tropicana?
23	A Yes, sir.
4	Q When you're looking at this image of the shoe store
ŻŚ	you can see quite a bit of the shoe store or how far zoomed

1	out is it? What can you see in the frame?
2	A You can see quite a bit.
3	Q But in the middle of it you can see the back of the
4	person running the register or the front?
. 5	A You see the front. You see the you're looking
6	from the front doors looking into the register area.
. 7	Q So whoever is the customer, the customer, whoever's
8	at the counter, you're seeing the back of them?
9	A Yes, sir.
10	Q And that's where you can see a jersey, a jacket, and
11	the same hat.
12	A Yes, sir.
13	Q And a person that's roughly the same height, the
14	same build, the same gender, the same race.
15	A Yes. And not just from the back there. You he
16	walks around, so
17	Q Okay. And can you look at that and recognize by
18	that videotape alone which of the employees was helping him?
19	A No, sir.
20	Q Somebody had to tell you (indiscernible) this is the
21	name of the guy who was helping him.
22	A Yes, sir.
23	Q How could you tell that this videotape was the one
24	that you were interested in?
25	A The time.

**1	Q How did you know what time to look for?
2	A Victim.
3	Q The victim told you her what?
4	A Her credit card was used at the Sheikh shoe store
5	and gave a time.
6	Q Do you remember what time that was?
7	A Approximately 1:49 p.m.
8	Q So when she told you that information you wrote it
9	into your notes or whatever so you could then later on go to
10	the shoe store and say pull up this date, that time, see who
11	was at the counter.
2	A Yes, sir.
3	Q I believe the victim actually called the shoe store
14	themselves and was speaking to somebody.
15	Q Before she talked to you?
16	A Yes, sir.
17	Q So she gave you the information already that not
18	only was her purse taken, her card was taken, but the the
19	people at the shoe store remembered that some transaction
20	of it.
21	A She well, she told me that her card was used
22	there at such and such a time, and that's what I went to look
23	for.
24	Q And she knew that because the shoe store people told
2 <b>5</b>	her that or do you remember?

1	A	I believe it was her her bank.
2	Q	Okay. But in talking with her you remember her
3	telling y	ou that she had already talked with the shoe store
4	people.	
5	Α	I believe so, yes, sir.
6	Q	Who did you talk to at the shoe store? One person
7	or a coup	le of people?
8	A	I talked to a couple of people.
9	Q	Did you talk to the person who was actually doing
10	the trans	action?
11	A	Yes, I yes, I did.
12	Q	What was his name?
13	A	Believe it's Deja.
14	Q	Could you tell after you met him that he was the
15	same guy	who was the clerk?
16	A	I'm sorry? Say again.
17	Q	You said by looking at the tape you couldn't
18	immediate	ly tell who the clerk was, correct?
19	A	Yes, sir.
29	Q	But did you meet the clerk in question after you
2 i	watched t	he tape or before you watched the tape?
22	A	I believe it was after.
23	Q	All right. When you saw the clerk then for the
24	first tim	e could did you had had no one told you this
25	was the c	lerk would would you have been able to say all

<sub>2</sub> 1	right, he	re's the clerk because I already saw him on the tape,	
2	or was th	e tape not that good (indiscernible).	
3	A	No. The tape was pretty good. It was	
4	Q	So when you first saw the clerk you immediately	
5	identified him or what?		
6	A	I don't remember.	
.,7	Q	Okay. The tape was good but it was in doubt.	
8	A	It was from a distance, yes.	
9	Q	Now, you indicated you saw the person with the	
10	jacket, t	he what looks to be a basketball jersey, and a	
1.1	baseball	hat on backwards actually come into the store for the	
12	first time.		
13	A	Yes, sir.	
14	Q	And that person came in with the same other guy who	
15	we see in	the Tropicana tape.	
16	A	Yes, sir.	
17	Q	So two what would you say, two black male adults in	
18	their mid	-20s?	
19	A	Thirties, 20 to 30.	
20	Q	Okay. Roughly the same height or is one taller than	
21	the other?		
72	A	Roughly the same height.	
23	Q	One you don't recognize and one that you recognize	
24	as being Mr. Ross.		
25	A	Yes, sir.	

1	Q Never any luck at all in determining who the other	
2	person was?	
.3	A No, sir.	
4	Q When the transaction is actually happening at the	
5	counter you can or can't tell if the person's paying with cash	
_6	or credit card or what kind of credit card.	
`7	A I cannot.	
.:8	Q Partially because it's zoomed out and partially	
9	because the person's blocking that portion of the counter?	
10	A Yes yes, sir, the distance.	
11	Q But being zoomed out it allows you to see who's	
12	walking in the front door then, correct?	
13	A Yes, sir.	
14	Q This camera's probably positioned above the front	
15	door?	
16	A I don't remember exactly what position it was.	
17	Q Okay. And you asked them to make you a copy like	
18	you had the Tropicana copy, but they no one was there who	
19	knew exactly how to do it.	
20	A Yes, sir, that's correct.	
21	Q And then even a couple of days or a week later you	
.22	were still expecting and hoping they'd make you a copy, but no	
23	one actually was able to do it.	
24	A Correct.	
25	Q Were you present when a photo lineup was done?	

ì	A	No, sir.
2	Q	Do you know anything about that?
3	A	I was given a photo lineup from Detective Rader.
4	Q	After it had been shown?
5	A	Yes, sir.
6	Q	But you you weren't involved in going over to the
7	store and	showing it to anybody.
8	A	No, sir.
9	Q	So you don't know what day that happened.
10	А	No, sir.
11	Q	The the video we watched is in black and white;
12	is that correct?	
13	A	Yes, sir.
14	Q	Did you watch ever a Tropicana video that was in
15	color?	
16	А	No, sir.
17	Q	But the video you watched from the shoe the shoe
18	store was	in color or not?
19	A	Yes, sir, it was in color.
20	Q	Okay. And that's how you know it was a red hat and
21	the color	of the jersey.
22	A	Yes, sir.
23	Q	And you could tell the jersey had a number 6 on it
24	because yo	ou could the video was good enough, even though it
25	was zoomed	d out, that you could see the the same 6 on it

1	that you see in the Tropicana video.		
2	A Yes, sir.		
3	Q Now, the Tropicana video you can't tell what color		
4	it is, but it looks like the same the black and white photo		
5	looks ends up looking the same shade roughly as the color		
6	video?		
7	A Well, what I've learned in this business is that		
8	colors can look a lot different on videotapes than what you		
9	think.		
i0	Q Then why do you think it's the same jersey?		
!1	A Just the overall build of the person, the number 6		
12	is just the way it was, has a jacket now, the hat, the same.		
13	Q Okay. And you're presuming it's the same color		
14	then.		
15	A Yes, sir.		
16	Q Because the black and white video you can't		
17	necessarily tell.		
18	A Correct.		
19	Q Did it end up being a yellow jersey? Do I have that		
20	memory right? Or do you remember what color the jersey was?		
21	A It's red.		
22	Q And the hat was red too?		
23	A Yes, sir.		
24	Q Okay. Now, you don't remember what day you went		
25	over to the shoe store, but it wouldn't have been on a weekend		

1	because you weren't working weekends.
2	A Correct.
<sub>.</sub> 3	Q And whoever was in the two videos it's safe to say
<u></u> 34	they're the same person, the same two people.
-,5	A Yes, sir.
<u>_</u> 6	Q Was the other guy wearing the same clothes from both
. 7	from both tapes?
∴8	A Yes, sir.
9	MR. JORGENSON: Nothing else.
10	THE COURT: Any redirect?
11	MS. WALSH: Just briefly.
12	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY MS. WALSH:
14	Q Well, it's not whoever was in the two videos because
15	you know it was Mr. Ross in the video at the Tropicana.
16	A Yes, sir I'm sorry, yes, ma'am.
17	Q That's okay. And you know that it's the same
18	individual in both videos?
19	A Yes, ma'am.
20	MS. WALSH: Nothing further, Judge.
21	THE COURT: Any recross?
22	MR. JORGENSON: No, Judge.
23	THE COURT: Thank you, Officer. You're instructed
24	not to discuss your
25	THE BAILIFF: Hold on. We've got a question.
: 1	

1	THE COURT: Question. I'm sorry. Yes, sir?
.2	Counsel, approach, please.
3	(Bench conference as follows:)
4	THE COURT: Right. Talk into the microphone.
.5	MS. WALSH: Huh?
6	THE COURT: Talk into the microphone.
7	(Indiscernible) ask the question. Okay.
. 8	(End of bench conference)
9	THE COURT: And, Officer, we have a question or
10	actually two questions from a juror. Was the resolution of
11	the store tape better or worse or the same as the one from the
12	Tropicana?
13	A Better resolution.
14	THE COURT: So the store was better resolution?
15	A Yes, sir.
16	THE COURT: Okay. And did you see multiple angles
17	on the store tape or just a single static angle?
18	A (Indiscernible) all I remember now is the the
19	single angle.
20	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
21	Any follow-up questions by the State to these two
22	questions here?
23	MS. WALSH: No, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Any follow-up by the defense?
25	MR. JORGENSON: No, Judge.
1	

.1 THE COURT: Any other questions by the jurors? All 2 right. Thank you, Officer. Again, you're instructed not to discuss your testimony with any other witness involved in this case till this matter is finally resolved. Thank you for your time, sir. 6 (Witness excused) THE COURT: State, please call your next witness. 8 THE COURT: And, Judge, with a cleck -- check with 9 your clerk that all our exhibits have been admitted the State 10 would rest at this time. 11 THE COURT: Have they all been admitted? 12 THE CLERK: Yes. 13 THE COURT: All right. State rests at this time? 14 MS. WALSH: Yes, Judge. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Defense, do you have any 16 witnesses? 17 MR. JORGENSON: No, Judge. 18 THE COURT: Does the defense rest? 19 MR. JORGENSON: Yes, Judge. 20 THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, we 21 have concluded the evidence portion of this case. As I 22 advised you earlier we would instruct you on the law, the jury instructions, and also at that time -- or after then -- the 23

We're a few minutes before 5 o'clock, it's been a

parties will submit their closing argument to you.

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long day for you. We have certain legal matters that we must 1 | 2 resolve before we have you back tomorrow, so we're going to just start at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Again, we're going to straight -- go straight into jury instructions and 4 closing argument, and then you'll be sent for deliberations, all right. So we'll see you back at 1 o'clock tomorrow. 6 7 And during this --8 THE BAILIFF: (Indiscernible) 9 THE COURT: I'm sorry? 10 THE BAILIFF: Go ahead. 11 THE COURT: And during this recess it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any 12 13 subject connected with this trial; or to read, watch, or 14 listen to any report of or commentary on the trial by any person connected to the trial or by any medium of information including without limitation newspaper, television, radio; and 16 17 you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject . 8 connected with this case until this matter is finally 19 submitted to you. 20 We will see you back at 1 o'clock and we will start Ž promptly at 1 o'clock. 22 THE BAILIFF: Leave your notepads in your seat, 23 please.

C236169 STATE OF NEVADA v. ROSS 11/12/2008 TRANSCRIPT
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Okay. Record reflect we're outside the

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(Jury excused)

THE COURT:

1	presence of the jury. Mr. Jorgenson, I think
2	Ms. Walsh, you had a doctor's appointment tomorrow;
3	do you think you will be available around 11:00, 11:15 for us
4	to go over the jury instructions?
5	MS. WALSH: I I would assume so, Judge; if not,
6	I'm sure Ms. Rinetti can handle (indiscernible)
7	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Jorgenson, do you think
8	you'll do you have many going tomorrow or
9	MR. JORGENSON: No. Although we have the DUI
10	calendar which doesn't start till 10:00, but normally since
11	they moved to moderate offender program from Thursday to
12	Friday we're done by 10:45.
13	THE COURT: All right. Why don't we see everyone
14	here at 11:00. If
15	MS. WALSH: 11:00?
16	THE COURT: Ms. Walsh, if you're not back Ms.
17	Rinetti will take your place here, and then we'll work on the
18	jury instructions.
19	Mr. Jorgenson, do you have any jury instructions
20	that you wish to propose?
21	MR. JORGENSON: No.
22	THE COURT: Okay. And have you had an opportunity
23	to review all of their instructions?
24	MR. JORGENSON: Not quite.
25	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, I'd appreciate

1	it if everyone could be prepared to argue about the jury
2	instructions at 11:00. We can number them after we've gone
÷3	through them and made any changes, corrections, what have you.
.4	And then we'll be let's start promptly at 1 o'clock
. 5	tomorrow. All right. We'll
6	MS. WALSH: And
. 7	THE COURT: see everybody back.
8	MS. WALSH: does the defense want the proposed
9	instruction about the Defendant has a right to testify or not
10	testify because I know I only gave you that in
11	THE COURT: Right.
12	MS. WALSH: paper form. I didn't know if you
13	needed me to
)4	THE COURT: Do you wish to
15	MS. WALSH: e-mail that.
16	THE COURT: have that one, Mr. Jorgenson?
37	MR. JORGENSON: No.
18	THE COURT: You
19	MR. JORGENSON: No.
20	THE COURT: do you do not.
Ź1	MS. WALSH: Okay.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Are you going to propose be
23	proposing your own instruction for as far as the Defendant not
24	testifying or you just don't want one at all?
25	MR. JORGENSON: I don't want one at all.

THE COURT: Okay. And just for the record, I did ĺ receive an e-mail from Ms. Walsh regarding the witness not 3 being able to testify and some case law. And, Mr. Jorgenson, it says here that you received a copy of it, correct? **.**5 MR. JORGENSON: (No audible response.) 5 THE COURT: What I'm going to do is print out another copy of that, and I'll just have that marked as a --, 8 as a court's exhibit. 9 MS. WALSH: Thank you, Judge. 10 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We'll see you 11 back tomorrow. 12 MS. WALSH: Thanks, Judge. (The proceedings ended at 4:55:36 p.m.) 13 14 15 ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and 16 correctly transcribed the video proceedings in the above-17 entitled case to the best of my ability. 8 19 20 Sean Rowley, Transcriptionist 21 22 23

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ORIGINAL

JUN 26 2009

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLEAR OF COLAR CRIMINAL DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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CLERK OF THE COURT

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STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

RONALD ROSS,

Defendant.

DEPT.

CASE NO. C236169

XVII

TRANSCRIPT RE: SENTENCING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P. VILLANI,

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 2009

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff:

DENA RINETTI, ESQ.

For the Defendant:

CRAIG JORGENSON, ESO.

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RECEIVED JUN 26 2009 

## PROCEEDINGS

(The proceedings began at 8:26:14 a.m.)

6 Ross.

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THE COURT: C236169, State of Nevada versus Ronald

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Your Honor, this is Mr. Jorgenson's case of our office.

THE COURT: This is the time set for sentencing.

Are you ready to proceed, Mr. Jorgenson?

MR. JORGENSON: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on Counts I through VII; based upon that he is hereby adjudged guilty of those counts. Any argument by the State?

MS. RINETTI: Yes, Your Honor. As you may remember we were here about a month ago. The -- the State's seeking habitual treatment in this case, and the Defendant had contested the 18 prior felony convictions. And this Court had asked us to get some booking photos or fingerprint cards in order to establish identity, because the Defendant has used about 21 different aliases both here as well as New Jersey as well as Pennsylvania. And we were able to, in about a month, find five different booking photos representing five different felony convictions.

The first one would be -- first of all, he's not contesting his identity in Case C219404, in which he was adjudicated guilty on May 22nd, 2007, by Judge Bixler and was given a 19- to 48-month sentence on an attempt larceny from the person.

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The next case that the State was going to submit as part of our package for seeking habitual treatment is Case 92061676. It -- the certified judgment of conviction is Exhibit S in our sentencing memorandum. If I could approach, on -- on Exhibits 3, 4, and 5 we have various booking photos that go along with that case, as well as Exhibit 4, which is his presentence report investigation from that case, which not only lists that -- that instant case but also the -- the other 14 prior felony convictions that were not contested at the sentencing hearing in that case.

The next case would be Case 94071697. The certified judgment of conviction is Exhibit O in our sentencing memorandum that was previously filed in January. In that case the Defendant was adjudicated guilty of one count of theft. If -- Your Honor, if I could back to the first case I had mentioned in New Jersey, 92061676, which is the Exhibit S which I had provided also Exhibits 3, 4, and 5 to Your Honor with the booking photos, the Defendant was adjudicated guilty on July 21st, 1994, of two counts of theft, both felony convictions. In case 94071697, which is Exhibit O in our

sentencing memorandum of the certified judgment of conviction, the Defendant was adjudicated guilty on July 21st, 1994, for one count of felony theft by unlawful taking.

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Your Honor, if you look at Exhibit number 5 as well there's a booking photo as well as inmate information that not only lists the charge, the date of the booking, the commitment number identified to this Defendant, as well as the indictment number 94071697, which charges theft by unlawful taking.

The next felony conviction is 010601123. The certified judgment of conviction is Exhibit N in our sentencing memorandum. On August 23rd, 2002, the Defendant was adjudicated guilty of one count of felony bail jumping. And if you also look at Exhibit 3 that I handed you this morning there's a booking photo that represents him being booked into that case, 010601123. It also lists the indictment number, the charge, and the sentencing date in that case as well.

So based upon our limited resources, in the last month we were able to come up five different felony convictions that have booking photos. We do have other information if the Court is not inclined just to go based upon those five felony convictions. I was able to get fingerprint cards, original fingerprint cards, for four different cases, two coming out of New Jersey and two coming out of Pennsylvania. If this Court's inclined I can always submit

those for a forensic request, but I didn't get those fingerprint cards until yesterday, and it would take some time in order to do a comparison with this Defendant.

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But based upon what information we have right now the State's going to ask you to adjudicate the Defendant guilty under the large habitual statute under those five felony convictions: the one case in Nevada and the three cases in New Jersey. I think based upon that we have five felony convictions, and the Defendant is -- is eligible for a large habitual.

As far as my sent -- as far as my argument for sentencing I'm going to ask that you adjudicate him guilty to 10 to life in this case. If you look at his presentence report investigation in this case his adult record started in 1988 and has not stopped until the present time. He has 18 prior felony convictions. Granted we've only given you five prel -- felony convictions that have booking photos, but there's numerous other ones included in that presentence report investigation from the case back in 1994.

Your Honor, he -- he -- his entire -- if you look it up, all -- all of his charges that he's been adjudicated guilty of, they're all very common in the fact that he goes to casinos and robs elderly or disabled individuals. And if you look back on the New Jersey case from 1994 in which he was adjudicated guilty of two counts of theft, in one instance he

took the victim's money from a -- the Steamboat Casino in Atlantic City, the victim was disabled and 52 years old; the other victim in that case was 58 years old, and his wallet was taken from the Sands Casino in Atlantic City. Then in 1994 he also committed a larceny from the person, adjudicated guilty of a theft at a Bally's where he stole a victim's wallet who was 64 years old. Then in 2001 he was adjudicated guilty of bail jumping for not making his sentencing dates in those two cases.

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Your Honor, what I'd like to highlight is the last couple of years of the Defendant's life. In August 15th, 2005, he was charged with theft related to a -- a theft at a casino; also on August 24th, 2005; as well as September 2nd, 2005. All of these cases are open cases in New Jersey. And I'll approach with Exhibit number 6 that I've marked -includes a booking photo as well as all the inmate information from those three active cases. According to the District Attorney's Office in New Jersey he has already entered a plea of guilt and was waiting sentencing. He was -- according to the District Attorney's Office the Defendant at -- entered a plea of guilty to three -- on all three different cases, and the plea agreement contemplated the Defendant spending four years concurrent to each count.

He was out on bail as part of the negotiations in 25 New Jersey. Once released, he came here and committed Case C220915, which is presently scheduled for sent -- for trial.

In that case the Defendant stole a wallet from a victim over
65 years of age at the New York, New York on January 6th -9th, 2006.

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And he's also alleged to have committed, on January 10th, 2006, a larceny from the person at the Fremont Hotel, the victim being 78 years old.

Then he committed -- then while he was out on bond on the case that he was adjudicated guilty in Case C219404 he picked up two new cases. Case C220916, which went to trial in front of Judge Herndon, and the Defendant was found guilty. In that case the Defendant was found guilty of committing a larceny from the person and burglary on January 11th, 2006, wherein he stole a victim's wallet at JCPenney's, the victim being 74 years old. He was also found guilty of a crime of burglary and larceny from a person from a crime arising out of January 16th, 2006, where he stole a victim's wallet at the Golden Nugget, the victim being 84 years old.

Then, Your Honor, while out on bail on all those cases he picks ups this instant case where, on March 17th, 2007, he stole a victim's wallet at the Tropicana casino, the victim being 57 years old.

Your Honor, it's just a pattern of behavior. This

Defendant -- preys on older individuals, some of them

disabled. He's [sic] goes in and out of these casinos. He's

been given at least four or five different grants of
probation, has never learned his lesson. I think under the
habitual statute this Defendant fits into the preview of why
we have the habitual statute. The Defendant has never learned
since 1988 to the present. The -- any chance of probation,
his periods of incarceration have never deterred his criminal
behavior. And so I'm going to ask that you adjudicate him
guilty of the large habitual senten -- as a large habitual,
and sentence him to 10 to life.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Actually,
Counsel, just so I'm clear, the Counts I and II in this

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Actually,

Counsel, just so I'm clear, the Counts I and II in this

particular case dealt with the casino; is that correct? And

then the III through VII were -- was the shoe store?

MS. RINETTI: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

Mr. Ross, do you have anything to say before I impose your sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Thank you for allowing me to speak. I had sent a letter to the courts in October -- I think you were out on jury duty, and Judge (indiscernible) received it, and he said it would be made a part of the record. And I didn't know did -- did you have it?

THE COURT: I don't have it with me. We'll check our file. It doesn't appear to be in the file.

THE DEFENDANT: He said that he -- he received it,

I he read it; he said he would make it a part of the record. It should be in the transcripts. The date was October 30th that we had --4 THE COURT: Do you have an --5 THE DEFENDANT: -- the hearing. 6 THE COURT: -- extra copy of that, sir, or does your 7 attorney? 8 THE DEFENDANT: (Indiscernible) no. I sent it 9 straight to you in --10 THE COURT: Do you have that, Mr. Jorgenson, a copy of --11 12 MR. JORGENSON: I don't --13 THE COURT: -- that letter? ;4 MR. JORGENSON: -- Judge. 15 THE COURT: Why don't you tell me what was in it, 16 sir? 17 THE DEFENDANT: There were some issues that I had 18 about pretrial leading up to the contesting of my case and 19 just some things I wanted to put on the record about my speedy 20 trial issues that I wanted -- several things that I wanted 21 done in my case that I don't think that was properly done --22 and I wanted to make the Court aware of it. And he 23 acknowledged it; he said that he -- he would make the Court 24 aware of it.

C236169 STATE OF NEVADA v. ROSS 4/7/2009 TRANSCRIPT

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THE COURT: Well, sir, it sounds like those items

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1 may relate to any appeal issues or post-conviction relief. today we're here for sentencing. Do you --3 THE DEFENDANT: All right. 4 THE COURT: -- have anything to say in mitigation --- 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. - 6 THE COURT: -- of your sentence? - 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. The PSI report that was taken, · 8 there was a lot of mistakes in there, and I wanted to know (indiscernible) the Court correct it before sentencing, after 10 sentencing. There were some things in there that wasn't 11 correct. And --12 THE COURT: Did you discuss those with your attorney 13 so he can highlight those for me, or do you --.4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: -- wish to do that? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. Can I do (indiscernible) 17 THE COURT: Sure. 18 THE DEFENDANT: All right. Lastly, them cases that 19 she -- all the -- the cases that she uses -- ask for habitual 30 criminal, I'm not trying to mitigate them but they non-violent 21 cases; most of them are remote. And she asking for 10 to life for -- a lot of stuff she's saying just not -- it's just not 22 true. It's not -- it's -- it's just simply not true. And I don't think she got the -- she's saying it but she's probably

25 misled. It's just not true. It -- just you don't have the

evidence to support a lot of stuff that she's saying. And I'm ~1 contesting a lot of the stuff that she's saying. That's about 3 it, so --THE COURT: Well, sir, aren't these you in these ٠4 25 pictures here? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I'm not -- yeah, that's --. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 THE DEFENDANT: -- me. I believe --9 THE COURT: All right. Thank --10 THE DEFENDANT: -- so. 11 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 12 I see it from here. THE DEFENDANT: 13 THE COURT: Mr. -- Mr. Jorgenson --14 THE DEFENDANT: But she was saying 18 felonies from 1988 and conviction in New Jersey at the Showboat casi -- I 15 16 never pleaded guilty to not -- no case in New Jersey 17 1 (indiscernible) was facing four years. There's no such thing 18 as a Steamboat casino in New Jersey. She's -- it's -- it's 19 just a lot of stuff that she's saying that it's not true. 20 Even in my PSI they -- they still -- it was two cases; on the morning of trial she came in and dismissed a whole case, said 21 22 I finally looked at the video, and it's just not you, Mr. 23 Ross, so I'm going to dismiss this -- this -- this case. PSI, not only do they (indiscernible) any recommendation but

they also use that as for the -- for the -- restitution.

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So it's -- the case never happened. She looked at the video 19 months into the case and realized it wasn't me, so she dismissed it. But the P & P's still referring to it; they said it was in the original information, so they put it down. But that weighed heavy into they recommendation, and if I'm ever to seek parole, if it's in my PSI report, I'm going to be sanctioned again for something that never happened.

THE COURT: Well, at this point, sir, I'm just considering the five felonies that were mentioned, not -- I'm not considering the 18.

> THE DEFENDANT: And --

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THE COURT: So you --

THE DEFENDANT: -- all the --

THE COURT: -- dispute those, I --

THE DEFENDANT: All the --

THE COURT: -- understand?

17 THE DEFENDANT: -- five felonies are non-violent. 18

Your Honor, I can remember one time where you was representing a guy, he was alleged to have broken into a federal judge's house, and you was his attorney at the time. And you was arguing against a large habitual because you said they were non-violent cases. And the guy was so messed up he kicked the door in, and the door was open; he didn't even have to kick the door. But you said when -- in one of your arguments and you cited some cases -- Walker versus Dees (phonetic) -- you

cited several cases that was against large habitual for a non-violent offender. Even though there's reprehensible his record it still didn't warrant a large habitual.

And after -- after the argument was over with, as you was leaving, I said that was a heartfelt argument that you gave. And you said something to me, but you had left after that. But I don't know how that guy [sic] case turned out in the long run, but I can remember in this court building not long ago where you, yourself, argued against a judge giving somebody a large habitual for non-violent offenses.

And I'm just asking you now that you are on the other side, I'm in the guy position, and you are on the side as the judge, to -- maybe you remember the case or maybe you don't; it happened a while ago. But I can -- I remember it like it was yesterday, and I remember the words that you were saying versus this guy receiving a life sentence for a non-violent offense. I don't know what's your position on that, but I just hope you can remember it, and maybe it'll weigh in on my sentence.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Jorgenson?

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MR. JORGENSON: Judge, we're here to accomplish -or the State's asking you in addition to finding him guilty,
which is based on the jury's verdict, to make a factual
finding of habituality and then proceed under the statute that

allows you to give him a different sentence if you have been convinced that he fits the factual settings in two or more or three or more prior convictions.

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The -- our position last time we were here for sentencing was that just as each and every element of the crime charged has to be established beyond a reasonable doubt by the State to sustain a conviction in front of the finder of facts, each and every element of the factual allegation of habitual criminality has to be proven by the State beyond a reasonable doubt to the finder of fact. The difference here is you're the finder of fact, not the jury.

And so my client's advice, he disp -- simply did not -- he disputes all of his prior convictions or takes the position that under the US and Nevada constitution he has a right to not incriminate himself and to remain silent; he -- it's not his job to answer the question from either the State or the bench saying Mr. Ross, aren't these really your convictions anymore than in the middle of a trial can a jury stand up and say Mr. Ross, didn't you really do this crime.

So we're here now, and the State has gone quite a bit further than where we were in the past in terms of showing proof beyond a reasonable doubt. There's two parts to deciding whether or not there has been convictions for NRS 207, habitual criminal. One is does there exist out there a felony conviction? In other words, is there a court case in a

county or a city or a state in which that it details -a -- conviction?

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Short of bringing the files from that county, if it's out of state, we get -- or the procedure is to have someone who works for that county, who is authorized to handle those records, to copy the pertinent parts of a conviction, usually the judgment of conviction, and then certifies it saying I've looked at this copy that I'm sending you, and I've looked at the copy that it's in -- I -- the original in the file, they match up one to one, it's the same thing, and then they emboss it or however their state provides for that, saying it's a certified judgment of conviction. That makes that document then competent.

It does not address the question is it relevant. That next question is addressed by deciding if the person who is mentioned in that certified judgment of conviction actually happens to be the same person who is the Defendant at the sentencing. And when we here originally we had convictions with people with different names, different birth dates, different states, and our objection was that there's simply no link at all between these documents that come from different courts talking about felony convictions and Mr. Ross.

So the State, in an -- in an effort to link these two up to make them relevant, has brought photographs. Now, I would suggest that ultimately to be able to establish whether

or not, for instance, this person who is in Exhibit 0 -- this person who was arrested in New Jersey in 1994, booked in, charged, and then convicted as outlined in Exhibit 0 -- if that person is my client, the way it -- a way, not the only way, but a certain way to resolve the issue would be to obtain the prints of the person who was booked in, in July of 1994, or whatever month that was, along with the booking photo because -- but the photo is not usually left alone because we're not, as humans, that good at matching up photographs.

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We -- a photograph is great but it's not completely dispositive. We have the unique identifiers of a set of fingerprints, and then we compare that with the guy who is in front of you. Now, the State says they do have some prints, but I gather that it's not prints from these; it's from -- prints from a different state.

So the question is, to the trier of fact, as to the existence of these prior convictions -- and that is this Court -- does Exhibits S, N, O, and T, which is the ones we're referring to, rise to the level of proof beyond a reasonable doubt? Now, in S --

Which is the -- the local one?

MS. RINETTI: No. That's --

MR. JORGENSON: T?

MS. RINETTI: T is the local one.

MR. JORGENSON: In Exhibit T we have what is the

normal circumstance. And in the 20 years I've been doing this and — and fighting people — fighting — representing people charged with habitual criminality, I would say 95 out of 100 prior convictions come out of Clark County. That — out of state convictions are really not that usual in determining prior convictions.

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If you include in-state convictions, convictions from Reno or -- or Tonopah, you'd probably get 98 percent of convictions. We just don't see very many out of state convictions for habitual criminality, and I guess that's due to the way a person who commits a crime normally doesn't move around that much. It -- that's just -- factually, that's just what happens.

Now, what happens if a person gets arrested and brought down to the detention center tomorrow, they pull his prints, they send them up to Carson City. Carson City runs him through their analyzer and immediately sees if it matches up with somebody already in the system, and, if he does, he'll already have a state ID number; that's in -- in the scope.

And he'll also have a -- a Clark County number. And they will then just know that's him because they have -- they'll -- the process does that match, the match that I'm talking about.

So as to Exhibit T, Exhibit T, I would suggest, appears to be competent, it appears to be relevant. But with the other exhibits I think they're competent in the sense that

they're certified judgments. I think we're safe in saying there is files somewhere in New Jersey that have these convictions, and these are accurate copies of that. The question is are they relevant to Mr. Ross? Are -- is the person that got arrested in 1994, 2002, 2005, if -- or -- or what -- if I got the dates wrong. The point is in those three different years in New -- New Jersey, are they Mr. Ross or not?

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I would suggest that absent a match-up of the fingerprints of the person who was booked in, in New -- in the New Jersey jail in Newark or wherever it was, in Atlantic City, if that matches up with my client. And absent that, I don't think the Court can decide beyond a reasonable doubt that these are relevant.

So I would ask the Court to rely on Exhibit T, not accept Exhibits O, N, and S as being relevant in our case because they're not proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

And I -- and I think that that really ultimately does not hurt the state or hurt our community. My client has a one to 10 felony on Count I, a one to four felony on Count II, another one to four in Count III, another one to four in Count V, a one to five in Count VI, and a gross misdemeanor. By using the sentencing ranges in those sentences and running them consecutive, running them concurrent, I think you can keep our community safe without having to resort to the

habitual criminal statute and -- or, at the most, treating this as a small habitual criminal and a five to 12 and a half or a five to 15. I think that matches what happened where a lady has her purse taken from her and then someone tries to buy some shoes later on with a bad credit card.

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Does that deserve -- does -- does the community need to pay for a person's life in prison to make sure that they're safe? I would suggest no. I think that you have plenty of leeway in a one to 10 and a one to four and a one to five running concurrent or running consecutive to walk away from the bench this morning knowing that you have made Nevada safe from people who commit property crimes.

So I'd ask the Court to not rely on Exhibits O, N, and S as your role of -- as a fact finder, due to the fact that they've not been proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and sentence him under the normal guidelines. And I apologize; I haven't done the calculation of his current credit for time served.

THE COURT: Thank you. Anything else, Mr. Jorgenson?

MR. JORGENSON: No, Judge. Oh, one other thing. In the restitution amount, my client was pointing out that Parole and Probation was asking for restitution in that Santa Fe case, and when we all looked at the -- the surveillance video it was clear that that was a different person, and the State

dismissed those prior to the case -- the trial, so we didn't use them at trial.

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Parole and Probation, understandably, because they -- they deal with, you know, dismissed counts, I don't fault them from looking at it and treating it as if it's part of the case because they wouldn't have known it was the unusual circumstance of the State simply saying Counts XII to XV, or whatever the Santa Fe counts were, that they simply don't apply to us. But I would ask the Court when you're deciding restitution to simply leave that Santa Fe portion out because that really was nothing to do with this case.

THE COURT: Let me hear from the State on the Santa Fe issue.

MS. RINETTI: Your Honor, that's fine. Before trial the -- the State had voluntary -- voluntarily dismissed those counts for the Santa Fe, so the State's not opposed to not having any restitution regarding the Santa Fe case and actually striking the language in the off -- of the offense synopsis regarding the Santa Fe because, indeed, the vol -the State voluntarily dismissed those counts.

THE COURT: So the restitution remaining will be \$270; is --

MS. RINETTI: That's --

THE COURT: -- that correct?

MS. RINETTI: -- correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else, Mr. Jorgenson or State?

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MS. RINETTI: Your Honor, the only thing I would -I would add, just for the record, the booking photos that were
given to -- to Your Honor as Exhibits 3, 4, and 5 -specifically 3 and 5 -- with the booking photos, attached to
those booking photos are inmate printouts from New Jersey that
detail not only the inmate number, which is on the bottom of
the booking number, but also the date of the booking number.
And those inmate numbers correspond to the input -- the inmate
information printout that's behind the booking photo that
lists the charges that the Defendant was adjudicated guilty
of, and all those numbers are the same.

THE COURT: All right. The Court's going to receive as exhibits State's proposed 3 through 6.

MS. RINETTI: Your Honor, and I also did 1 and 2. Exhibit number 1 is just the cert -- the affidavit saying that they were (indiscernible) that everything that was presented to Your Honor was a certified copy, the booking photos as well as the in -- inmate information. And in -- then Exhibit number 2 is just another photograph of the Defendant -- and I would ask that the State take judicial notice of that -- with a different num -- name. I believe the name on Exhibit number 2 is Kevin Johnson. But the New Jersey inmate number is 46457B, which is the same inmate number in all the other ju --

testified; do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Was that -- did you pick that up? Was that a yes?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. If you elect not to testify, the Court will instruct the jury, only if your attorney specifically requests, the following: -- this would be a jury instruction that I would read to the jury, sir -- it is a constitutional right of a Defendant in a criminal trial that he may not be compelled to testify. Thus the decision as to whether he should testify is left to the Defendant on the advice and counsel of his attorney. You may not draw any inference of guilt from the fact that he does not testify, nor should this fact be discussed by you or enter into your deliberations in any way.

Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Jorgenson, does he have a felony conviction as far as you know?

MR. JORGENSON: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Sir, if you do testify, understand that the State can use any prior felony convictions to impeach your credibility. That conviction must have been — take place within the last 10 years. Do you understand

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-] [	that, sir?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
3	THE COURT: All right. We'll be back in about five
4	or 10 minutes.
∘5	(Off record)
-6	THE COURT: Let the record reflect we're in the
<sub>7</sub> 7	presence of the jury panel. State, please call your next
.⊹8	witness.
9	MS. WALSH: Thank you, Judge. State calls Kevin
10	Hancock.
11	THE BAILIFF: Please stand, please raise your right
12	hand and face the clerk.
13	THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony
14	you're about to give in this action shall be the truth, the
15	whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
16	THE WITNESS: Yes.
17	THE CLERK: Thank you. Please state your full name
18	and spell your name for the record.
19	THE WITNESS: Kevin Gregory Hancock, K-e-v-i-n
2Ö	G-r-e-g-o-r-y H-a-n-c-o-c-k.
21	THE COURT: Go ahead, Counsel.
ź2	MS. WALSH: Thank you, Judge.
23	KEVIN HANCOCK
24	having been called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff and
25	being first duly sworn tostified as follows:

1	DIRECT EXAMINATION
2	BY MS. WALSH:
3	Q Sir, I want to direct your attention to May 17th,
4	2007. Where were you working on that day?
5	A Sheikh Sheikh Shoes.
6	Q And which location?
7	A Boulevard Mall.
8	Q Okay. And I want to direct your attention now to
9	around 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Were you in the
٠٥	store on that time day and time?
1	A I was on break.
12	Q Okay. Did it
13	A Uh-huh (affirmative.)
14	Q come to your attention that someone had come in
15	and used another person's credit card fraudulently?
16	A Yes.
17	Q And based upon receiving that information did you
18	review any video surveillance at your store?
19	A Yes.
20	Q And did you do that on May 17th?
21	A I don't remember.
2	Q Okay. Now, do you know a person who had been coming
23	into your store regularly around that time that went by the

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24 name of Phillie?

Yes.

25

1	Q	Do you see that person in court today?
2	А	Yes.
3	Q	Can you please point to him and describe an article
<u></u> 4	of clothi	ng that he is wearing?
ੰ 5	A	(Pointing) A brown shirt.
2.6		MS. WALSH: Can the record reflect the witness has
<sup>2</sup> 7	identifie	d the Defendant?
· 8		THE COURT: Yes, it will.
9	BY MS. WA	LSH:
i0	Q	And how is it that you know Phillie?
11	A	Just he was he used to come in the store and
12	shop.	
13	Q	Okay. So just know him as a customer?
14	A	Right.
15	Q	And why is he called Phillie?
16	A	He told me he was from Philadelphia.
17	Q	Okay. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania?
18	A	Right.
19	Q	Okay. Now, when you reviewed the video surveillance
20	of the tr	ansaction with the stolen credit card did you
21	recognize	anyone on the videotape?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Who was it?
24	A	Phillie.
<b>2</b> 5	Q	Okay. And that's the person you identified in court
- 1		CORRED CYATE OF MEMARY DISCRETA A ROPAGO TRAMPORIDE

·-·1	today?
2	A Yes.
,3	Q So the Defendant's the one you saw in the videotape
3. <b>4</b>	make the transaction with the stolen credit card?
;; <b>5</b>	A Yes.
<u>.:</u> 6	Q Now, you later talked to detectives about this
<u>.</u> .7	incident; is that correct?
∘ 8	A Yes.
9	Q Did they show you some pictures?
'0	A Yes.
11	MS. WALSH: May I approach, Your Honor?
12	THE COURT: Yes.
13	BY MS. WALSH:
14	Q Showing you what's been marked for identification as
15	State's proposed exhibit number 5; that's previously been
16	shown to the defense. Do you recognize this document?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Is that the photo lineup the detective showed you?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Now, when they showed it to you was it in black and
<b>2</b> 1	white like this or was it in color?
22	A It was in color.
23	Q Okay. And did they ask you to identify the person
Ź4	you saw on the videotape?
25	A Yes.

1	Q	And did you do that?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	Which person did you pick?
<sup>3</sup> 4	A	Number 4.
5	Q	And did you circle and also initial number 4?
<sup>2</sup> 6	A	Yes.
7	Q	So the writing that's on this document right now,
8	that wasn	't on there when the detective first gave this to
9	you; is t	hat correct?
10	A	That's correct.
1	Q	And you wrote that on there indicating that you
12	identify	number 4 as the person you know as Phillie.
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	And that's the same person sitting in the court
15	today.	
16	A	Yes.
17		MS. WALSH: State would move for the admission of
18	State's p	roposed exhibit number 5.
19		THE COURT: Any objection?
20		MR. JORGENSON: No, Judge.
21		THE COURT: It will be admitted.
22		(State's Exhibit 5 admitted)
23	BY MS. WA	LSH:
24	Q	Now, you're familiar what capacity were you
25	working a	t, at the shoe store?
:		C236169 STATE OF NEVADA V. ROSS 11/12/2008 TRANSCRIPT

1	A	I'm assistant I was assistant manager at the
2	store.	
3	Q	Okay. You were assistant manager at the time?
4	A	Right.
5	Q	So are you familiar with the receipts that your
6	store's c	omputers printed out?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	And showing you what's been marked as marked and
9	admitted	as State's Exhibit number 1. Just showing the first
30	showin	g you this first part of State's Exhibit number 1; is
11	this a cr	edit card receipt that your credit card machine would
12	print out	?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	So this would be that piece of paper that when you
15	run a cre	dit card through it comes out and this is what you
16	have the	customer sign?
17	A	Yes, ma'am.
18	Q	And that's what you have done for every credit card
19	transacti	on; is that correct?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	Showing you the second piece of paper of State's
22	Exhibit n	umber 1; is this actually where you put the credit
23	card in t	he machine and you slide it, and it kind of makes a
24	carbon co	py of the front of the credit card?
25	A	Yes.

~··1	Q Okay. So when someone came in on this day and used
2	this credit card, the actual credit card they handed over to
3	the clerk would have been made a carbon copy of?
- 4	A That's right.
∵5	Q Okay. And then you keep these in the ordinary
. 6	course of business at your store
.a7	A Yes.
:8	Q these records?
9	A Yes.
10	Q And it shows on here at the top a number 4388 5270
11	0012 1281; would that be the actual credit card number that
12	was made a copy of from the actual credit card given to a
13	clerk?
	A That's that's how it prints? Yes.
. 14	n inde b chae's now it prines: 165.
14	Q Okay.
	•
15	Q Okay.
15 16	Q Okay. A Yeah.
15 16 17	Q Okay.  A Yeah.  Q Now, showing you the last page, the full-length page
15 16 17	Q Okay.  A Yeah.  Q Now, showing you the last page, the full-length page of State's Exhibit number 1; is this actually a computer
15 16 17 18	Q Okay.  A Yeah.  Q Now, showing you the last page, the full-length page of State's Exhibit number 1; is this actually a computer printout is this actually a computer printout of a receipt
15 16 17 18 19 20	Q Okay.  A Yeah.  Q Now, showing you the last page, the full-length page of State's Exhibit number 1; is this actually a computer printout is this actually a computer printout of a receipt detailing what was purchased?
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q Okay.  A Yeah.  Q Now, showing you the last page, the full-length page of State's Exhibit number 1; is this actually a computer printout is this actually a computer printout of a receipt detailing what was purchased?  A Right. Yes, it is.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Q Okay.  A Yeah.  Q Now, showing you the last page, the full-length page of State's Exhibit number 1; is this actually a computer printout is this actually a computer printout of a receipt detailing what was purchased?  A Right. Yes, it is.  Q Okay. And this is kept in your computer in your
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q Okay.  A Yeah.  Q Now, showing you the last page, the full-length page of State's Exhibit number 1; is this actually a computer printout is this actually a computer printout of a receipt detailing what was purchased?  A Right. Yes, it is.  Q Okay. And this is kept in your computer in your store in the ordinary course of business?

```
3/17/08.
2
        A
              Okay.
3
              Is that --
        0
4
        Α
              Yes.
 5
              Is that -- does that show that on the receipt?
        Q
6
        Α
              3/17/08?
 7
        Q
              That's -- that's --
 8
              THE BAILIFF: Right in --
٠,
   BY MS. WALSH:
:0
        Q
              -- what this --
1
              THE BAILIFF: -- right in front of --
12
   BY MS. WALSH:
13
        Q
            -- Exhibit --
14
              THE BAILIFF: -- you.
15
   BY MS. WALSH:
16
        Q
              -- says, right?
17
              THE BAILIFF: Right in front of you.
18
              THE COURT: On the screen --
19
              Oh. 3/17/07.
        A
20
   BY MS. WALSH:
21
              Okay. I apologize. Thank you. 3/17/07. And it
        Q
22
   has a time of 1349?
23
        Α
              Yes.
24
              Okay. And then over here underneath the staples --
25
   let's see if I can -- right over here it says salesperson, and
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1	then it sa	ays deja vu?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	And that would be Deja, the store clerk, that you
4	work with	; is that correct?
5	А	That is correct.
6	Q	And this details what the person what the
7	Defendant	purchased that day?
8	А	Right. That's correct.
9	Q	And the amount of the sale, 490.07?
0	A	Yes.
1	Q	And that amount corresponds with these credit cards
2	credit	card receipts; is that correct?
3	A	That's correct.
4	Q	Now, your store also has a surveillance system,
5	correct?	
6	A	That's correct.
7	Q	In March 17th of 2007 was this surveillance system a
8	new surve	illance system?
9	A	Yes, it was.
0	Q	And is it a digital kind or an old kind that copied
1	onto a VC	R?
2	A	It's a digital.
3	Q	Did anyone at the store really know how to work it
4	at this p	oint in time?
5	A	We knew how to view it, yes.

1	Q	Okay. Did you know how to make a copy of it?
ີ2	А	No.
3	Q	And take it off of the hard drive?
`4	А	No.
5	Q	Okay. Does it have on it where you could save what
6	had been	recorded for a certain length of time?
7	A	It has a saving, but we didn't we didn't have it
`8	saved. W	We didn't know how to save.
9	Q	Okay.
10	A	Yeah.
11	Q	So you were able to pull the video surveillance of
12	what happ	pened on March 17th with
13	A	Right.
14	Q	the Defendant but only for a short amount of
15	time?	
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	Okay. And then after that time passed the video
18	would hav	we been deleted in the system; is that correct?
19	Α	That's correct.
20	Q	And that's because you guys didn't know how to
21	operate i	t?
22	A	Correct.
23	Q	Have you since had someone from the company come out
24	and ar	nd figure out how to operate the system?
25	A	Yes.

1	Q	Okay. Did you make attempts in March of 2007 did
.: .:	you make a	attempts to try and save or copy the surveillance
3	system?	
4 ?:	А	We contacted somebody to come out and do it, but we
5	weren't	- they didn't make it out. They they were
6	stationed	out of California, so he didn't come out to do it
7	Q	Okay.
. 8	A	you know, in time.
9	Q	So you had some you had contacted someone from
10	the surve	illance system company
11	А	Yes.
12	Q	to come out and attempt to help you preserve the
13	video evi	dence?
!4	A	Right.
15	Q	But they were unable to make it within the short
16	amount of	time that the system keeps the video for; is
17	А	That's
18	Q	that correct?
19	A	correct.
20	Q	So you did make attempts to try and save the video
21	but	
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	you were unsuccessful?
24	A	Ýes.
25		MS. WALSH: I'll pass the witness, Judge.
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## 1 THE COURT: Cross-examination? 2 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. JORGENSON: 3 4 So you were working as one of the managers of this 5 shoe store in March of last year. б Α Yes, sir. 7 The manager or the second in charge or what? 0 8 I'm second in charge. Α 9 You still work with the same shoe store? Q 10 A Yes. 11 Q When did you start working there? : 2 Α August 2005. 13 Now --0 14 Α I mean, not that location. I've been working for Sheikh since 2005. And I transferred from Texas to here. 15 16 0 When? 17 It was '06, August '06. 18 Okay. So you've been working at this shoe store 19 about nine months when this incident occurred. 20 I'd been working there for two months at that Α 21 location. Before that, I was working at another one. 22 0 In Las Vegas? *2*3 A In Las Vegas.

Right. In Henderson actually. I'm sorry.

24

25

Q

Α

Okay.

1	Q	So you went from Texas to the Las Vegas Valley in
2	August of	'06, but then you didn't get to this show this
3	store on 1	Maryland Parkway until maybe January?
4	A	Right. Around January.
5	Q	Now, as a manager were you there weekdays, weekends,
·. 6	what?	
7	A	I work six days a week. I'm only off on like
8	Mondays.	
9	Q	So you remember when the police came and showed you
10	those six	pictures.
:1	A	Yes.
12	Q	The date on there says March 24th of '07; does that
13	sound right?	
14	A	I'd have to see it again. I don't remember.
15	Q	Showing you State's Exhibit 5; that looks like your
16	the pa	per you a copy of the paper you initialed; is that
17	correct?	
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	And where it shows lineup, ID, and time or date it
20	says Marc	h 24th, '07; does that sound right?
21	A	Yes:
22	Q	Now, if I tell you that's well, can you remember
23	what day	of the week that would have been?
24	A	No.
25	Q	But you were working Tuesday to Sunday.
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1	Α	Right.
2	Q	The whole time you've been there you've worked six
3	days a we	ek?
<sup>2</sup> 4	A	Yes, sir.
5	Q	Still do now?
6	A	Yes, sir.
7	Q	Is the store closed on Monday or you just have
8	you're ju	st off Monday?
9	A	I'm just off on Mondays.
10	Q	Now, if the 20 so if the 24th is a Saturday
. 1	that's no	t unusual in the middle of a Saturday day that you're
12	going to	be there because you're there every day.
13	A	That's right.
14	Q	Would you be were you there from open to close
15	every day	?
16	A	Usually on Saturdays open and close because we have
17	different	like releases. So yeah.
18	Q	How about during the week do you work from open to
19	close? O	r do you switch off with your other manager?
20	A	During the week I would come in like around 12
21	o'clock.	
22	Q	Okay. So do you remember how much earlier from when
23	the polic	e came with these pictures did you have an indication
24	that some	body had used a credit card improperly to buy shoes?
25	A day? A	week? A month?

1	А	I don't remember (indiscernible)
2	Ω	Okay. Do I have this right in saying that you
3	remember	clearly the police coming and showing you six
4	pictures?	
5	A	Right.
.6	Q	That doesn't happen every day or even every month.
7	A	Right.
8	Q	You remember talking with one of your employee
9	well l	et me back up. What caused you to view the
.0	videotape	?
11	A	The detectives came into the store and inquired
12	somebody	called. I'm sorry. Somebody called and inquired
13	about it.	It was one of the detectives.
14	Q	And talked to you?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Was that the same day it happened or a later day?
17	Or do you	remember?
38	A	I don't remember.
19	Q	Okay. And it was before or after they showed you
20	these pic	tures?
<b>2</b> 1	A	It was before.
22	Q	But you don't remember if it was a week or a couple
23	of days r	ight
24	A	It
25	Q	- <u>'</u> now?

1	A It was it was within that week. It was within
2	that week.
3	Q But could have been a Wednesday or or a Tuesday?
4	A Something like that, Tuesday or Wednesday, yeah.
5	Q But not Monday because you were off on Monday.
6	A I was off on Monday.
7	Q And when you viewed the videotape the detective was
8	with you to watch it?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Okay. Now, when the prosecutor asked you what you
11	were doing on March 17th when the guy who sits next to me came
12	to your store you said you were on break; how do you remember
13	that?
14	A Well, the person that actually rang him up, Deja,
15	Deja Vu it says on the receipt, said that the person
16	originally asked for me. He said he originally asked for me.
17	So
18	Q And since you didn't remember helping him then you
19	you working backwards you figured out you must have been
20	not you were on a break when he came in then.
21	A Yeah. He said he told him that I was on break
22	and he went ahead and helped him. And he couldn't remember
23	who the person was and
24	Q Who couldn't
25	A yeah.

. 1	Q	remember?
2	A	Deja. Deja.
3	Q	He couldn't remember that it was Phillie?
4	A	No.
5	Q	He did he know Phillie's name or did you were the
6	only one	who knew his name?
7	A	I don't remember him he told me it was one of my
8	customers	, and I just didn't remember exactly who it was at
9	that time	because I have a lot of customers. But
10	Q	Okay.
11	A	when we watched
12	Q	Yeah. In that office. Is everybody (indiscernible)
!3	your cust	omer or is he referring to something different?
14	A	He well, he said he asked for me. So I figured
15	that it w	as somebody that I worked that I I help a lot,
16	you know,	or I've helped before.
17	Q	And was Phillie somebody that you had actually built
18	up a rela	tionship with or (indiscernible)
19	A	Well, I'd talked to him before, you know.
<b>z</b> o	Q	Enough to know him by sight?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	And know his nickname?
23	A	Yes.
<u>2</u> 4	Q	So you were not actually watching the front counter
25	when this	credit card transaction got rang up?
. 1		

1	A	No.
2	Q	So you have no idea how when Phillie was in the
3	store	do you know if Phillie was in the store on the 17th?
4	A	Just from what they told me.
5	Q	Okay.
6	A	Yeah.
7	Q	Aside from what Deja told you and what you saw on
8	the tape,	you personally were even though you were there on
9	the 17th	you don't remember seeing Phillie during this
10	anytime d	uring the day on the 17th.
11	A	No.
12	Q	Now, on the videotape this thing was recording to a
3	computer?	
4	A	Yes.
15	Q	And the computer could how much would the
16	could the	computer hold before it had to start erasing?
17	A	I don't recall. I don't know.
18	Ω	Well
19	А	(Indiscernible) I don't I don't know exactly how
20	much it h	olds.
21	Q	Until you
2.2	A	I don't know.
23	Q	Until you fixed it so it would start to save it was
4	it wou	ld erase itself every day, every week, every month?
.5	A	It was like a week, a week or a week or two.

•	Something	Tike chac.
2	Õ	But personally you don't know?
3	A	No. I don't remember exactly how much. Not at the
4	time I car	n't remember exactly.
5	Q	You just know that you didn't know how to record
6	it	
7	A	Right.
8	Q	off the computer to something different.
9	A	Right. Yeah.
0	Q	And finally, someone came from California to set it
1	up so you	could then pop a disc in or something and record
2	whatever	you wanted to record for later use?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	But that was a month or two later after this
5	happened?	
6	A	Yeah, I'd say a month or two.
7	Q	You had seen this guy, Phillie, in the weeks prior
8	to this ha	appening and the weeks after this happening.
9	A	Yes.
Ö	Q	How many times did did you see him altogether? A
1	dozen mayl	pe?
2	A	I wouldn't say a dozen. Afterwards I believe like
3	two times,	, and before, I don't know, maybe three or four times
4	or someth:	ing like that.
5	Q	All in March or do you remember?

1	A we opened the store we opened that store in		
2	February, the beg the end of January, beginning of		
3	February. I would say middle of February to middle of March		
4	(indiscernible) he came in, something around that time, yeah.		
5	Q Now, you you indicated that Deja did not know his		
6	nickname. You you're the one who told him what his		
7	nickname was.		
8	A He didn't know who the person was at that time. I		
9	mean, if you if when he came to the store that Saturday		
0	he told me that somebody came in asking for me. I didn't know		
1	who exactly who that person was. When the cop when the		
2	detectives came and we looked at the tape, that's when I		
3	realized who that was. But Deja, he didn't he he didn't		
4	know his name at that time, I don't think. I don't remember		
5	him saying		
6	MS. WALSH: And, Judge, I'm		
7	A that		
8	MS. WALSH: going to object at this point to the		
9	the witness doesn't know what Deja knew, first of all; and		
0	second of all, it's hearsay.		
1	A Yeah, I don't know.		
2	THE COURT: Sustained.		
3	MS. WALSH: Thank you, Judge.		
4	BY MR. JORGENSON:		
5	Q But you did not tell Deja who was on that who he		

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1	f	
1	had helped	d out that Saturday while you were on break until
2	after you	saw the videotape.
3	A	Right.
. 4	Q	And to the best of your knowledge Deja didn't know
2 5	who it was	s until you told him.
<u>,</u> 6	A	I don't
27		MS. WALSH: The same
<u>.</u> 8	A	know.
9		MS. WALSH: objection, Judge.
10		THE COURT: Sustained.
il	A	I don't know.
12		THE COURT: Sir, hang on. Don't an when I
13	sustain ol	ojections don't answer the question, okay?
14		THE WITNESS: Okay.
15	BY MR. JOI	RGENSON:
16	Q	And you watched that videotape a couple of days
17	later.	
-18	A	Yes.
19	Q	Probably Tuesday or Wednesday after your Monday
20	break.	
21	A	Probably.
22	Q	And then it was the following Saturday that you saw
23	these six	pictures and and initialed one.
24	А	Yes.
25	Q	Yes, you're sure, or yes, that sounds about right?

I'm not actually sure. I think when they called me 1 on the phone I think when we pulled up the receipt I remember 3 going back and -- now I think about it I remember going back and looking at the tape, and then I looked at it with them. In other words, you looked at it the same day it 5 <u>.</u>6 would have happened and --7 Α No. 8 Q -- then saw -- okay. Tell me what you mean then. 9 Α That week, I'm thinking it was -- I believe -- I 10 can't remember exactly, but they called me and told me that they were going to come up to the store, the detectives. So 11 12 when they told me that and they told me what the transaction 13 was, I went back and I looked up the transaction on the 4 computer and I found the transaction. 15 Q What were you looking for? 16 A The receipt that was \$490 --17 Q Okay. So --18 Α -- that he --19 Q -- you -- you're looking for 409 -- or 490.07. 20 Α Right. 21 Q And you knew it happened on -- what day it happened 22 on. 23 On the 17th. Α 24 Right. And so that's what you started to page

through transactions for the 17th until you found that day.

25

·* ]	A Right.	
2	Q At that point did you know who had done the who	
ંઉ	had been the the clerk? Did you already	
4	A Yes.	
÷5	Q (indiscernible)	
6	A Yes.	
7	Q Okay. Here's what I'm trying to find out. The da	У
8	this happened, did Deja say anything to you about it? In	
9	other words, on the 17th? Or did you find out about it a	
10	couple of days later?	
11	A The 17th I remember he say somebody came looking f	or
12	me.	
13	Q But at that	
14	A Because	
15	Q point did he was he saying somebody came	
16	looking for you and he used a bad credit card, or he just sa	id
17	somebody came looking	
18	A He just	
19	Q for you?	
20	A said one of your customers came looking for you	,
21	yes.	
22	Q So when he took okay. And then it wasn't until	а
<b>23</b>	couple of days later that you even knew that someone had try	
24	had used a bad card?	
25	A Right.	

1	Q That's when they called you when you maybe after
2	Monday you had you had your break they called you and said
.3	we're looking for \$490.07 on the 17th, can you pull up and see
,4	if you can find a receipt like that.
5	A Right.
6	Q And then at the same time (indiscernible) the same
7	day you then review the videos.
8	A On that day, yes.
9	Q And then couple of days later or the next day or
0	whatever the detectives come and you show them what you had
1	already looked at.
12	A Yes.
13	Q Can you see this person who does this transaction?
4	Can you see him come in the front door?
5	A From where?
6	Q From outside.
7	A Oh, yes. Yes. You can see outside from inside the
8	store.
9	Q And did you could you see who he came in with, a
20	man or a woman?
:1	A Oh, I don't I don't remember. I don't remember
2	that.
	Q Because you couldn't see it or because you were
4	focusing mainly on the the action at the

25

Α

At the --

1	Q register?
2	A register, yes.
3	Q And at the register you could see could you see
4	is it positioned in such a way that you can see both your
5	clerk's face and the person making the transaction, or just
6	one or the other?
7	A You could see the cash register, keyboard; you could
8	see the screen; and you can also see the customer standing in
9	front of the computer.
0	Q Was that customer with somebody else?
1	A No. Not that I can remember, no.
2	Q How do you know that that what you're watching on
3	the videotape actually matches this? Or can you tell that?
4	A When you're when you're looking at the video you
5	can see the register and you can see the items and you can
6	tell the amount, so that's how you that's how you you
7	know what you're looking at.
8	Q Now, when a person uses a credit card the credit
9	card receipt printer prints out one of these
Ω.	A Yes.
1	Q which you have as the top copy on State's Exhibit
2	1. And then you slide it across and have the person who has
3	gave you the card, he signs it.
4	A Yes.
5	Q And then you pull the card to a different place and
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--1 imprint it onto one of these old receipts? 2 Well, when I actually do it I print it -- I print **~.3** the card first and then I run it and I check the ID. 34 Q Does this old receipt, is this the bottom part of a 2.5 two-part? 6 Α Yes. · 7 So you give the customer then a copy of the --: 8 A I give them a copy of both. Well, all three 9 actually; there's three things that you give them: You give 10 them one that comes out of the register; one that you imprint; 11 and one that comes out of the machine. 12 0 And he sign -- and he or she signs two of them? 13 A Right. 14 The imprinted receipt and the computer generated Q 15 receipt. 16 A That's true. 17 Two different times though? Q 18 Well, the way we -- the way we was trying to set it 19 up was you put the carbon copy underneath the copy that prints 20 out. 21 Could you tell if that's what happened this time? Q 22Α I don't remember. I'd have to see it. 23 Now, you indicated that after this had occurred you 24 saw the -- this guy in two other times the following week; 25 does that sound right?

1	A	I'd I I remember seeing him two other times
2	after, af	ter that.
. 3	Q	Did you ask him about this?
<sub>2</sub> 4	A	No.
<sub>2.</sub> 5	Q	Because you hadn't heard about it yet or you just
-6	A	I just didn't.
. 7		MR. JORGENSON: Court's indulgence?
). <b>8</b>	BY MR. JO	RGENSON:
9	Q	How many cameras does your store have?
10	A	Five or six, something like that.
!]	Õ	And each one of them are being recorded all the
12	time?	
13	A	Yes. Well, when there is motion in the store.
14		MR. JORGENSON: No other questions.
15		THE COURT: Any redirect?
16		MS. WALSH: Just just briefly, Judge.
17		REDIRECT EXAMINATION
18	BY MS. WA	LSH:
19	Q	Just to clarify, you didn't witness the transaction
20	as it was	happening live (indiscernible)
21	A	No.
22	Q	But you later at some point in time we're not
23	sure when	; within a few days reviewed the surveillance
1.4	video.	
25	A	Yes.

1	Q	And on the surveillance video you're able to see the
2	face of t	the person at the cash register.
∴ -3	А	Yes.
4	Q	Then the cash register itself, the screen.
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	And when you viewed the video that's when you were
7	able to	recognize who it was who made that transaction?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	Were you able to recognize right away that it was
10	this pers	son that you knew as Phillie?
11	А	Yes.
12	Q	The the Defendant in this case?
13	A	Yes.
!4	Q	And when you looked at Mr. Jorgenson asked you
15	how do yo	ou know that the credit card receipt you're looking at
16	right nov	v and the incident in this case is the same one you
17	viewed or	the videotape, is that because what was on that
18	screen ma	atched up, it was the transaction of \$490 and some odd
19	cents?	
20	А	Yes.
21	Q	So there's no question in your mind that you're
22	were loo)	king at the right video.
23	A	No question, yes.
24	Q	And there's
25	А	No.
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1	Q	no question in your mind that it was the
2	Defendant	who made the purchase on that day.
33	A	No question.
. 4		MS. WALSH: Pass the witness, Judge.
:.5		THE COURT: Any recross?
.6		MR. JORGENSON: Yeah.
7		RECROSS EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. JO	RGENSON:
9	Q	Just to make sure I got this one right. The video
10	that we're	e talking about is from behind the cash register
11	looking to	oward the front of the store.
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	So you see the back of whoever's running the
14	register.	
15	A	The top and the back, yes.
16	Q	You can see the screen that he or she is typing
17	into.	
18	A	Right.
19	Q	Can you see if it's a Mastercard or a Visa that's
20	being slid	d across?
21	А	In the shot it's it's one shot that shows the
22	keyboard,	and if you bring the card like this you can see it.
23	Q	So you were you were not watching the same angle
24	the whole	time?
25	A	I remember we looked we focused on one particular

1	one, yeah.
_2	Q And that was the one that's that shows the
3	keyboard up close or it shows the monitor and the customer and
4	the back of the clerk?
5	A That's the one that shows all the monitor, the
6	
7	Q And the monitor and the customer and the back of the
8	clerk fill up the whole frame, or do you can you see more?
9	A It fills up most of the frame.
i O	Q Could you tell if the guy that was the customer, did
:1	he have a a mustache?
12	A I believe so. I can't remember.
13	Q What color shirt did he have on?
14	A Don't remember.
15	Q How tall did he look?
16	A Maybe 5'7", 5'8".
17	Q You could tell that from the video, or that's from
18	your memory of what Phillie looks like?
19	A From my memory.
20	Q Did he have corn rows, or did he have a afro, or did
21	he have combed out hair or what, the guy on the video, not
22	Phillie?
23	A I I can't remember. I remember he had hair like
24	I can't remember if it was corn rows or not. I I don't
25	remember.

1 You could not in this -- what you were watching that 32 day a couple of days later and then with the detective, you 3 could not see actually who was -- whose name was on the card and if it was a Visa card or not? - 5 On the video? Α -6 Right. Q 7 Α No. 8 How you identified it as -- it was \$490 on the 9 monitor. .0 A Well, it's -- the product that he bought adds up to 490. I mean, you know, like if you're looking at the receipt --12 | 13 0 Uh-huh (affirmative.) 14 -- it shows the SKU number and the amounts. And Α 15 then if you look at the video you can kind of tell if -- I 6 mean, I've been doing it for like a couple of years, so I know, if I'm looking at the video, what boxes look like or 17 18 what the item might look like. 19 So the -- what the -- the video you watched looked 20 like it had on there the same listing of what's on that 21 printout that we have as State's Exhibit --22 Α Yes. 23 Q -- the same four of five boxes. 24 Right. Not boxes. It was like couple of boxes and

25

Ÿ.

some clothing or something.

1	Q	Did the video tell you what time of day it was
2	supposed	to be that that the video camera, did it have a
3	timestamp	on it?
4	A	Yes, the video does have that.
5	Q	And what time was this supposed to be?
6	A	I can't remember.
7	Q	What day was it supposed to be?
8	A	It was the 17th, March 17th.
9	Q	You remember
10	A	I think it was like 12:53 or something, 12. I don't
11	know. It	's been like two years. I can't remember because
12	it's been	like a year and a half.
13	Q	Okay.
i4	A	(Indiscernible)
15	Q	Thank you.
16		THE COURT: Any follow-up from the State?
17		MS. WALSH: No, Judge.
!8		THE COURT: Any question by the jury?
19		All right. Thank you, sir. You're excused. Please
20	do not di	scuss your testimony with any other witness involved
žl	in this c	ase till this matter is finally resolved. Thank you
22	for your	time, sir.
23		THE WITNESS: Thank you.
24	(Wit	ness excused)
25		THE COURT: Next witness for the State?
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- W.		
1	MS. RINETTI: Detective Rader is our next witness.	
2	(Witness summoned)	
3	THE BAILIFF: If you'll remain standing and please	
4 25	raise your right hand and face the clerk.	
5	THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony	
6	you're about to give in this action shall be the truth, the	
. 7	whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?	
8	THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.	
9	THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated. Please	
10	state your full name and spell your name for the record.	
.11	THE WITNESS: William Rader, it's W-i-l-l-i-a-m	
12	R-a-d-e-r.	
13	THE COURT: Counsel?	
:4	WILLIAM RADER	
15	having been called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff and	
16	being first duly sworn, testified as follows:	
17	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
18	BY MS. RINETTI:	
19	Q How are you currently employed?	
20	A I'm a detective with Las Vegas Metro police.	
21	Q And how long have you been employed with the	
22	Metropolitan Police Department?	
23	A Eleven years.	
24	Q And were you working back on March 24th of 2007?	
25	A Yes.	
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1	Q	And on that day what unit or division were you
2	assigned	within Metro?
3	A	Tourist safety unit.
4	Q	And how long have you been with the tourist safety
.5	unit?	
-6	А	Four years.
.7	Q	And what does what is this tourist safety unit?
<u>.</u> 8	Α	We handle any crime related to a tourist. We
9	speciali	ze in pickpockets and distract thieves.
10	Õ	Okay. And were you working with Detective Flenner
11	on an ind	cident in at a at the Tropicana casino involving
12	a Ronald	Ross?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	And do you see Mr. Ross in the courtroom here today?
15	4	
1.5	A	I do.
16	A Q	I do.  And could you please point to him and describe an
	Q	
16	Q	And could you please point to him and describe an
16	Q article o	And could you please point to him and describe an of clothing he's wearing?
16 17 18	Q article o	And could you please point to him and describe an of clothing he's wearing?  (Pointing) Like he has a tan shirt on.
16 17 18	Q article o	And could you please point to him and describe an of clothing he's wearing?  (Pointing) Like he has a tan shirt on.  MS. RINETTI: The record reflect the identification
16 17 18 19 20	Q article o	And could you please point to him and describe an of clothing he's wearing?  (Pointing) Like he has a tan shirt on.  MS. RINETTI: The record reflect the identification efendant?
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q article o	And could you please point to him and describe an of clothing he's wearing?  (Pointing) Like he has a tan shirt on.  MS. RINETTI: The record reflect the identification efendant?  THE COURT: Yes, it will.  MS. RINETTI: Okay.
16 17 18 19 20 21	Q article of A of the De	And could you please point to him and describe an of clothing he's wearing?  (Pointing) Like he has a tan shirt on.  MS. RINETTI: The record reflect the identification efendant?  THE COURT: Yes, it will.  MS. RINETTI: Okay.

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	And is that located here in Las Vegas, Clark County,
3	Nevada?	
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	And why did you go to the Sheikh shoe store?
6	A	To conduct a photo lineup with three of the clerks.
7	Q	With three of the clerks?
8	A	Correct.
9	Q	Now, did you put together a photo lineup in
10	relations	hip to this case?
11	А	Yes.
12	Q	And can you describe briefly how you put together a
13	photo lin	eup?
14	А	Well, we develop a a potential suspect, and then
15	we have a	computerized system where we put in hair color, skin
16	color, th	ings that we try and match closely to that
17	individua	1. There's usually at least six individuals in the
18	photo lin	eup. And then the photo lineup's given to the or
19	instructi	ons are given and then the photo lineup's given to
20	the th	e witnesses or clerks in this case.
21	Q	And did is that the process you used in this
22	particula	r case?
23	A	That's correct.
4	Q	And is there also not only now, when you show a
25	photo lin	eup to witnesses does it have the name of the person

1	underneath each individual picture?
2	A No.
3	Q Okay. Is there a separate lineup that may contain
4	like a key that has all the names of the individuals that are
. 5	contained in that photo lineup?
, 6	A Yes. You usually do two copies, one with
, 7	MS. RINETTI: Permission to
8	A one without.
9	MS. RINETTI: approach?
10	THE COURT: Yes.
11	BY MS. RINETTI:
12	Q I am showing you what's been marked as State's
13	proposed exhibit number 4; do you recognize it?
14	A Yes. That's the photo lineup that I did.
15	Q Okay. Is that a photo lineup you did in connection
16	to this case?
17	A That's correct.
18	Q Okay. And it fairly and accurately depicts the
19	photo lineup that you conducted on March 24th, 2007?
20	A That's correct.
21	MS. RINETTI: Move to admit State's proposed 4.
22	THE COURT: Any objection?
23	MR. JORGENSON: No, Judge.
24	THE COURT: It will be admitted.
25	(State's Exhibit 4 admitted)

1	BY MS. RINETTI:
2	Q I'm now showing you State's proposed number 6; do
.3	you recognize that?
4	A Yes, I do.
,5	Q And what is it?
6	A It's the same photo lineup, but it gives you the
7	information on the the suspects that are in the pictures so
8	that you can relate back to them.
9	Q Okay. I think I referred to it as a key; is that
10	fair?
11	A Yes, that's fair.
12	Q Okay. And this fairly and accurately depicts the
13	the key that was in that went along with this photo lineup
4	in this particular case?
.5	A Yes.
S	MS. RINETTI: State moves to admit State's proposed
7	6 <b>.</b>
8	THE COURT: Any objection?
9	MR. JORGENSON: No objection.
20	THE COURT: It will be admitted.
21	(State's Exhibit 6 admitted)
22	MS. RINETTI: Thank you. Permission to publish?
73	THE COURT: Yes.
4	MS. RINETTI: All right.
5	BY MS. RINETTI:

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1	Q	Showing you what's been admitted State's 4, and
2	that's the	e photo lineup that you gave to the three clerks at
3	the Sheikl	n shoe store.
4	A	Correct.
5	Q	And which picture is Ronald Ross in?
6	А	Four.
~7	Q	Can you point to it on the screen?
8	A	Right oh, on that screen or this screen?
9	Q	Is it this one?
10	A	There we go. Okay.
'1	Q	Okay.
12	A	I'm sorry.
13	Q	All right. And then now showing you State's
14	admitted a	as number is this the key that is in relationship to
15	the photo	lineup that you used with the Sheikh the Sheikh
16	shoe store	e?
17	A	Correct. Yes, it is.
18	Q	And Ronald Ross is in number 4?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	With his name underneath?
21	A	Yes.
<i>2</i> 22	Q	Okay. Now, you said you showed these photo lineups
23	to three	individuals; is that correct?
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	And did you show this photo lineup to a sales clerk
- 1		OZZESO CTATE OF NEVADA / DOCC 14/12/0009 TOANICCUIDT

]	by the name of Luis Valadez?	
2	A	Yes.
3	Ω	And was Luis Valadez able to identify anyone in the
: 4	photo lin	eup?
3.5	A	Yes, he was.
<u>;</u> 6	Q	And who was he able to identify?
∴ <b>7</b>	Ā	He identified number 4, Ronald Ross.
8	Q	And did you also show a lineup to a salesperson
9	named Dej	a Vu?
10	А	Yes.
11	Ω	And was Deja able to identify anyone in the photo
12	lineup?	
13	А	Yes, he was.
14	Q	And who was he able to identify?
15	A	He also identified number 4 as Ronald Ross.
16	Q	Did you also show a photo lineup to Kevin Hancock?
17	A	Yes, I did.
18	Q	And was he able to identify anyone?
19	A	He did.
20	Q	Okay. And when you conducted these three lineups
21	with thes	e three separate individuals did you conduct them all
22	together	or did you have each witness come in one at a time?
23	A	They were done separately.
24	Q	Okay. So each person viewed the lineup separately
25	apart fro	m the two other witnesses?

i	A	Correct.
2	Q	And then on on all three lineups they were
3	aidable t	o individually and separately identify Ronald Ross?
4	A	Yes, they were.
5	Q	As the person that came into the shoe store?
6	A	Yes.
7		MS. RINETTI: Pass the witness.
8		THE COURT: Cross-examination?
9		CROSS-EXAMINATION
:0	BY MR. JO	RGENSON:
11	Q	Your contact with this case is limited to to
12	coming up	with this series of six pictures, taking them on the
13	24th of M	arch of 2007, and showing it to the three individuals
14	and getti	ng their statement.
15	A	That's correct.
16	Q	You didn't watch any videos or talk to anybody at
17	any casin	os.
18	A	No, sir.
19		MR. JORGENSON: No other questions.
20		THE COURT: Any redirect?
21		MS. RINETTI: No, Your Honor.
22		THE COURT: Thank you, Officer, for your testimony.
23	You're in	structed not to discuss your testimony with any other
24	witness i	nvolved in this case till this matter is finally
25	resolved.	Thank you for your time, sir.

I	
1	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
2	(Witness excused)
3	THE COURT: Next witness?
4	MS. WALSH: Detective Flenner.
<b>.</b> 5	(Witness summoned)
6	THE BAILIFF: Detective Flenner, if you'll remain
.7	standing, please raise your right hand and face the clerk.
8	THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony
9	you're about to give in this action shall be the truth, the
10	whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
11	THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.
12	THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated. Please
13	state your name and spell it for the record.
14	THE WITNESS: Darrell Flenner, D-a-r-r-e-l-1
15	F-1-e-n-n-e-r.
16	THE COURT: Go ahead, Counsel.
17	MS. WALSH: Thank you, Judge.
18	DARRELL FLENNER
19	having been called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff and
20	being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
21	DIRECT EXAMINATION
22	BY MS. WALSH:
23	Q Sir, how are you currently employed?
24	A With the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.
25	Q And how long have you so been employed?
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1	A	Seventeen years.
2	Q	What's your current capacity in the police
3	departmen	t?
4	A	A detective.
5	Q	How long have you been a detective?
6	A	Seven years.
7	Q	What unit are you currently assigned to?
8	A	Tourist safety unit.
9	Q	And what is the tourist safety unit?
10	A	We handle tourist crimes that occur at hotels,
11	mainly cer	rtain burglaries, larcenies, pickpockets, distracts,
12	auto burg	auto burglaries. Pretty much
13	Q	Have you had any training regarding the specific
:4	type of c	rimes you investigate in the tourist safety unit?
15	А	Yes, ma'am.
16	Q	And what type of training did you receive?
17	А	It's well, we watch videos and we actually just
13	by seeing	the crimes occur we pretty much learn on the job.
19	Q	A lot of on-the-job training?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	Okay. A lot of training you receive from other
22	detectives	s on the unit who've been there longer than you?
23	A	Prior to me getting there, yes.
24	Q	Okay. Now, you mentioned that part of your duties
25	is to inve	estigate what you call a distract theft; is that

1 [	correct	.?·
2	A	Yes, ma'am.
3	Q	Can you explain to the ladies and gentlemen of the
4	jury ex	cactly what you mean by the words distract theft?
5	A	It's a a distract is usually it's [sic] can be
6	done wi	ith one person but it mostly is done with two people
7	where y	you'll have one person that actually does a distract on
8	someboo	dy, diverting their attention away, however means, while
9	a secor	nd person is actually taking items.
10	Q	Okay. Can you also have someone, a second person,
11	operati	ing just as a cover to cover up what the first person is
12	doing?	
13	A	Yes, ma'am.
14	Q	Okay. And so maybe the first person can be
15	distrac	cting and taking an item, and the second person can be
16	coverin	ng it up from the other public's view?
17	A	Yes. There's there's many ways.
18	Q	Numerous ways to con to conduct distract thefts
19	and pio	expockets here on the Strip.
20	A	Yes, ma'am.
21	Q	Okay. And you've investigated distract thefts
22	previou	isly in the past; is that correct?
23	A	Yes, ma'am.
24	Q	Okay. Over the the number of years you've been
25	in the	tourist safety unit?

]	A Yes, ma'am.
.2	Q Now, are you familiar with a individual by the name
<sub>.</sub> 3	of Ronald Ross?
4	A Yes, ma'am.
5	Q And do you see Mr. Ross in court today?
6	A Yes, ma'am.
. 7	Q Can you point to him and describe an article of
. 8	clothing he is wearing?
9	A Sitting there in I can't really see V-neck
10	shirt (indiscernible) beige.
11	MS. WALSH: Can the record reflect the witness has
2	identified the Defendant?
13	THE COURT: Yes, it will.
14	BY MS. WALSH:
15	Q And were you familiar with Mr. Ross prior to March
16	17th of 2007?
17	A Yes, ma'am.
18	Q Okay. Now, I want to direct your attention to
19	around March 17th of '07 and the days and weeks following.
20	Did you have an occasion to be a detective assigned to
Ź!	investigate a type of distract theft at the Tropicana Hotel
22	and Casino?
23	A Yes, ma'am.
24	Q And is the Tropicana at 3801 Las Vegas Boulevard
25	here in Clark County, Nevada?

1	A 165, ma am.
2	Q Okay. And in the course of your investigation you
. 3	learn that the victim in that case was a Georgia Stathopoulos;
4	is that correct?
. 5	A Yes, ma'am.
6	Q Did you have an occasion to review some surveillance
.7	tapes regarding that incident?
8	A Yes, ma'am.
9	Q Did you get those surveillance tapes from the
10	casino?
11	A Yes, ma'am.
12	MS. WALSH: And, Judge, we have marked as State's
13	proposed exhibit number 2 the surveillance tape from the
14	Tropicana casino. We're going to move to admit by way of
15	stipulation through the parties.
Ιó	THE COURT: Are you stipulating to that, Mr.
17	Jorgenson?
18	MR. JORGENSON: Yes, Judge.
19	THE COURT: All right. It'll be admitted.
20	(State's Exhibit 2 admitted)
<b>2</b> 1	MS. WALSH: Yes. Permission to publish, Your Honor?
22	THE COURT: Yes.
23	BY MS. WALSH:
24	Q And, sir, State's exhibit number 2 that's playing
25	right now; is this the video surveillance from the Tropicana?

	A	Yes, it is.
2	Q	Now, do you see anyone in view that is a person of
3	interest?	
4	A	Yes. Ronald Ross up is up on the top, and a
5	second un	identified subject is in the other shirt. Ronald
6	Ross is s	itting down
7	Q	(Indiscernible)
8	A	I'm sorry.
9	Q	That's okay. Okay. Can you identify for the jury
10	where Mr.	Ross is?
11	A	He just sat down sitting down to the left of
12	Q	You can actually
13	A	Mrs
14	Q	(indiscernible)
1 Ś	A	Oh. This is Ms. Stoph I'm sorry, I can't
16	pronounce	her name.
17	Q	You can call her Georgia.
18	A	Georgia. Sitting right here. She said her husband
19	was sittir	ng to her right, so that corresponds, and then he is
20	sitting ri	ight here.
21	Q	Okay. Would he have been that individual who we
22	initially	saw walking towards the top of the screen in the
23	jersey?	
24	A	Yes, ma'am.
25	Q	And that would be a jersey with the number 6 on it?
- 8	1	

. [	A Yes, ma'am.
2	Q And the second individual that he is with is
3	currently standing right behind him in this frozen frame; is
4	that correct?
5	A Yes, ma'am.
6	Q And this frame is frozen at 1:06:15 and 15 seconds?
7	A Yes, ma'am.
3	Q Now, based upon your training and experience as an
9	officer is there anything of significance of what we just saw
:0	with the Defendant walking up past Ms. Stathopoulos doing
11	something with his jacket in his hand and turning around and
2	coming back (indiscernible)
13	A Yes, ma'am.
4	Q And what is the significance of that?
13	A He was setting up his prop.
16	Q And what do you mean by prop?
17	A Jackets are used in a matador style to cover the
8	hand so they can slide them over so you cannot see what the
<u>ે</u>	hand is doing. So you've got a it it's concealed.
20	Q Okay. So it's a way for them to do be doing
î	something with their hand that's not redably redably
2	redably [sic] viewable to the general public; is that correct?
3	A Yes, ma'am.
4	Q And this is something you've seen numerous times in
5	your investigation as an officer?

,	A	res, ma'am.
2	Q	Okay. Now, the presence of a second person; that's
3	also sor	mething you indicated is almost normal in this type of
4	distract	theft situation.
5	A	Yes, ma'am.
6	Q	Thank you.
7		MS. WALSH: If we could play it?
8	BY MS. V	WALSH:
9	Q	Now, in the videotape it appears that he's talking
10	to Georg	gia; is that correct?
11	A	Yes, ma'am.
2	Q	And it appears he's pointing, and the and the
3	second i	individual with him is pointing as well; is that
14	correct?	
15	A	Yes, ma'am.
6	Q	Is that something of significance to you as an
7	officer	
8	A	Yes, ma'am.
9	Q	And what's the significance of that?
20	A	Trying to divert her attention away looking to
i l	look awa	y from where they're at.
22	Q	Okay. And would it also be to to draw her
js	attentio	on away from where her purse is at?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	Now, the second individual appears to be standing in
[		

--1 payment at lunch for that day. 2 But not if it was cash or a credit card? \_3 No, I can't remember. Α ° 4 Okay. You are walking back to the elevators to go ∵5 I up to your room? ₹6 Α Yes. 27 So you were staying, obviously, at the Tropicana 0 \* 8 while you were here in town? 9 Α Yes. 0.3 You come past one of the slot machines, you decide !1 to sit down at -- with -- you and your husband decide to sit :2 down. 13 Α Yes. 14 Now, you -- you needed to use your wallet to get 0 15 cash, or you already had cash inside your wallet; what was it? 16 As best as I can recollect, I -- I think I had a dollar left; that's why I, you know, I was the one that made 17 18 the payment. I think I went back and put the tip on the 19 table, and I had a dollar left, and so we went by this 20 machine, it was just a -- the penny machine, and I said let's di stop a minute and play this machine. 22 Q And the dollar --23 A That I used out of my wallet. **.**4 So you reached into your purse, pulled your wallet 25 out, and inside the wallet was a one dollar bill.

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1		A	Right.
2		Q	But you don't remember if you had to unzip it or
3	not.		
4		A	I don't remember. In order to get the wallet I had
<sup>2</sup> 5	to un	zip -	I mean, I had to get it out of the purse. But
-6	wheth	er i	t was
7		Q	Whether the purse was unzipped or not you're not
8	sure?	•	
9		A	No.
10		Q	Okay. You just played the one dollar, and it then
11	start	s to	indicate that you've won something or another.
12		A	Making a lot of noise, flashing.
13		Q	Okay. And that's when two black guys came up and
14	start	ed to	o talk to you.
15		A	Yes. They were very friendly and came up to me
16	rathe	er clo	ose.
17		Q	How old did they appear?
18		A	I didn't, you know, pay that close of attention, but
19	they	seem	ed young and nicely dressed from what I recollect.
20		Q	All right. What do you mean by young? Teenagers,
21	20s,	30 <b>s</b> ?	
22		A	You know, could be middle 20s, 30.
23		Q	So out of high school by 10 years maybe?
24		A	(No audible response.)
25		Q	You don't by young you don't mean a teenage
٠ ا	-	<del></del>	

	you don't	mean a high school aged kid?
2	A	No, I didn't think that they were that young, no.
3	Q	Somebody in their mid-20s. Both of them appeared to
4	be in the	ir mid-20s, maybe late 20s.
5	A	I don't I I can't say, you know, I can't
6	remember	that clearly, you know, if it was mid-20s. But
7	that's	they were young two young men that approached me
8	very clos	e, being very friendly.
9	Q	One talked to you and the other one didn't or they
0	both talk	ed to you?
.1	A	No. Just the one.
2	Q	And you recall telling anybody how that person was
3	dressed?	Or do you remember how that person was dressed?
4	A	No, I don't remember. My my
5	Q	This is
6	A	concentration was focused on the machine.
7	Q	Okay. This was March. Do you remember if it was
8	cold enou	gh to wear a jacket outside or not that day?
9	A	No, I do not.
:0	Q	How long (indiscernible) in town for?
1	A	For about three days.
2	Q	So you'd flown in from Illinois?
3	A	We came over from Arizona.
4	Q	Okay. So you drove up from Arizona up to Las Vegas?
5	A	We flew into Arizona, and our son drove us up to

1	to Las Ve	gas. It was our first trip out to Las Vegas.
2	Q	And you spent the three days at the Tropicana?
3	A	Yes.
7. 4	Q	(Indiscernible) this was your last day?
5	A	We were leaving Sunday, the next day.
6	Q	The the two black guys that came up that talked
7	to you	or the one that talked to you and the one that
8	didn't, t	hey were the same physical size and height or do you
9	remember?	
i0	A	I don't remember.
11	Q	Do you remember how tall either one of them were, or
12	the guy t	hat did talk to you do you remember if if he was
13	short or	tall?
14	A	I can't remember.
15	Q	How tall are you?
16	A	I'm just a little over five feet.
17	Q	So they all were taller than you. Yes?
.8	A	Yes.
19	Q	Okay.
20	A	I was sitting down.
21	Q	Oh, so you were you never even stood next to one
22	(indiscer	nible) so
23	A	No.
24	Q	you could even get a good idea what how tall
25	they were	; is that right?
ı	**************************************	

1	А	Right.
2	Q	Did the person you talked to speak with an unusual
3	accent or	a southern accent?
4	A	I can't remember that.
5	Q	Have a beard or a mustache?
б	A	I can't remember.
7	Q	Were you later on showed pictures of people to pick
8	out who t	he person was that talked to you?
9	. <b>A</b>	Later on like when?
10	Q	Anytime later by the police in particular? You
. 1	know, the	next day, a week later, a month later.
12	A	No.
13	Q	Did you finally collect the money off your machine?
14	A	I never won any money. I just got 20 some free
15	tries; th	at's all it was.
16	Q	And did you use all of those free tries?
17	A	Right.
18	Q	And ended up with nothing?
19	A	Right.
20	Q	Then you walk to the elevator and go up the
21	elevator.	
2	A	Right.
23 23	Q	And at the eleva well, in your room at some point
24	you're go	ing through your purse and notice that your wallet's
25	gone.	
	3	

*	A inac is correct.
2	Q Did you notice that as soon as you got to the room
3	or you got up to the room and you were there for a little
4	while?
5	A It was very soon after we got into the room.
6	Q What caused you to look for your purse?
7	A Well, the the zipper was open, and I I put it
8	on the table, and I I think I glanced at it to see, and I
9	saw that my wallet wasn't there.
10	Q The wallet normally would have been on top of
11	everything.
12	A Right.
13	Q Then you went down to the buffet to see if it had
14	been left there?
i3	A I was very frantic. I go my wallet's not here. So
16	my first inclination right away was to run back to the lunch
17	room where I know I remember, you know, I used it there,
18	and I that was my first inclination.
19	Q And you actually did go to the lunch room.
20	' A Yes, I did.
21	Q Did you go over to the did you retrace your steps
22	from the lunch room over to where the machine was to see if it
23	was on the ground somewhere?
24	A No, I didn't do that.
25	Q Did you go to the slot machine itself to see if it

1	was sitting on the ground or next to the slot where you set
2	your purse down?
3	A No.
4	Q Why didn't you decide to look any of those places?
;; 5	A (No audible response.)
6	Q You you went to the lunch room; why didn't you go
7	to the rest of the places once you found out it wasn't at the
8	lunch room?
9	A I just that that was the first thing that came
10	to my mind was I maybe I left it there and I went there,
11	and then I went back to my room, and I said it it wasn't at
12	the lunch room.
13	Q You didn't you're positive you didn't lose it at
14	the slot machine, or you just simply didn't think to go to the
15	slot machine to look there also?
16	A I didn't think to look there also.
17	Q All right. Now, it is the following day that you
18	called the credit card companies?
19	A No. It was right shortly after, like maybe 1:30,
20	1:45.
21	Q Okay. All right. And that's when they tell you
22	that there's already been a charge on it at the shoe store.
<u>2</u> 3	A Yes.
<b>24</b>	Q Is that right? And they told you the name of the
25	shoe store?

.	ii i believe ency dia, yee.
2	Q So you could see if you'd made that own expense
3	yourself.
4	A Right.
5	Q And you said no, I don't recognize that
6	A Right.
7	Q shoe store or that amount of money.
8	A Right.
9	Q Now, you called eight or nine different credit card
0	companies?
1	A I called several, and then I had to call home and
2	get a couple of numbers from my daughter because I didn't have
13	them; my husband didn't have the numbers either.
14	Q But it was just the one card where they actually
15	told you hey, it's been used already.
16	A Yes.
17	Q Now, you then contacted that shoe that store?
8	A Yes.
9	Q How did you have the number, the phone number?
20	A I I don't remember. I think maybe I don't
21	know if the credit card company gave it to me or did I I
22	I looked it up or else I asked the front desk, but I got the
3	number.
4	Q So the the we're still talking about the same
25	afternoon.

MR. JORGENSON: May I approach the witness, Judge?

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2 A -- whatever Deja had mentioned to me.

BY MR. JORGENSON:

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Q Just looking at that piece of paper does that look like a copy of something that you recognize?

- A I wrote that at the police station.
- Q It -- so -- when? What day?
- A That same afternoon. We walked down to the police station.
- Q So if the card was taken on the 17th this would have been the 17th also.
- A That is correct.
- Q After you had called the credit card company and talked to the shoe store person, right?
- A Right.
- Q And looking at that now do you rec -- does that help you recall whether or not this Deja had told you who this guy was with when he came into the store to use the -- your credit card?
- A No, I can't say I remember at this point.
- Q Do you -- can you look at that and say what -- tell the Court what you had written down that same day after talking with Deja?
  - A What I wrote on here?
- 25 Q Right.

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A Where I found my wallet was missing, and my -- and my husband and I just thought well then, it was those two young men that, you know, came very close to me and were very friendly. And -- and as soon as -- we kind of thought that's what had happened to my wallet. So then I -- we called the credit card companies, we called security to come up and do their report, and then we went down and filled out a police report at the station.

Q Okay.

A Now, it says here I then started calling to cancel

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My credit cards. Visa says someone had used my credit card at Sheikh -- or Sheikh shoe store at 3520 South Maryland Parks, we -- 1:22. They gave me the address and they gave me the phone number by a salesperson, Deja. He said the person had a girl with him and they were on the store video, and also the salesman said he made several purchases in the shoe store with a business card. And salesman, Deja, said his name is Phillie (phonetic throughout) and his phone number, he gave me a phone number that the person that used my card had given him.

Q Now, did you know what he meant -- the person you're on the phone with -- what he meant when he said that this guy had used to purchase with a business card? Was he referring to your credit card or something different? Or do you know?

A I just thought that he meant that he was using a -- another card that was a business card.

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Q Okay. All right. So you don't -- you don't think he was referring at that point to your credit card; just he had used -- he had bought something with your credit card and with a business card?

A He had been in the store several different times, and he was a regular kind of a customer that he recognized, so he didn't check his IDs, because I questioned him and said well, didn't you check his IDs, he goes no, he's a regular customer of ours, he's come in with business card -- with a business card and used it prior to the purchase he made with my card. That's the way Deja explained it to me.

Q Now, this has -- it was written at 5:30 -- or 5:03 in the afternoon; does that sound about right?

A That sounds about right.

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:0

Q Sitting here today could -- do you know for sure when your wallet became missing? Or do you look back and say when -- when it's likely to have become missing?

A I know for sure. As soon we -- as soon as we got to our hotel room, as soon as we walked inside and I put it on the table and I looked and I saw that it wasn't there, I -- you know, that was when I -- as soon as we got into our hotel room, which was shortly after when we left that, because we only played that one dollar.

Q All right. So you used the card at -- you used your wallet at the buffet and then you notice it missing when you

1	got to your hotel room.
2	A Yes.
.3	MR. JORGENSON: No other questions.
4	THE COURT: Any redirect?
.5	MS. WALSH: No, Your Honor.
ີ6	THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. You're instructed not
7	to discuss your testimony with any other witness involved in
<sup>2</sup> 8	this case till this matter is finally resolved. Thank you for
9	your time.
10	(Witness excused)
il	THE COURT: State, please call your next witness.
12	MS. RINETTI: Deja Jarmin.
13	THE BAILIFF: Mr. Keeler, if you'll raise your right
<b>i</b> 4	hand, please.
15	THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear that you will well
ì6	and truly read the answers of the deponent as set forth in the
17	deposition in response to the questions therein asked by
18	counsel, so help you God?
19	MR. KEELER: I do.
20	THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated. Please
21	state your full name and spell your name.
22	MR. KEELER: My name is Brett Keeler, B-r-e-t-t,
23	last name K-e-e-l-e-r.
24	THE COURT: And just for the record it's not a
25	deposition; it'll be a preliminary hearing transcript. So.

Ì MS. RINETTI: Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: Go ahead, Counsel. 2 DEJA JARMIN 3 having been called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff and 4 being first duly sworn, testified at preliminary hearing as 5 follows: 6 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION 8 BY MS. RINETTI: 9 0 Good morning, Mr. Jarmin. I want to direct your attention to March 17th earlier this year, 2007. How were you 10 11 employed on that day? 12 Α I'm a third key at Sheikh Shoes. 13 That's Sheikh, S-h-e-i-k-h; is that correct? Q 14 Α That's correct. 15 Q And you said third key; what exactly is a third key? 16 Α It's a supervisor. I don't have the responsibility 17 of the assistant manager; I'm under the assistant manager. I 18 do some supervising and some cashiering. 19 0 So your duties would include ringing people up as well as supervising other employees; would that be accurate? 20 11 A Yes. 22 And that's -- Sheikh Shoes is located at 32 -- 3525 23 South Maryland Parkway here in Las Vegas, Clark County, 24 Nevada; is that correct?

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Α

Right.

1	Q	Now, I want to direct your I want to turn your
2	attention	to the early afternoon of that same day, March 17th
3	2007; were	e you on duty on that day?
4	A	Yes, I was.
5	, Q	Do you see anyone on that day as you were on duty
6	that's pre	esent in the courtroom today?
7	A	Yes. The Defendant in the blue shirt.
8	Q	You made reference you pointing to an individual
9	in the co	urtroom; could you again point that individual out
10	and ident:	ify something he is wearing?
11	A	The Defendant over here in the blue top with the
12	corn rows	•
13	Q	And that is at the table next to me?
ì4	A	Yes.
15	Q	May the record reflect the witness has identified
<u>16</u>	the Defend	dant?
17		THE COURT: And then the transcript says that the
18	Court did	
19		MS. RINETTI: Yes. That will be noted.
20		THE COURT: Yes.
21	BY MS. RII	METTI:
22	Q	Had you seen the Defendant prior to that day?
23	A	Yeah. He had visited our store, I think, maybe
24	twice prid	or within a two- or three-week period.
25	Q	On those prior occasions had you waited on him or

~1	cashiered or anything of that sort?
2	A I spoke to him, but I never I hadn't actually
13	waited on him; someone else did.
. 4	Q And on those prior occasions were you aware of
. 5	whether he conducted transactions at your store or not?
.6	A Yes. Well, on one occasion he did; that I remember.
:7	Q Now I want to turn your attention again to that
8	early afternoon on March 17th of 2007. Could you tell us your
9	observations of the Defendant on that day when he entered the
10	store?
11	A I recall that he had on I believe it was a T-
12	shirt and maybe a jersey when he walked in with a with his
13	friend.
14	Q So he entered with a friend?
15	A Yes, he did.
16	Q And could and could you describe that friend?
17	A The friend, I don't remember exactly what he had on.
18	Q Was he white or
19	A No. He was black. Black guy. A little shorter
20	than the Defendant.
21	Q Okay. And you and and could you describe what
22	they did when they entered the store?
23	A They came in, spoke to me and the assistant manager,
24	picked out a few items, and made a purchase.
25	Q Now, at the time that you indicated they came into

1	the store, picked out some items, how long were they in there
2	prior to finalizing their purchase?
3	A Maybe 20, 30 minutes.
4	Q Okay. And at the time that they finalized the
5	purchase were you involved in that at all?
6	A Yes, I was.
,7	Q What was your involvement?
8	A Actually, the Defendant was the customer that I
9	that I had, and I also rang up his purchase.
10	Q So he presented you with some merchandise he had
11	selected?
12	A Yes, he did.
13	Q And do you recall how the Defendant intended to pay
14	for the merchandise?
15	A He produced a credit card.
16	Q Okay. Now, do you have a normal procedure that you
17	go through when people present you with a credit card?
18	A We do.
19	Q What would what would the normal procedure be?
20	A With a credit card we usually check ID to match the
21	name of the of the ID on the credit card.
22	Q Did you do that in the in this case on March 17th
23	with the Defendant?
24	A No, I did not.
25	Q And why is that?
1	

1 1	#	there prior and he arso used a
2	ti-	the last time that he came in,
3	3 and this time I just overloom	ed it, and I didn't do it because
4		
5	71	the credit card at the time to
6	6 ring up the sale?	
7	7 A I swiped the credit	card, and then I made a printout
8	8 of the credit card.	
-9	O So you just sort o	swiped it through a machine that
10	10 you have; is that right?	
11	A Yes, it is.	
12	Q All right. And as	a result of you swiping the
13	credit card did the transact	ion ring up at that time?
14	A Yes. It went thro	igh.
15	Q Do you recall the	amount of that transaction?
16	16 A I don't know off-ha	and, but I do have a receipt.
17	Q Did you bring some	evidence with you today?
18	18 A Yes, I did.	
19	Q What did you bring	?
20	20 A This is actually a	copy of the receipt and a
21	il printout.	
22	Q Okay. I'm showing	you what has been marked as
23	23 State's proposed exhibit num	per 1; are these the documents
24	that you brought to court to	day?
25	25 A Yes.	

1	Q And do those, in fact, document the sale that
2	occurred on this particular day of the Defendant?
3	A Yes, it does.
4	Q And what was the total amount of the sale?
5	A Four hundred and ninety, seven.
6	Q Four hundred ninety and some cents?
7	A Yes.
8	Q And you indicated that that was run on a credit
9	card; is that correct?
10	A Yes, it was.
11	Q And does that, in fact, document the credit card as
12	well?
3	A Yes, it does. It states to Visa.
4	Q Now, these particular documents, these are the
15	actual documents that were produced as a result of this sale;
6	is that correct?
17	A Yes, it is.
18	Q Okay. The State would move for the admission of
19	what's been marked as State's proposed exhibit 1.
20	THE COURT: It was admitted, correct? Yes?
21	MS. WALSH: Yes, it was, Your Honor.
22	BY MS. WALSH:
23	Q You indicated there was a credit card number on
24	there as well, a card that the Defendant used.
25	A Yes, there is the number.

1	Q And what is the credit card number?
2	A It is 4388 5270 0012 1281.
3	Q Okay. And what kind of card is that?
4	A It's a Visa card.
5	Q Now, after after ringing up this sale what
6	happens next?
7	A The Defendant we usually offer a reward type
8	thing for for our customers, our regular customers. We get
9	like a what is it called, like a favorite customer type
10	thing. So we'll write their number down and their name. He
:1	gave me the name and the number, but I don't have that paper
!2	with me with me here.
13	Q So you're not sure what that name and number might
4	have been that he gave you?
15	A No. I have a book but it's at my job.
6	Q Okay. Does the Defendant leave subsequent to
17	ringing up the transaction then?
18	A Yes, he does.
19	Q Okay. Do you have any other concern in regards to
20	this transaction that day?
21	A No.
22	Q Does anybody contact you in regards to that
23	transaction?
4	A Yes. Shortly after the purchase, maybe an hour or
25	so later, I got a call from Ms I can't say her last name

but Georgia.

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- Q And that's the lady who just -- you -- that -- who you just observed testify; is that correct?
  - A Yes, it is.
- Q And did you have a conversation with her at that time?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q And as a result of that conversation what did you do?
- A She mentioned that her card had been used at our store, and it was a stolen card. I got her name and phone number. She said that she had spoken to detectives and spoke to the security at the hotel she was staying at, and she would get in contact with me or have the detective get in contact with me.
- Q Based upon the information that she gave you in regards to that card did you locate the information you've just described?
- 19 A Yes, I did.
- 20 Q Did you do anything else?
  - A After I got the information I just waited for the detective.
    - Q Do you have a surveillance system in your store?
- 24 A Yeah, we do.
  - Q And that surveillance system there is cameras in

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your store; would that be accurate? 1 2 Α Yeah, there is. 3 Now, you indicated that you are a manager there at the store; is that correct? 5 Α Yes. 7 6 Do you use the surveillance system in the course of 7 your duties from time to time? 8 Α Yes, we do. 9 To what? Observe transactions? 10 Α Yeah. Sometimes we have to check and make sure that 11 nobody is stealing merchandise, or, you know, we have to check on if someone comes into the store and they're doing something 12 . 3 they're not supposed to. 14 0 On this particular day did you have occasion to 15 observe the video regards this transaction? 16 Α Yeah. After I spoke to Georgia I spoke to my 17 district manager, who was present at the time, and the 18 assistant manager. We then went back to look at the video to 19 find out if it was the Defendant who made the purchase. 20 Q And did you -- did you subsequently observe that 21 video? 22 Α Yes, we did. 23 And did the video depict a clear and accurate 24 depiction of what you have described for the Court as 25 occurring on that day?

I	A	Yes.
2	Q	At some point in time did the police talk to you in
3	regards t	to this incident?
4	A	Yes, they did.
5	Q	Do you recall a Detective Flenner?
6	A	Yes, I do.
7	Q	Did Detective Flenner talk to you specifically about
8	this inci	dent at your store?
9	A	Yes, he did.
10	Q	Did you at any point in time talk about the video
11	within th	e store when you were talking to Detective Flenner?
12	A	Yes, we did.
:3	Q	Did Detective Flenner have an opportunity to review
i4	that vide	0?
15	А	Yes.
!6	Q	And that was the same video that clearly and
17	accuratel	y depicts what you have just described as occurring
8	to the Co	urt?
9	A	Yes.
:0	Q	The State passes the witness.
<u>:</u> 1		THE COURT: Cross-examination.
2		CROSS-EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. JO	RGENSON:
4	Q	You said you were the third key manager at the shoe
5	store?	

t terminal	А	Yes, I am.
2	Q	What does that mean?
3	A	It's a supervisor. When the manager or the
4	assistant	manager is not in then I'm the manager in charge.
5	Q	So third key means you are third in charge?
6	A	Exactly.
7	Q	Got it. And on that day, the 17th, you were working
8	8:00 to 5	:00?
9	A	I worked the whole day from 9:00 until from 9:00
10	to 9:30.	
11	Q	Where is the store cross streets?
12	A	Charleston. I'm sorry. Maryland Parkway in between
13	20 and Des	sert Inn at the Boulevard Mall.
14	Q	Inside the mall?
15	A	It's actually our store is on the outside of the
16	mall, but	it's still part of it.
17	Q	You waited on my client, the man that is standing to
18	the or	sitting to the left of me, on the 17th in the
19	afternoon,	, correct?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	Are the time stamps on these receipts right or are
22	they right	t but maybe off by an hour?
23	A	I believe the one that's on the credit card machine
24	is off by	an hour.
25	Q	So if the credit card machine says 12:53, if it

: 1	hadn't be	en adjusted for Daylight Savings Time which had just
2	occurred a	a couple of days earlier on the date different than
· <sub>.:</sub> 3	it normal	ly happens, would it really it really would say
4	13:53?	
<u>∻</u> 5	A	Yeah.
6	Q	Does that sound about right, almost 2 o'clock?
<b>.</b> 7	A	Yeah.
%8	Q	Now, this last page you have here; this comes from
9	the compu	ter, your inventory computer?
10	A	Yes, it is.
11	Q	It shows 13:49, and that's what you think is the
12	the accur	ate time that the sale was generated?
13	A	Exactly.
14	Q	So things are being rung up at the register at about
15	10 minute	s before 2 o'clock, and then the credit card
16	transacti	on goes through maybe seven minutes before 2 o'clock?
17	А	Before 2 before 1 that's an hour. It should
18	it sho	uld be like an hour off.
19	Q	Well, the credit receipt says 10 to 1, but it really
20	but it	was really more accurately 10 to 2?
21	A	I'm not understanding the question.
22	Q	The big sheet is the one you say is more accurate.
23	A	Right.
24	Q	All right. The point is the person starts to hand
25	some shoe	s across the counter, it takes a little bit of time

No, I don't remember seeing him.

25

Α

1	Q Now, my client comes in, slides across \$450 worth of
2	shoes and hands you a credit card that has a fail a female,
3	a lady's name on it. You don't know that but you don't
4	know that name (indiscernible) at all?
5	A I didn't observe the credit card at all. I just
6	took it out of his hand and swiped it.
7	Q Is that what you normally do?
8	A No.
9	Q You got in trouble for doing it that way?
10	A Yeah, I got in trouble for it.
11	Q And when the printout was signed with the lady's
12	name you similarly had already set aside in your mind that
13	this was a legitimate transaction, so you didn't look closer
14	at it either?
15	A No, I didn't.
16	Q But you are positive that these two receipts and
:7	this printout comes from when you were seeing my client on the
18	17th of March around 2 o'clock when he came in and bought
!ģ	almost \$500 worth of shoes?
20	A Yes.
21	Q And this blue ink signature is something the guy
22	sitting to my left put on this piece of paper?
23	A Yes, it is.
24	Q No question about that?
25	A No question.

1	Q Do you remember what kind of card he gave you,
2	whether it was a Master- or debit card?
3	A It was a Visa card.
4	Q How do you recall that?
5	A Because our statement shows that it is a Visa card.
6	Q If you didn't have the statement would you remember
7	what kind of card it was?
8	A From this date no, I wouldn't remember. I just
9	remember from what I have on the printout.
10	Q But you do remember he gave you some kind of credit
11	card?
12	A Yeah. He gave me
13	Q And then by looking at the papers you know what kind
14	it is?
15	A Exactly.
16	Q How soon after you get you got the call from
17	well, how soon after my client leaving your store did you get
18	a call from a lady saying hey, I think someone used my credit
19	card at your store?
20	A Be between one to two hours afterwards.
2.1	Q And when was it after that you talked to the police?
22	A Yeah. Well, I didn't talk to them that day. I
23	spoke I spoke to her. Several days later I was contacted
24	by the police.
25	Q All right. When in reference to the speaking to the

2 the videotape. 3 After I spoke to her, that's when we looked -- me A 4 and the district manager and the assistant manager looked at the tape. 6 So you found out -- or you heard a visitor to Las 7 Vegas calling you up and saying I think someone fraudulently 8 used my card at your place, and then you turned around and in 9 addition to looking up at it you contacted your supervisors? 10 Α Yes. 11 And they all got together with you before your shift 0 12 ended? 13 Α Yes. 4 Q And among other things you gathered up these papers and ran the videotape for some -- for the time you remembered 15 16 him -- you remember the transaction possibly to have occurred 17 -- to --18 Α From --19 0 -- have --20 A -- the --21 Q. -- happened? 22 A -- time that's on the credit card machine, from the 23 time I talked to her. She called me and said that she had --24 I'm sorry -- she called me and said that she had talked to her 25 -- her credit card company, and they reported that the

police or to your lady on the phone did you actually look at

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videotape whatever you're watching? .. 1 2 Well, we just go back where the central computer is -3 and just rewind it to -- to -- back to the time. 0 How do you make a copy of it? 4 - 5 I don't know because I never -- sorry -- I don't 6 know because I've never given them a copy. I don't know how to make a copy. . 7 : 8 Somebody else did? Q 9 Α Yeah. That has to go through the district manager. 10 0 All right. So far as you know the police received 1 the copy, but you don't exactly have the details of -- of how 12 they made it? 13 Α I don't know if they got a copy. I just know that 14 the police came to the store and they reviewed the tape. They reviewed the screen because it's all digital, so they reviewed 15 16 the computer. 17 All right. Okay. And you were in with the 18 detective while you, for the second or third time, watch the same scene, and he's watching the scene you've already looked 19 20 at and recognized as being an accurate picture of what you 21 remember happening at about 2 o'clock earlier that day? 22 Α Yeah. 23 Q Nothing else. 24 THE COURT: And that concludes his testimony. Thank 25 you, sir.

1	1	
2	(Witness excused)	
3	THE COURT: State, call your next witness.	
4	MS. WALSH: Luis Valdez.	
<sup>2</sup> 5	(Witness summoned)	
· 6	THE BAILIFF: Mr. Valdez, if you'll remain stand	ing,
7	please, raise your right hand and face the clerk.	
8	THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony	
9	you're about to give in this action shall be the truth, th	е
10	whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?	
iΙ	THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.	
12	LUIS VALADEZ	
13	having been called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff	and
14	being first duly sworn, testified as follows:	
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
16	BY MS. RINETTI:	
17	Q Please state your full name and spell your name.	
18	A My name is Luis Alverto Valadez, L-u-i-s.	
19	Q And your last name, please?	
20		•
21	Q Thank you.	
22	THE COURT: Go ahead, Counsel.	
23	BY MS. RINETTI:	
24	Q There's a black box in front of you, so if you c	an

(1	А	No problem.
2	Q	Okay. I'm going to direct your attention back to
23	March 17t	h of 2007. Were you working at Sheikh Shoes located
34	at 3525 S	outh Maryland Parkway?
∑5	A	Yes, ma'am.
ີ6	Q	And is that part of the Boulevard Mall?
:7	A	Yes, ma'am.
8	Q	And is that located here in Las Vegas, Clark County,
9	Nevada?	
10	A	Yes, ma'am.
!1	Q	And how long had you been working (indiscernible)
12	Sheikh Sh	oes up until March 17th of 2007?
13	A	For a year.
14	Q	And do you currently work for Sheikh Shoes?
15	A	No, ma'am.
16	Q	Okay. Now, back on March 17th, 2007, you were
17	employed	with Sheikh Shoes?
18	A	Yes, ma'am.
19	Q	And what position did you hold?
20	A	I was sales sales.
21	Q	And what does a salesperson do?
22	A	I help customers out. Basically it. See what they
23	they n	eed.
24	Q	Do you help them pick out merchandise if they need
25	it?	

3		
1	А	Yes, ma'am.
2	Q	And do you ring customers up if they need to make a
3	purchase?	
4	A	When the cashier's not working, yes.
5	Q	Okay. And were you working on March 17th of 2007?
6	A	If I'm correct, yes.
_7	Q	And who were you working with?
8	A	I was working with Kevin and I was working with
9	Deja.	
10	Q	Who's Kevin?
11	A	He's my assistant manager.
i 2	Q	And who's Deja?
13	A	Another salesperson.
14	Q	Okay. And do you see anyone on March 17th, 2007,
15	that is p	resent in the courtroom here today?
16	A	Yes, ma'am.
17	. Q	Can you please point to that person and describe
18	something	he or she is wearing?
19	Α	(Pointing) It'd be him. He's wearing color shirt,
20	gray, cre	am color shirt. I can't really tell.
21		MS. RINETTI: Will the record reflect the
22	identific	ation of the Defendant?
23		THE COURT: Yes, it will.
24	BY MS. RI	NETTI:
25	Q	Have you seen the Defendant prior to March 17th of

. 1	2007 at t	he Sheikh shoe store?
2	А	Have I seen him before at the
3	Q	Before March 17th, 2007, have you ever seen the
4	Defendant	?
5	A	No, ma'am.
6	Q	Okay. And so the first time you had seen him was on
7	March 17t	h, 2007?
8	A	Yes, ma'am.
9	Q	Okay. And when you saw him at the store on March
0	17th do y	ou remember what he was wearing?
1	А	No, ma'am.
2	Q	Okay. And can you describe what the Defendant did
13	when he e	ntered the store?
4	А	No. I don't remember.
5	Q	But you remember him getting into the store; is that
6	correct?	
7	A	I do remember that.
8	Q	And did did he eventually pick out any
9	merchandi	se in the store?
20	A	Yes, ma'am.
/1	Q	Okay. And did he eventually go up to the counter to
2	get ring	rung up for his purchase?
3	A	Yes, ma'am.
4	Q	And do you remember seeing that?
5	A	Yes, I do.
· - []		

1	Q	And do you remember who was helping him to ring up
- <b>-2</b>	those pur	chases?
⊹3	A	If I'm correct, Deja.
7.4	Q	Deja. And Deja's also a salesperson?
5	А	Yes, ma'am.
∴6	Q	And as part as your duty as a salesperson sometimes
7	you ring	out customers?
-8	A	Yes, ma'am.
9	Q	When the cashier's not available?
10	А	Yes, ma'am.
11	Q	And do you remember how the if you're aware, how
12	the Defen	dant paid for the merchandise that he was he was
13	purchasin	g?
14	A	On credit with a credit card.
15	Q	Credit card. So he had a card in his hand?
16	A	Yes, ma'am.
17	Q	Were you able to see what type of card it was?
18	A	No, ma'am.
19	Q	Is that because you were kind of farther away
3Ò	from	
21	A	I was actually working with other people.
22	Q	Okay. So you weren't actually physically doing the
23	transacti	on; you just saw it?
24	A	Yeah.
25	Q	Okay. Now, have you seen the Defendants at the
٠		C236169 STATE OF NEVADA V. ROSS 11/12/2008 TRANSCRIPT

٠ ا	Prote 211	ice march 17th, 2007:
2	A	I've seen him before that day?
√3	Q	Since that, afterwards?
4	A	No, ma'am.
<sup>2</sup> 5	Q	Okay. So this is the only time you've seen him?
-6	A	Actually, I think I did seen him two more times
7	after th	at.
8	Q	After the incident on March 17th?
9	A	Yes, ma'am.
10	Q	Okay. And now, on March 24th of 2007 were did
11	police c	ontact you at the store?
12	А	Yes, they did.
13	Q	Okay. And did they show you a photo lineup?
14	A	Yes, ma'am.
25	Q	And do you remember reading some instructions prior
16	to viewi	ng that photo lineup with the detective?
17	A	Yeah. They made me fill out a statement.
18	Q	Okay. And were you able to identify anyone?
19	A	Yes, ma'am.
20		MS. RINETTI: Permission to approach?
21		THE COURT: Yes.
22	BY MS. R	INETTI:
23	Q	I'm showing you what's been marked as State's
24	proposed	exhibit number 3; do you recognize it?
25	A	Yes, ma'am.

1	Q	And what is it?
2	A	It's a picture (pointing) of him.
3	Q	It's a picture of what?
4	A	It's a picture (pointing at Defendant) of him and
5	Q	Are there other pictures in there as well?
6	A	Yes, ma'am.
<b>7</b>	Q	Okay. How many photos are depicted in that exhibit?
:8	A	There are six.
9	Q	And does that fairly and accurately depict the photo
10	lineup th	at you observed back on March 24th of 2007?
11	А	Yes, ma'am.
12		MS. RINETTI: Perm the State moves to admit
13	proposed	3.
14		THE COURT: Any objection?
15		MR. JORGENSON: No, Judge.
16		THE COURT: It will
17		MS. RINETTI: Permission
18		THE COURT: be
19		MS. RINETTI: to
20		THE COURT: admitted.
21		(State's Exhibit 3 admitted)
22		MS. RINETTI: publish?
23		THE COURT: Yes.
24	BY MS. RI	NETTI:
25	Q	And you said that's the photo lineup that you
		C236169 STATE OF NEVADA v. ROSS 11/12/2008 TRANSCRIPT VERBATIM REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION, LLC
. 1		A MILLIAM CONTRACT CONTRACT CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

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1	observed.	
2	A	Yes, ma'am.
ૂ:3	Q	I see some writing in the bottom left-hand corner
4	under the	first photograph under the first photo on the second
; <b>,5</b> ,	row.	
6، ۽	А	Yes, ma'am
.∿7	Q	Was that writing there when you first viewed the
8	photo line	eup?
9	A	No, ma'am.
10	Q	And do do you see that writing under photograph
11	number 4?	
12	$\mathbf{A}^{\cdot}$	Yes, ma'am.
13	Q	And did you place that writing there?
14	A	Yes, I did.
15	Q	Are those your initials?
16	A	Yes, ma'am.
17	Q	Is the initials LV?
18	А	Yes, ma'am.
19	Q	And why did you put your initials under photograph
20	number 4?	
21	A	To they told me to to see if the guy that
22	that went	to my store and used that card
23	Q	Okay. So
24	A	was.
25	Q	the person depicted in number 4, the Defendant,

1	is the person you saw at the shoe store on March 17th of 2007?
2	A Yes, ma'am.
3	Q And at in which he conducted a transaction with
4	Deja Jarmin?
5	A Yes, ma'am.
6	Q Okay.
7	MS. RINETTI: Pass the witness, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Cross-examination?
9	CROSS-EXAMINATION
10	BY MR. JORGENSON:
11	Q You indicated already that you don't work at this
12	shoe store anymore?
13	A No, I don't.
14	Q When did you stop working there?
15	A I stop working there, if I'm correct, in December.
16	Q So
17	A Because I've been working for my new company for
18	I'm going on a year in December, so I quit in December of last
19	year.
20	Q This happened March of '07, and you stopped working
-11	there in December of '07?
22	A Yes, sir.
<u>:</u> 3	Q How long had you been working at that company prior
<b>∤4</b>	to March of last year?
25	A I worked there for a year, if I'm correct.
.	

: :

1	or five times during that month.
2	A If I'm corr I don't remember to tell you the
3	truth, but if
4	Q The prosecutor had asked you if you had seen this
5	guy prior to the day he came in and used the credit card, and
6	you said yes.
7	A I seen him twice after the incident happened.
8	Q How about before?
9	A Before, I don't remember. But after that incident
10	happened I seen him twice, come in my store twice.
1	Q Now, you did see him before this incident happened
12	but you just don't remember how many times?
13	A I don't remember if I seen him to tell you the
14	truth. I seen him after the incident happened; I don't
15	remember if I seen him before the incident happened.
16	Q I'm showing you what is a photocopy of a paper; do
17	you recognize this piece of paper?
18	A Yes, sir.
19	Q Is this related to the piece of paper that had the
20	eight the six pictures on it?
21	A Yes, sir.
22	Q If I had this right, this is your instructions on
23	what to do when you looked at the six pictures, correct?
24	A Yes.
25	Q Has writing on there; do you recognize whose

1	handwriti	ng that is?
2	A	Yes, sir.
3	Q	Whose?
4	A	Mine.
5	Q	All right. Now, this says the date and time that
6	you fille	ed out this form and looked at the six pictures was
7	March 24t	th at 4:09.
8	A	Yes, sir.
9	Q	So that would not be 4:00 in the morning; that would
10	be 4:00 i	n the afternoon.
11	A	4:00 in the afternoon.
12	Q	Now, can you just quickly just read to yourself this
13	statement	that you wrote, and I want to ask you a question
14	about it.	Can you just read that real quick?
15	A	Yeah. I'm 100 percent sure that four
16		THE COURT: Sir, read it to yourself first.
17	A	Sorry.
18		THE COURT: It's okay.
19	А	Yes.
20	Q	In there you're you're indicating that you're
Źl	positive	that number 4 is the guy that came in earlier.
22	А	Yes, sir.
23	Q	And that he'd been to the store how many times in
24	the last	month?
25	A	From what I wrote four or five times.

<b>-</b> -1	Q	Thinking back on it now does that sound about right,
2	you saw h	im four or five times prior to him coming into this
- 3	incident?	
<b>:4</b>	Α	Yes, sir.
5	Q	When did you first when did somebody first ask
6	you about	somebody coming in and using a bogus credit card or
- 7	a bad cre	dit card?
. 8	А	When detectives came in.
9	Q	The detectives came in on the 24th, right?
10	A	Yes.
1.1	Q	Or at least
12	Α	From what the paper tells me, yes.
13	Q	If you think about the day they came in with the
14	pictures,	correct?
1.5	А	Yes.
16	Q	Had anybody discussed it with you in the days
17	leading u	p to it? Anybody at the store?
18	Α	I don't remember.
19	Q	When the detectives came to you on the 24th did you
20	know why	they were going to come ask you questions, or were
21	you surpr	ised to see them?
22	A	I don't remember if somebody told me to tell you the
<b>2</b> 3	truth.	
24	Q	You don't remember if somebody told you?
25	A	Yeah, if somebody told me, you know, the detectives
		C236169 STATE OF NEVADA V ROSS 11/12/2008 TRANSCRIPT

1	were courn	g to the store.
-2	Q	When they were asking about this guy to pick out,
√3	did you re	member did you have to ask them or did you just
4	remember t	he the incident they were referring to?
· 5	A	I mean, I remember the incident they were referring
6	to.	
47	Q	But sitting here today you don't remember if it was
-8	a day earl	ier or a week earlier?
9	A	Yeah, I don't remember that.
30	Q	Okay. Sometime earlier?
31	А	Yeah. I mean, I it had been over, if I'm
12	correct, o	ver a year.
13	Q	But you remember that it was not you that was
!4	helping th	is person ring up the sale?
15	A	Yes, sir. I
16	Q	Is this shoe store bigger inside than this room is?
17	A	Yes, sir.
18	Q.	And it has a big open space to buy things at and
19	then rows	and rows of shoes?
20	A	It's actually an open area like this, just with
21	walls fill	ed with shoes.
ź2	Q	Okay. But bigger than this room?
23	A	It was bigger than this room, yes.
24	Q	What I want to know is you remember that you did not
25	help numbe	r 4 make his purchase and you remember that Deja had

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A Yes, sir.

Q Why do you remember that he used a credit card as opposed to -- I mean, how is it that you were looking at him to see that he hands over a credit card if you're nowhere close to him and you're not even looking at him?

A I don't remember if I was close to him to tell you the truth. I could have been in the back. I -- I actually don't remember the whole -- the whole day. I mean, I was in the store, I did work with him and Kevin; that's the only three people that were working that day if I'm correct.

Q So do you real -- do you honestly remember if he had a credit card or not or just that he was in and bought some stuff?

A I seen him buy the stuff. I seen my coworker helping him out throughout the store; that's how I know it's him.

Q Uh-huh (affirmative.) Yes. But do you remember actually seeing him at the front desk sliding over a credit card, or --

A Well, I -- I don't remember (indiscernible) I remember that (indiscernible) well, when they made out the printouts which the -- the detectives printed it out and made our printout out of the store; that's how I -- I found out it came, you know, a stolen credit card.

Q And they printed it out that day they showed you the
six pictures or a different day?
A I don't remember that.
Q But you do remember detectives coming in and and
printing out
A They wanted to find out well, I guess, the
numbers of the credit card and it showed up to the receipt
that came out on Deja's name.
Q Who printed out that receipt for them? You or one
of the managers?
A No. A manager.
Q So when you when they printed it out you could
tell by looking at the receipt that a credit card had been
used.
A Yes, sir.
Q Because it says on there not cash transaction but it
says Visa and it has a number.
A Yes, sir.
Q Okay. On these four or five other times that this
guy had come in do you remember had you helped him at any
of these other times? You personally ring
A No, sir.
Q him up? Do you know if he used credit cards or
cash the other times?
A If I'm correct, one time he used cash.

1	Q	Because you actually were helping him?
2	A	I wasn't helping him.
3	Q	But one time you actually were close enough to see
.:4	them hand	over cash?
7 5	A	Yeah. I was at the register.
<sup>*</sup> 6	Q	But the other times you saw him in the store but you
`. <b>7</b>	didn't ac	tually help him, so you don't know what he
ે 8	A	Yeah, I
9	Q	paid with.
10	А	I didn't help him.
11	Q	Was he someone's friend or just some guy who came in
12	all the t	ime?
13	A	I don't I don't I don't know. I don't I
14	don't thi	nk he was nobody's friend. I'm not sure to tell you
ĩ <b>5</b>	the truth	•
16	Q	Well, okay. Did you get the impression he was
17	Deja's fr	iend?
18	A	I'm not sure.
19		MR. JORGENSON: No other questions. Thanks.
20		THE COURT: Any redirect?
21		MS. RINETTI: No, Your Honor.
22		THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir, for your
23	testimony	. You're instructed not to discuss your testimony
24	with any	other witness involved in this case till this matter
25	is finall;	y resolved. Thank you for your time, sir.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

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THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to take a -- wait. You're released. Thank you, sir.

Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to just take a short recess here, mid-afternoon recess. During this recess it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial; or to read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial by any person connected with the trial or by any medium of information including without limitation newspaper, television, radio, or the Internet; and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case till it's finally submitted to you.

See you back in a few minutes. And the marshal will escort you out.

(Jury excused)

THE COURT: Let the record reflect we're outside the presence of the jury panel. Ms. Walsh, how many more witnesses do you have today?

MS. WALSH: Three, Judge. Hopefully, two will be short and then one will be with the -- with the videotape.

THE COURT: All right. And assuming you're going to be able to rest today?

MS. WALSH: We should, Judge. We should be able to fit that in.

 THE COURT: And do we have an instruct -- a proposed instruction for the Defendant regarding his right to testify?

MS. WALSH: I did bring it, Judge, just in case he did want it. I apologize it was not in the packet, but I have sent over previously.

THE COURT: Let -- let me do that and let me go over that right now for Mr. Ross.

(Discussion among counsel)

THE COURT: Mr. Ross, can you please stand up? You have the right under the constitution of the United States and under the constitution of the State of Nevada not to be compelled to testify in this case; do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You may, if you wish, give up that right to take the witness stand and testify. If you do so you will be subject to cross-examination by one of the Deputy District Attorneys, and anything you may say, be it on direct or cross-examination, would be subject of fair comment by the Deputy District Attorney when she speaks to the jury during their final argument; do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you choose not to testify the Court will not permit the Deputy District Attorneys to make any comment to the jury concerning the fact that you have not

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

3 RONALD ROSS,

Appellant,

VS.

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STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

No. C236169 Electronically Filed Dec 04 2013 12:00 p.m. Tracie K. Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court

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going to be able to get this guy yet.

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So the question then becomes is their request fit within 171.198. And presuming that it does, I think a -- a more fundamental question faces this Court, and that is does my client's right to confrontation in the Nevada constitution and the US constitution especially outlined recently in Crawford, US Supreme Court case, whether or not the State's following of criminal procedures that allows them to use a preliminary hearing transcript makes no difference because my client still has a stronger right to have -- to be able to confront the -- this witness if he's going to testify against him at trial.

And I think that -- well, first of all, I could not find any Nevada Supreme Court case that directly addressed this issue, which is if a witness testifies at preliminary hearing and is unavailable at trial, and the State complies with the statute that allows them to use the transcript, whether or not Crawford still forbids them from using it.

There is, as we talked earlier, Hernandez versus

State, 124 Nevada, advanced report 60, that came out July 31st

of this year, which Judge Bell allowed in, over defense

objection, the testimony of an unavailable witness. He used

the prelim transcript of that unavailable witness. The

Supreme Court reversed it saying that they had not complied

with the -- it did not prove they had met the statute, the

state statute, in terms of unavailability.

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I am suggesting that even if this Court decides they have done due diligence that Crawford and my client's right to confront and cross-examine all witnesses against him remains the more important and the stronger right in this case.

The -- the theory or the fairness behind NRS 171.198 is premised on the fact that this is somebody who've [sic] already questioned in the case. And while that's literally true, that practically is not true. There -- what we do in terms of deciding what the defense is, deciding how we're going to prove the defense at preliminary hearing and at trial, are substantially different things.

I don't question a person at preliminary hearing the same way I question them at trial. I have -- here's a witness who becomes the only person who can place recently stolen property in the hands of the Defendant, property that he is not seen to have taken except on a videotape that -- which -- which is not very clear.

I would -- I really say that this witness ties up the whole State's case. This is a witness that the wholes -- the State's case revolves around, because if he can convince the jury that my client an hour -- or maybe even shorter -- but an hour or so after a purse was taken at the Tropicana, a card is being -- this -- a card taken out of this purse is being used at a shoe store a mile or so away from the casino,

an hour or so after being taken, and the question is who is the person that used that card?

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There are other witnesses who can say my client was in the shoe store at roughly the same time. The police don't show up until a day or two later after the victim finds out that somebody had been using her card when she gets — contacts the card company. She tells Metro; Metro calls and goes down to these people, and they say yes, two of the people who the State still have will say yes, the Defendant was in the store, I saw him come in and buy something. The only person who can actually say not only did he come into the store but he used the stolen credit card is this person who's missing.

Now, I did not question this witness. There's -there's a series of lines of inquiry that I didn't use at
preliminary hearing because, number one, it didn't occur to
me, and, number two, I would not use a preliminary hearing
examination that way anyway.

So to say that I already had a fair chance to question him, and the jury will then read -- or listen to my cutting cross-examination, and I'll be protected -- or my client will be protected that way because I was able to cross-examine this witness, and that would take the place of me being able to cross-examine him today if he was here, I think that's just simply not -- it's a fiction. It's not true. It

doesn't really reflect the way we do preliminary hearings as defense attorneys and doesn't reflect the level of information we have about the entire case prior to preliminary hearing as opposed to just prior to trial or on the day of trial.

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I think the proper moot -- the proper avenue the State has is make a Bustos (phonetic throughout) motion. I think they have made -- I'd be willing to concede that they have made as many and any kind of attempt that I could imagine making in terms of getting this guy here. He was working for the store prior to the -- this -- well, when we had the preliminary hearing, and evidently he worked for the store until a week or so ago.

the case or we do a Bustos motion because I do not think my client's right to confront and cross-examine witnesses is preserved at all by the State -- by the jury being able to listen to the preliminary hearing transcript because it doesn't contain a lot of what I would like to ask this witness now that I have completed my investigation of the case. They don't get a chance to see this witness. And I don't think that he is a peripheral witness. I -- I honestly think he is -- he's the witness that the case resolve -- revolves around or at least one of the witnesses the case revolves around. There's -- obviously the victim in the case is essential also.

So I -- I think the State is protected by making a

Bustos motion. I object to the using of the preliminary hearing transcript because I think it violates my client's Nevada constitutional right and US constitutional right to confront and cross-examine the witnesses.

So I think either the Court continues the case, resets the trial, gives the State a chance to find this guy in San Bernadino and do the proper service to get him back here, or simply not go forward on the counts that involve the shoe store.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Ms. Walsh?

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MS. WALSH: Thank you, Judge. And the State's request does fit within NRS 171.198 under two reason [sic]. It specifically talks about a witness being unavailable when the witness is sick -- clearly Mr. Jarmin is sick; he's in a hospital with some type of heart condition -- or when his personal attendance cannot be had in court. His personal attendance cannot be had because he's in the hospital because he is sick.

Crawford isn't violated in this case. In fact, it specifically talked about, in Hernandez versus State -- and, for the record, that -- that is the 2008 case; it's 188 Pacific 3d. 1126 -- specifically at page 1131 after footnote number 6 in the paragraph where it starts although NRS 171.198 6(b) lists a witness being out of state as a reason he or she

may be unavailable. And it goes on to say to protect a Defendant's Sixth Amendment right to confront a witness against him, the State must nonetheless prove that it exercised reasonable efforts to procure the witness' attendance.

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So what Mr. Jorgenson is talking about saying that's fine that the State followed the rules and the procedures in order to get a preliminary hearing transcript used at trial, my client's Crawford rights have been violated, the way that we make sure the Crawford rights haven't been violated is by following the rules and the standards. And you have the — the three standards: that the witness was represented by — or the Defendant was represented by counsel; that he had a right to cross-examine the client; and then when the witness is unavailable the State has to exercise due diligence and make reasonable efforts to get the witness in here.

That's why we know that Crawford hasn't been violated. Crawford is specifically thought about and protected in the statute; that's why we can use a preliminary hearing transcript but we can't use a grand jury transcript because at the grand jury the Defendant doesn't have a right to confront his witness, he doesn't get an opportunity to cross-examine, and he's not represented by counsel.

So Crawford is specifically not violated when we're talking about NRS 171.198 when we're talking about using a

preliminary hearing transcript when someone is sick or can't be personally available to testify in court when all the procedures have been followed. And from what it sounds like, Mr. Jorgenson is saying that the procedures have been followed in this case.

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Mr. Jorgenson also talked about the fact that even though he was at the preliminary hearing, he did cross-examine Mr. Jarmin, he didn't ask him all the questions he would -- he would like to have. And that's not the standard. The standard is he had the opportunity to cross-examine him. And there's actually been cases where witnesses were asked no questions at the preliminary hearing and a preliminary hearing transcript was allowed to be used during the trial because it's about the opportunity to cross-examine. We can't have a standard saying the State can only use the preliminary hearing transcript when the defense asks all the questions they would have asked at the prelim because that would be an impossible standard; there's no way we could really follow that.

So the standard is did he have an opportunity to cross-examine the witness. In this case he did; he more than adequately cross-examined the witness at the preliminary hearing. So the standard is met. The requirements of Hernandez versus State are met. The requirements of NRS 171.198 are met because the witness is sick, he's unavailable; the Defendant was represented by counsel, had the opportunity

to cross-examine and confront his witness. And we should be 1 allowed to proceed today with his preliminary hearing , 3 transcript. 4 THE COURT: I think under the circumstance of this case (indiscernible) just deal first with the timeliness of this motion by the State. I think under the circumstances good cause has been shown by the State, so that's the first √8 item we need to deal with. And also, I think the State has 9 shown reasonable diligence to have this person here, and I 10 specifically make that finding and under the totality of the -11 circumstance of this particular situation with this witness. 12 And so I'm going to allow the State to utilize the **\*3** preliminary hearing transcript during the trial --14 MS. WALSH: Thank you, Judge. 15 THE COURT: -- in this matter. Do we have any other 16 issues before I call the jury in. I would like to --17 THE DEFENDANT: Can I --18 THE COURT: -- get them in as --19 THE DEFENDANT: -- say something --2.0 THE COURT: -- soon as possible. 21 THE DEFENDANT: -- Your Honor, for the record? 22 THE COURT: Talk -- ask your attorney --23 THE DEFENDANT: I'm ask --24

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And, Judge, I'll -- I'll go make copies

THE COURT: -- questions, sir.

MS. WALSH:

1	of the transcript right now so we don't need to take a break.
2	We do have a reader set up to come in.
3	THE COURT: Okay.
4	THE BAILIFF: Is that it?
5	THE COURT: Anything else?
ī. 6	MS. WALSH: Not for the State, Judge.
7	THE COURT: All right. Let's bring them in.
8	THE BAILIFF: (Indiscernible) department 17, juror
9	number 12.
10	THE COURT: Mr. Gonzalez?
11	JUROR NUMBER 12 (via interpreter): Yes.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Gonzalez, after you were
13	selected as a juror in this case I understand that you told my
14	marshal that you did not understand the English language; is
15	that correct?
16	JUROR NUMBER 12 (via interpreter): Yes.
17	THE COURT: Sir, we went through that process about
18	it took us about two hours. Is there a reason why you
19	didn't tell us during those two that two-hour time frame
20	that you didn't understand what I was saying or what any of
21	the attorneys were saying?
22	JUROR NUMBER 12 (via interpreter): Nobody asked.
23	THE COURT: Well, did you notice we were talking and
24	you didn't understand the words we were saying?
25	JUROR NUMBER 12 (via interpreter): No.
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1	THE COURT: You didn't you didn't notice that we
2	were talking and
3	JUROR NUMBER 12 (via interpreter): I understand
_4	like 50 percent.
5	THE COURT: All right. Ms. Rinetti, do you have any
- 6	questions?
<u>.</u> .7	MS. RINETTI: No, Your Honor.
. 8	THE COURT: Mr. Jorgenson?
9	MR. JORGENSON: No.
10	THE COURT: All right. Sir, we're going to release
11	you, but I'm going to direct you to go down to the jury
12	commissioner's chambers on the third floor and advise them of
13	your situation. All right. And perhaps you'll need the court
:4	interpreter.
15	If Mr. Interpreter, if you have time, if you will
<b>16</b>	accompany him to the third floor.
17	THE INTERPRETER: I will do that.
i8	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Okay.
19	So we're going to excuse this juror. We'll utilize
20	the services of the alternate to sit in the jury box.
21	Hopefully, we won't have any other issues and because this
22	case is only scheduled a day and a half we should be able to
23	get through it without
24	MS. RINETTI: Hopefully
25	THE COURT: losing
7 -	

1 MS. RINETTI: -- Judge. 2 THE COURT: -- another juror. 3 MR. JORGENSON: Judge? 4 THE COURT: Yes. ., 5 MR. JORGENSON: Just one other thing. We'd talked , 6 about but didn't --7 THE COURT: With the juror? , 8 MR. JORGENSON: No, no, no. . 9 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Go ahead. 10 MR. JORGENSON: I have preliminary hearings tomorrow :1 morning. She has a doctor's appointment tomorrow morning. We 12 would like if we could just start in the afternoon tomorrow. 13 We really think we can get all the witnesses done today, if not more. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. JORGENSON: But if it's okay with the Court it 17 certainly would be better for both of us if we don't start in 18 the morning. 19 THE COURT: Ms. Walsh? 20 MS. WALSH: And that's fine, Judge. I do have to go 21 to the hospital like I informed the Court last week. And I'm ~2 not sure what --23 THE COURT: All right. We'll start at 1:00 tomorrow 24 then.

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Okay.

MR. JORGENSON:

THE COURT: Okay. 1 2 MS. WALSH: And if I --, · 3 THE COURT: Let's bring --4 MS. WALSH: -- can approach, Judge, I do have the transcript for you to follow --5 6 THE COURT: Sure. Let's have the jury come on in. ÷., ..7 (Jury recalled) 8 THE BAILIFF: Kristen, let's do a roll call, please. 9 (Clerk conducts roll call of jury panel) 10 THE CLERK: Here and accounted for. 11 THE BAILIFF: Anytime we leave the courtroom just 12 leave the books in the seats. Let's make sure all cell phones i3 | are turned off, okay. 14 THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, before 15 we start with some preliminary instructions and the opening 16 statements of the parties, the clerk now will swear in -- I 17 have a different oath here because you were -- since you have 18 been selected as the actual panel for this case. So the clerk 19 will now swear in the jury panel. 20 THE CLERK: Please stand and raise your right hand to be sworn. You and each of you do solemnly swear that you 22 will well and truly try the case at issue and a true verdict 23 render according to the evidence, so help you God? 24 THE JURY: (Affirmative responses.)

C236169 STATE OF NEVADA v. ROSS 11/12/2008 TRANSCRIPT

VERBATIM REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION, LLC

11115 N. La Canada, Suite 275, Oro Valley, Arizona 85737 (520) 219-1449

Thank you.

THE CLERK:

gentlemen, for coming back. And as the judge I always try to minimize our delays. As a former juror the delays are frustrating, and oftentimes you're out in the hallway not knowing what's going on. I can tell you the majority of the time during our breaks, our delays, we're resolving legal issues. We try to keep them to a minimum but they are important that we resolve them so we don't keep stopping the testimony, have to send you out in the hallway, resolve the issue, come back in.

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So we try to get them resolved as soon as possible and as expeditiously as possible. So I'm very cognizant of your time, and so we try to minimize your delays, minimize your waiting time. So please bear with us and understand we're all working to minimize that.

alternate, and so at this point -- and I hope no one gets sick in the next day and a half or doesn't make it because if you do then this -- there'll probably be a mistrial and we'll have to start over, okay. So hopefully no one's going to be sick in the next day and a half. We don't have any other legal issues that we have to resolve. So I'm sure all of you will serve diligently as possible and work to resolve this case.

In the trial I will read to you -- I will provide you a jury instruct -- packet of jury instructions, which are

I'm going to read you some general instructions which will aid you in your determination of the facts of this case and also aid you in your deliberations. You will have a complete set of the detailed instructions at the end of the trial when you go to your deliberation room.

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And so we'll start right now. This is a criminal case brought by the State of Nevada against the Defendant.

This is based on an information, which is a charging document.

The clerk will now read the information and state the plea of the Defendant.

THE CLERK: District Court, Clark County, Nevada.

The State of Nevada, Plaintiff, versus Ronald Ross, Defendant,
Case Number C236169. Department number 17. Third amended
information. State of Nevada, County of Clark, David Roger,
District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of
Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of
Nevada, informs the Court that Ronald Ross, the Defendant
above named, having committed the crimes of burglary, felony
NRS 205.060; larceny from the person, felony, NRS 205.270;
possession of credit card without cardholder's consent,
felony, NRS 205.690; fraudulent use of credit card, felony,
NRS 205.760; theft, felony, NRS 205.0835, 205.0832; and
conspiracy to commit larceny, gross misdemeanor, NRS 205.220,
205.222, 199.480, on or between March 17th, 2007, and March

31st, 2007, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to the form, force, and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Nevada.

Count I, burglary: did on or about March 17th, 2007, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, enter with intent to commit larceny that certain building occupied by Tropicana Hotel and Casino located at 3801 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

Count II, larceny from the person: did on or about March 17th, 2007, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, under circumstances not amounting to robbery, with intent to steal or appropriate to his own use, take from the person of another, to wit, Georgia Stathopoulos, without her consent, personal property, to wit, wallet and contents.

Count III, burglary: did on or about March 17th, 2007, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, enter with intent to commit a felony, to wit, obtaining property under false pretenses and/or felony theft and/or forgery that certain building occupied by Sheikh Shoes located at 3525 South Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

Count IV, possession of credit or debit card without cardholder's consent: did on or about March 17th, 2007, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, have in his

possession without the consent of the cardholder a credit or debit card, to wit, a Visa credit card issued in the name of Georgia Stathopoulos, with intent to circulate, use, sell, or transfer said card with intent to defraud said Georgia Stathopoulos and/or the issuer of said credit or debit card.

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Count V, fraudulent use of credit or debit card: did on or about March 17th, 2007, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, with intent to defraud, use, or credit or debit card, to wit, by presenting a Visa credit card issued in the name of Georgia Stathopoulos to Deja Jarmin at Sheikh Shoes, 3525 South Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, for the purpose of obtaining merchandise, Defendant not being the cardholder nor being authorised by the cardholder to use said card.

Count VI, theft: did on or about March 17th, 2007, then and there knowingly, feloniously, and without un -- and without lawful authority, commit theft by obtaining personal property in the amount of \$250 or more, lawful money of the United States, of Sheikh Shoes, 3525 South Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, by a material misrepresentation with intent to deprive that person of the property in the following manner, to wit, by the said Defendant falsely representing that he was in lawful possession of a Visa credit card and that he had authorization to use said card, thereby obtaining the personal property of

Sheikh Shoes by a material misrepresentation with intent to deprive them of the property.

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Count VII, conspiracy to commit larceny: did on or about March 17th, 2007, then and there meet with another and between themselves and each of them with the other wilfully and unlawfully conspire and agree to commit a crime, to wit, larceny, and in furtherance of said conspiracy Defendant did commit the acts as set forth in Counts IV through VI, said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

David Roger, District Attorney, signed by Jessica Walsh, Deputy District Attorney, to which the Defendant has entered a plea of not guilty.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen, you should distinctly understand that the information just read to you is simply a description of the charges filed against -- filed by the State against the Defendant. It is not evidence of anything; it does not prove anything. Therefore, the Defendant starts out with a clean slate. The Defendant has pled not guilty and is presumed innocent.

(Indiscernible) criminal case and there are two basic rules you must keep in mind: First, the Defendant is presumed innocent unless and until proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The Defendant is not required to present

any evidence or prove his innocence. The law never imposes upon a Defendant in a criminal case the burden of calling any witnesses or introducing any evidence;

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Second, to convict, the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the crimes were committed and the Defendant is the person who committed the crime.

It will be your duty to decide from the evidence to be presented whether or not the Defendant is guilty or not guilty. You are the sole judges of the facts. You will decide what the facts are from the evidence which will be presented. The evidence will consist of testimony of witnesses, and documents, and other things received into evidence as exhibits. You must apply the facts to the law which I shall give you and that way reach a verdict. It is important that you perform your duty of determining the facts diligently and conscientiously. Ordinarily, there's no way of correcting an erroneous determination of the facts by the jury.

During the trial you should not take anything I may say or do during the trial as indicating my opinion as to how you should decide the case or to influence you in any way in your determination of the facts. At times I may even ask questions of the witnesses; if I do so, it is for the sole purpose of bringing out matters which should be brought out and not in any way to indicate my opinion about the facts or

to indicate the weight or value you should give to the testimony of a witness.

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Also, I would add during the trial you may notice that I may take certain notes while someone is testifying. My notes may be regarding the particular witness or may be just a note for myself of some certain issues I need to discuss with the attorneys, so you should not be influenced by any note taken by the Court.

In deciding the facts of this case you may have to decide which witnesses to believe and which witnesses not to believe. You may be believe everything a witness says or only part of it or none of it. In considering the weight or value of the testimony of any witness you may consider the appearance, attitude, and behavior of the witnesses when testifying, and a number of other things, including the witness's ability to see or hear or know the things the witness testifies to; the quality of the witness's memory; the inclination of the witness to speak truthfully; whether or not the witness has any interest in the outcome of the case or any motive, bias, or prejudice; whether the witness is contradicted by anything the witness said or wrote before trial; and how reasonable is the witness's testimony when considered with other evidence which you believe.

When deciding whether or not to believe a witness keep in mind people sometimes forget things. You need to

consider whether a contradiction is an innocent lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood, and that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or with only a small detail.

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The weight or value of evidence does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses testifying for one side.

You must consider all the evidence, and you may decide the testimony of a smaller number of witnesses on one side has more weight or value than that presented by a larger number of witnesses on the other side.

There are two kinds of evidence: direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence is testimony about what the witness personally saw, heard, or did. Circumstantial evidence is indirect evidence. It is proof of one or more facts from which you can find another fact. By way of example, if you wake up in the morning and you see the ground, the sidewalks, the streets are all wet, and water is running down the gutter, you may find from those facts that it rained during the night. It is proof of one or more facts from which you can find another fact. If you were awake during the evening and saw the rain fall, that would be direct evidence, which -- which is something you personally saw. You may consider both direct and circumstantial evidence in deciding The law permits you to give equal weight or value this case. to both, but it is for you to decide how much consideration to give any evidence.

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Certain things are not evidence, and you must not consider them as evidence in deciding the facts of this case: statements and arguments by the attorneys; questions and objections of the attorneys; testimony I instruct you to disregard; and anything you may see or hear if court is not in session, even if what you see or hear is done or said by one of the parties or by one of the witnesses. Remember, evidence is sworn testimony by a witness while court is in session, and documents and other things received into evidence as exhibits.

There are rules of law which control what can be received into evidence. When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit into evidence, and the lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not permitted by the rules, that lawyer may object. If I overrule an objection the question may be asked or the exhibit received. If I sustain the objection the question cannot be answered and the exhibit cannot be received.

Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, ignore the question and do not guess what the answer might have been. Sometimes I may order evidence stricken from the record and tell you to disregard or ignore such evidence. This means when you are deciding the case you must consider the evidence which I have -- you must not consider the evidence which I have told you to disregard.

It is a duty of a lawyer to object to evidence which the lawyer believes may not be permitted under the rules. You should not be prejudiced in any way against the lawyer who makes objections on behalf of the party the lawyer represents. Also, I may find it necessary to admonish a lawyer. If I do, you should not be prejudiced towards the lawyer or the client because I have found it necessary to admonish a lawyer.

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During the trial you will be allowed to ask written questions of any of the witnesses called in this particular matter. After the witness has been questioned by both sides — and only at that time — if you have a question for that particular witness you're instructed to raise your hand. I'll call upon you, you will write your question down on a piece of paper, write your juror number on the witness [sic], the marshal will pick that up and provide me with the question.

I will confer with counsel to see if your question — to make a determination if your question is a legally proper question. If it is legally proper I will ask the witness the question; if it is not legally proper then I will not ask the question. No adverse inference should be drawn if I do not ask a juror's question. Furthermore, no — no — no undue weight should be given to a juror's particular question. All evidence should be considered as a whole.

Until this case is submitted to you do not talk to each other about it or about anyone who has anything to do

with it till the end of the case when you go to the jury room to -- to decide on the verdict. Do not talk with anyone else about the case or anyone has [sic] anything to do with it and the trial has ended and you have been discharged as jurors. Anyone else includes members of your family and your friends. You may tell them that you're a juror in a criminal case, but don't tell them anything about it till after you've been discharged by me. Do not let anyone talk to you about the case or about anything -- or about anyone who has anything to do with it. If someone should try to talk to you please report it immediately to me by contacting the court marshal.

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Do not read any news stories, listen to any radio broadcasts or watch any television, do any Internet research about the case or about anyone who has anything to do with it. Do not do any research or make any investigation about the case on your own. You may be tempted to visit a location identified in this case; please do not do so. In view of the time that has elapsed since this case has come to trial substantial changes may have occurred the [sic] location in question. Also (indiscernible) making unauthorized visits could lead you to an erroneous impression of the facts of this case. Therefore, please avoid going near or past the location till after this case has been completed.

The end of trial you will have to make your decision 25 based upon what you recall of the evidence. You will not have

a written transcript to consult, and it is difficult and timeconsuming for the court recorder to playback lengthy
testimony. I urge you all -- all of you to pay close
attention to the testimony as it is given.

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If you wish, you may take notes to help you remember what the witness said. If you do take notes please keep them to yourself until you and your fellow jurors go to the jury room and conduct your deliberation. Do not let note-taking distract you so that you do not hear other answers of the witness. You should rely upon your own memory of what was said and not be overly influenced by the notes of other jurors.

Do not make up your mind about what the verdict should be until after you have gone to the jury room to decide the case and you and your fellow jurors have discussed the evidence. It is important that you keep an open mind throughout the trial.

A juror may not declare to a fellow juror any fact relating to this case of which the juror has knowledge. If any juror discovers during the trial or after the jury has retired that that juror or any other juror has personal knowledge of any fact in controversy in the case, the juror shall disclose such situation to me in the absence of the other jurors.

This means if you learn during the course of the

trial that you have personal knowledge of any fact which is not presented by the evidence in this case you must declare that fact to me and communicate to me through the court marshal.

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During the course of the trial the attorneys for both sides and all court personnel other than the marshal are not permitted to converse with members of the jury. These individuals are not being anti-social; they are bound by ethics and the law not to talk to you. To do so might contaminate your verdict.

The trial will proceed in the following manner: One of the Deputy District Attorneys will make an opening statement, which is an outline to help you understand what the State expects to prove. Next, the Defendant's attorney may, but does not have to, make an opening statement. Opening statements serve as an introduction to the evidence which the party making the statement intends to prove. The State will then present its evidence, and counsel for the Defendant may cross-examine the witnesses. Following the State's case the Defendant may present evidence, and the Deputy District Attorney may cross-examine the witnesses. However, as I have said, the Defendant is not obligated to present any evidence. After all of the evidence has been presented I will instruct you on the law. After the instructions on the law have been read to you, each side has the opportunity to present oral

argument. What is said in closing argument is not evidence. The arguments are designed to summarize and interpret the evidence. Since the State has the burden of proving the Defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt the State has the right to open and close the arguments. After the arguments have been completed you will retire to deliberate your verdict.

Ladies and gentlemen, at this time one of the Deputy District Attorneys will present their opening statement.

MS. WALSH: Thank you, Judge.

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Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Plain and simple is what this case looks like at first glance is a simple pickpocket on the Strip. It's what we have in this town, it's what we deal with. We're a tourist town when it comes to talking about what happens on the Strip. But this case goes a little deeper than just a simple pickpocket.

March 17th, 2007, Georgia Stathopoulos and her husband were in town on vacation. Their son had something to do in town. They had some business to do in Arizona. Just on vacation, having fun. They were staying at the Tropicana Hotel and Casino on the Strip. On this particular day around 1 o'clock they went down to the buffet, they had lunch, they ate, they're walking back to the room, she has her purse on her shoulder, they see a machine, she says let's just sit down and put a couple of dollars in.

So what she does is she sits down at the machine, has her purse right next to her, she opens it up, takes the money out of her wallet, and just kind of sets her wallet right there back in her purse, doesn't zip it up because it's just going to be a couple of dollars, it's going to be real quick. Puts the money in the machine.

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All of a sudden something happens, and the machine starts making lots of noises, and -- and people are looking, and her husband's saying, you know, what's happening, and then the Defendant walks by. You're going to see the surveillance tape of what happened. You're going to see Georgia sitting at the machine. You're going to see someone sitting next to her on her right-hand side, her husband.

Then you're going to see the Defendant wearing a jersey with, I believe, the number 6 on the back. He walks by, has a coat in his hand, and he notices here's this elderly woman with her purse next to her, open, and now she's got her attention focused on this machine that's making all this noise because we know machines in casinos make a lot of noise for winning five cents.

So he walks by. You see him in the video take his jacket and fold it over his right arm, and he walks by and he turns around like this and comes back to her where she's sitting, approaches her on her left side where her purse is open where her wallet is. And he gets really close to her,

almost like he's touching her. And he starts pointing up at the machine, hey, what happened, what did you win, and how does this machine work. His coat's draped over his hand, so you can't see what he's doing with his hand, but his hand's extremely close to that purse that's open with the wallet sitting right there (indiscernible).

He's working with someone else, with a friend. And you're going to hear Detective Flenner talk about that they call these distract thefts. They get someone to distract a victim, someone to block the view of everyone else of what's going on. This friend stands -- if Georgia's here, the Defendant's right here, he stands right here, right in front of that purse so passer-bys can't see what's going on with that purse with that hand that's covered by that coat. They're only there for a few minutes, talking, looking at the machine, pointing.

And all of a sudden you see the Defendant turn, puts his hand out, and his friend kind of very awkwardly takes the coat and what is now Ms. Stathopoulos's wallet that's underneath the coat, and he walks away this direction.

Defendant sticks around for only a few more seconds; he walks away in another direction. He stole her wallet.

We also know that he stole her wallet because within approximately about a half-hour to 45 minutes later he goes into the Sheikh shoe store. Takes it one step further than

just a pickpocket distract theft, lifting her wallet from the casino. And he goes and he uses her credit card at a Sheikh shoe store. He comes in, selects some merchandise, takes about 20 minutes to a half an hour picking out exactly what he wants. He goes up to the counter to a clerk that he's seen before. The clerk knows him, so he doesn't check the ID off the credit card. He uses Ms. Stathopoulos's Chase credit card to make a purchase of 490 some dollars of merchandise. He then signs the credit card, takes the credit card that's not his, he didn't have permission to use, that he stole from Ms. Stathopoulos, the \$490 worth of merchandise, and he leaves the store.

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And those are the facts of this case, ladies and gentlemen, plain and simple. Distract type theft. The Defendant takes it one step further by immediately using her credit card to purchase merchandise. And for that at the end of this trial the State's going to ask that you find the Defendant guilty.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Walsh.

Mr. Jorgenson, do you wish to have your opening statement at this time?

MR. JORGENSON: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. JORGENSON: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, my name's Craig Jorgenson. This will be a brief trial. You'll

have a chance to hear from the witnesses that the State's outlined, and then you'll go back into the jury room and decide amongst yourselves if the events that happened on the 17th of March do or do not involve Mr. Ross.

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Now, the prosecutor just gave you a rundown of what they intend to present to you by witness -- by way of witnesses, and the only quibble I would have is if you take out the word Defendant and put in the word suspect. Clearly that's what these people will say. The question will ultimately end up being though who is that person in the videotapes or videotape.

You'll hear from the people who were at the shoe store. There is three people you'll hear from: two that will actually come and testify; one that we will hear from by way of a transcript. But they'll tell you that Mr. Ross, in March, came into the store once a week, couple of times a week. He was there quite a bit, bought quite a few -- spent quite a few -- spent quite a few -- spent quite a bit of money on shoes, and that he was in the stores multiple times in the -- in the month of March of 2007.

You'll hear that the -- the one man who wasn't -- who won't be here today but (indiscernible) his transcript, that he -- well, you'll hear that the way that my client gets brought into this scenario is that the lady who had her wallet taken -- and she wasn't sure (indiscernible) if it was taken

at the -- if she lost it at the buffet or if she lost at the slot machine.

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She went a day or two later and contacted her credit card companies to say these are missing, turn off the numbers or, you know, report them as stolen so they don't get charged. And they indicated to her that one of the cards had been used that same day that she had it missing at about 1:00 p.m. on the 17th of March, that there -- it was used at a shoe store. Turns out -- she -- but turns out really quite close (indiscernible) mile or so away from the Tropicana, and it appears to have been used half an hour or 45 minutes after she realized the card was taken or her wallet's been taken.

She then contacts the shoe store, and the person she talks to at the shoe store says yeah, I remember Mr. Ross coming in that day, he came in with a girl, and he bought some stuff, and I think he used that card. This is Mr. Ross's connection with the case. He comes into the store frequently in the month of March, and the people who work there, the two people who will show up today will say they're not sure who actually used the card that belonged to this lady because they weren't working the counter, but they know that Mr. Ross was in that day or (indiscernible) understand this is — they're talking to the police the next — the following week or three or four days later. So they're asking to remember what happened three or four days earlier.

And they'll say yeah, they're pretty sure Mr. Ross came in here three or four days earlier, he was in two -- five days after that, he was in five days after that, I've seen him quite a bit for the last month.

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The one man who wasn't here will indicate through his transcript that there was a -- a video that the store had, but it didn't get preserved for one reason or the other, and it -- it appears to look in that video that the same kind of person who was dressed in a certain way you'll see, in the Tropicana video, also shows up at the shoe store. So the one -- the questions you'll go back into the jury room to decide is are they the same two people, but, more importantly, is that -- those two people, are they, in fact, the same and are they, in fact, my client.

And I think that after you'll have a chance to look at the videotape yourself because Georgia will not say she recognizes who took her -- her purse. She doesn't know who took her purse. She doesn't remember -- she remembers two black guys came up and talked to her while she was (indiscernible) at the slot machine, but she's not going to say she remembered particularly who they were. She didn't recognize them.

And you'll have a chance to watch this videotape (indiscernible) go back in there, and I think after you've finished watching the videotape and listened to everything

	you'll come to the conclusion that while somebody clearly took
2	her wallet and used it an hour a half an hour or so later
. 3	it simply wasn't Mr. Ross, and, therefore, you'll find him not
4	guilty on the charges.
25	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Jorgenson.
. 6	The State, please call your first witness.
. 7	MS. WALSH: Thank you, Judge. The State calls
.8	Georgia Stathopoulos.
9	(Witness summoned)
10	THE BAILIFF: If you'll remain standing, please,
11	raise your right hand and face the clerk.
12	THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony you
13	are about to give in this action shall be the truth, the whole
14	truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
15	THE WITNESS: (Indiscernible)
16	THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.
17	GEORGIA STATHOPOULOS
18	having been called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff and
19	being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MS. WALSH:
22	Q Please state your full name and spell your name for
23	the record.
24	A My name is Georgia Stathopoulos, and it's spelled
25	G-e-o-r-g-i-a, last name S-t-a-t-h-o-p-o-u-l-o-s.

1		THE COURT: Go ahead, Counsel.
2		MS. WALSH: Thank you, Judge.
<sup>2</sup> 3	BY MS. WA	LSH:
4	Q	Ma'am, are you a resident here in Las Vegas?
5	A	No.
6	Q	Where do you currently live?
7	A	I live in Itesca (phonetic), Illinois.
8	Q	And I want to direct your attention now to March of
9	2007. We	re you on vacation here in Las Vegas?
0	A	Yes.
i I	Q	Where were you staying at?
12	A	At the Tropicana.
13	Q	And is that down on the Strip by all the casinos?
14	А	Yes.
15	Q	Okay. And who were you staying there with?
16	A	My husband.
17	Q	I want to direct your attention now just
18	specifica	lly to March 17th of 2007 around 1 o'clock in the
19	afternoon	. Had you eaten at the buffet at the Tropicana?
2.0	A	Yes.
2ì	Q	Once you finished eating at the buffet what did you
22	do next?	
23	A	We were going back to our hotel room, and we stopped
24	on the ba	ck row to play one of the machines.
25	Q	Okay. And when you say we who are you referring to?

-1	A	My husband and I.
2	Q	And the machines are just the slot machines in the
_3	casino?	
:4	A	Yes.
₹5	Q	Okay. Do you have a purse with you?
· 6	A	Yes.
::7	Q	Okay. What kind of purse did you have with you in
-8	March?	
9	A	I had the same purse that I have here.
10	Q	Okay. So the purse that's sitting on the table,
11	that's th	e exact same purse you had in March?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	Okay. Did you have a wallet in your purse?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	Okay. What kind of things did you have in your
16	wallet?	
17	A	I had everything I kept. That's the center of my
18	purse. I	had my credit cards, my driver's license; I had my
19	insurance	card. All my pertinent information would be in my
20	wallet.	
21	Q	Okay. Inside your wallet did you also have a Chase
22	credit ca	rd with the number 4388 5270 0012 1281?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	Okay. And did your husband also have the same Chase
25	Visa?	

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	And that was the same number; you both had the same
3	credit ca	rd with the same number?
<b>,</b> 4	A	Yes.
5	Q	Okay. And do you have any money in your wallet?
6	A	Yes, I did. I had cash, about \$150, and \$50 gas
<b>.</b> 7	card.	
. 8	Q	Now, when you sit down I assume you sit down to
9	play at t	he slot machine?
10	А	Yes.
: 1	Q	Okay. When you sit down to play at the slot machine
;2	what do y	ou do with your purse?
13	A	I had it over my shoulder on my left side, and I had
14	it right	next to me right along my side.
15	Q	Okay. Would it be sitting on the chair?
16	A	It was right on the chair, on the edge of the chair,
1,7	right	,
18	Q	Same chair you're sitting in?
19	A	That is correct.
20	Q	Okay. So would it be just kind of like down then to
21	your left	hip kind of almost touching your your hip?
22	A	Yes.
$\frac{1}{23}$	Q	Okay. Do you do anything with your wallet when you
24	sit down	at the machine?
25	A	I took out a dollar to play the machine, and then I
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~1	put it back in my purse.
2	Q Okay. So you take you remove your wallet from
3	your purse and put a dollar in the machine and then put your
4	wallet back in your purse?
5	A Right.
6	Q Okay.
. <b>7</b>	A Yes.
8	Q When you put your wallet back in your purse do you
9	zip your purse?
10	A I did not zipper it.
!1	Q Okay. How about how wide is your purse when you
12	don't have your purse zippered?
13	A It's
14	Q Yeah. You can actually
15	A it's
16	Q probably
!7	A pretty wide.
18	Q You can probably just unzip it and show the ladies
19	and gentlemen of the jury.
20	A It's pretty much my wallet (indiscernible) wallet is
ži	like (indiscernible)
22	Q Okay. And the wallet that you have in your purse
23	right now; is that a similar wallet to the one you had in
24	March?
25	A Yes.

1	Q Can you show that wallet to the jury, please, as
2	well?
3	A (No audible response.)
4	Q Thank you. Now, while you were playing that machine
5	were you approached by anybody?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And how were you approached?
8	A The machine was making a lot of noises, and like
9	I won something, and two young men approached me on my left
10	side, very friendly, asking what did I win and how did the
11	machine work.
ĭ2	Q Okay. Do you see one of those two men in court
13	today?
:4	A Yes.
15	Q Can you please point to him and describe an article
16	of clothing that he is wearing?
17	A The gentleman over there with kind of a light tan
18	shirt, African American.
19	MS. WALSH: Can the record reflect the witness has
20	identified the Defendant?
21	THE COURT: Yes, it will.
22	MS. WALSH: Thank you.
23	BY MS. WALSH:
4	Q And now you also testified at a previous hearing in
5	this case; is that correct?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	Okay. Did you also see the Defendant in court that
3	day?	
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	And did you also identify him as the person who
6	approache	d you?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	Okay. And it's the same person that you identified
9	today?	
ì0	A	Yes.
:1	Q	Okay. Now, where exactly did the Defendant approach
12	you at?	You said on your left side, but can you just describe
13	it to the	jury?
!4	A	As I was facing the machine in the back row, on my
15	left-hand	side two young men came very close, very friendly,
16	and appro	ached me on my left side.
17	Q	Would he have been closer to you than it would have
8	been need	ed to be to play the machine next to you?
9	A	Yes.
20	Q	Did he ever touch you? Was he that close enough to
:1	touch you	?
22	A	I can't say I remember that.
23	Q	And your husband, you said, was off to your right-
24	hand side	
.5	A	That is

1	Q	correct?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	Okay. Now, what types of things was the Defendant
4	asking you	a about?
5	A	He just said what did you win since the machine was
6	making so	much, you know, flashing and noise, and how, you
7	know, how	how does it work, the game that you're playing.
8	Q	So he asked you how the slot machine game you were
9	playing o	perated?
10	А	(No audible response.)
11	Q	And is that a yes?
12	A	Say that again.
13	Q	He asked you how the slot machine you were playing
14	operated,	how you played that game?
15	A	Right. Yes.
16	Q	Okay. And where was your attention focused when the
17	machine wa	as making all these noises?
18	A	I was focused to the machine.
19	Q	Okay. Now, in Vegas there's some slot machines
20	where the	screen is right in front of you when you sit down,
Źl	and there'	s other machines that you have to look up and see a
22	screen. V	What type of machine was this that you were playing?
23	A	I would have to say I was looking up.
24	Q	All right. How long did the Defendant stay close to
25	you in tal	king to you?

1	А	Just a couple of minutes.
~ 2	Q	And at some point did he leave?
3	A	Yes.
∵4	Q	Did the other gentleman that was with him leave at
े 5	that point	t in time as well?
26	. <b>A</b>	Yes.
2.7	Q	How much longer did you play the game for after the
. 8	Defendant	left you?
9	A	We left shortly after.
10	Q	You saying we meaning you and your husband?
11	A	My husband and myself.
12	Q	And then do you continue on to your hotel room?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Do you make any other stops along the way?
15	A	No.
16	Q	After the Defendant left you or really the entire
17	time you v	were playing was anybody else as close to you as the
18	Defendant	was?
19	A	No.
20	Q	Was there anybody else really even in a close
21	proximity	to you besides your husband?
22	A	Just three machines over there was an Oriental lady
23	playing th	ne end machine, but that's quite a bit over.
24	Q	Now, when you're walking from the slot machine up to
25	your hotel	l room does anybody come within a close proximity to

	you?
2	A No.
3	Q Okay. Once you get up to your hotel room what, if
-4	anything, do you notice?
5	A I looked inside my purse, and I saw my wallet was
.6	missing.
7	Q How long did it take you to make this realization?
8	A Shortly after we got into our room.
9	Q Okay. Once you noticed that your wallet was missing
10	what's the first thing that you do?
11	A I thought I had left it at the Tropicana, the lunch
12	where we had had lunch, and I ran back there to ask the
13	hostess and the waitress if they saw a wallet there.
14	Q Okay. And that's the first thing the first place
15	you thought of that you might have lost your wallet was the
16	buffet?
17	A Yes.
18	Q But now you remember actually using your wallet to
19	get money to play the machine; is that
20	A Yes.
Ž1	Q correct? Okay. Didn't find your wallet at the
22	buffet?
3	A No.
24	Q Okay. Did you make contact with security and police
.5 I	at this time?

1	A	Right away after that, yes.
2	. Q	Okay. Now, did you contact your credit card
3	companies	regarding the cards that were in your wallet that
4	were stol	en?
5	A	Yes.
, <u>.</u> 6	Q	What day did you do that on?
7	A	We did it shortly right then as we were waiting for
8	security	to come to our room to take the report.
9	Q	So the
:0	A	We did it right then.
11	· Q	the same day, March
12	A	Yes.
13	۵	17th, you contact the credit card companies?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	And did you become aware if your Chase Visa card had
16	been used	after 1 o'clock when
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	it was stolen? You were informed that your
19	your card	was used?
20	A	Yes.
źì	Q	Okay. And were you informed that it was used at a
<b>2</b> 2	shoe stor	e here in Las Vegas?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	Okay. And did you report that to the detectives who
25	were work	ing on your case?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	Okay. Now, did you ever give the Defendant
3	permissio	n to take your wallet out of your purse that day?
4	A	No.
5	Q	Did you give him permission to have any of your
6	credit ca	rds, including that Chase credit card?
7	A	No.
8	Q	Give him permission to use it?
9	A	No.
10	Q	Give anybody permission to do any of those things?
il	A	No.
12	Q	Okay. Have you ever even been to the Sheikh shoe
13	store her	e in Las Vegas?
14	А	Never.
15	Q	Don't even know where it is?
6	Α	No.
17	Q	Didn't make any type of purchase?
18	А	No.
19	Q	Okay.
20		MS. WALSH: May I approach the witness, Judge?
21		THE COURT: Yes.
22	BY MS. WA	LSH:
23	Q	Ma'am, I'm showing you what's been marked for
24	identific	ation as State's proposed exhibit number 6, and
25	specifica	lly drawing your attention to the credit card

J	receipt. And before today have you ever seen this receipt
2	before?
-3	A No.
4	Q Okay.
<sup>⊋</sup> 5	MS. WALSH: And, Judge, I did speak with Mr.
. <del>'</del> 6	Jorgenson. The State would ask is that we conditionally admit
7	State's exhibit number 1 at this point in time. The complete
ે.8	foundation will be laid with the next two witnesses.
9	THE COURT: Is that correct, Mr. Jorgenson?
10	MR. JORGENSON: Yes, Judge.
<b>}</b> 1	THE COURT: It'll be conditionally admitted at this
12	time. Thank you.
13	(State's Exhibit 1 conditionally admitted)
14	MS. WALSH: Thank you, Judge. (Indiscernible)
15	publish?
16	THE COURT: Yes.
17	MS. WALSH: Thank you.
18	BY MS. WALSH:
19	Q Now, I'm directing your attention to the TV right
20	there in front of you. The written on this receipt is
21	Georgia Stathopoulos underneath where a person signs; is that
22	correct?
23	A Is that my signature?
24	Q No. I'm just asking you right here it has printed
25	your name (indiscernible)

I	A	Yes, that is correct.
2	Q	And this appears to be just a general credit card
<sup>2</sup> 3	receipt f	or a purchase; is that correct?
4	А	Yes.
2 5	Q	Is that your signature?
6	A	No.
7	Q	Okay. Specifically pointing you right to the G at
8	the begin	ning of Georgia, is that the way that you make your
9	Gs?	
10	A	I never make my Gs like that.
11	Q	How do you make your Gs?
!2	A	The regular, you know, cursive G, the capital G that
13	is	
14	. Q	The usual way we're taught in third or fourth grade
15	with the	two loops at the top?
16	A	That is correct.
17	Q	And this appears to be a lowercase cursive G?
18	A	Yes.
19	Ď	Is that the way you even sign your first name, the
20	complete	name?
21	A	No
22	Q	Okay.
23	А	that's not.
24	Q	Now, specifically your last name; is it even spelt
25	correctly	on this receipt?
	l	

l. I		
****	A	No.
2	Q	Would you ever misspell your name?
3	A	No.
. 4	Q	You know how to spell it?
`.5	A	Yes.
₹6	Q	Learned it a long time ago?
: 7	A	Yes.
-8	Q	Okay. And, just to clarify, you never purchased
9	anything	for \$490 on March 17th, 2007, at the Sheikh shoe
10	store; is	that correct?
<b>:1</b>	A	No, I never did.
:2		MS. WALSH: Court's indulgence, Your Honor?
13		THE COURT: Sure.
14		MS. WALSH: State will pass the witness, Your Honor.
15		THE COURT: Cross-examination?
16		CROSS-EXAMINATION
17	BY MR. JO	RGENSON:
18	Q	So you were at the Tropicana Hotel and Casino on
19	March 17t	h of 2007; is that correct?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	So about 18 months ago?
22	A	Yes.
ź3	Q	And at about 12:30 in the afternoon you went over to
24	the buffe	t to get something to eat for lunch?
25	A	Yes.
,		COCCED STATE OF MULADA DOOD 44 (OPOD) TOANDORDT

1	Q Person the purse you're referring to, if it is
2	unzipped or we asked you if it was zipped or unzipped; what
3	difference does that make in terms of the shape of the purse?
4	A It was unzipped. She
5	Q If it's unzipped does it hang differently?
6	A No.
7	Q Okay. Do (indiscernible) if you unz do you
8	have to zip it up to make sure things don't come out of it?
9	A No. As you can see, it's this purse right here and
10	the wallet's in there. It's unzipped right now; it doesn't
11	things don't fall out of it.
12	Q So you normally keep it unzipped?
!3	A Sometimes.
14	Q Because right now it's unzipped.
15	A Right.
15	Q So you and your husband went and ate at the buffet.
17	And at the end of the buffet you or your husband paid for it?
18	A I did.
19	Q How?
20	A I don't remember. I think it was a credit card, but
21	I don't remember.
22	Q Why do you remember that you paid for it as opposed
23	to your husband?
24	A It just seems that I I paid for it that day. I
25	I think I can rec I recollect that I made made the
, ]	