# IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

JOEL BURKETT aka RAYMOND HAIRE, Appellant(s),

VS.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C052190 SC No: 63661

# RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME 6

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT JOEL BURKETT # 16111, PROPER PERSON P.O. BOX 1989 ELY, NV 89301

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

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JOEL BURKETT#16111 P.O.BOX1989 Ely,Nevada 89301

SEP I 10 00 AM TO,
CLERK

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JOEL BURKETT,
PETITIONER,

vs.

E.K.MCDANIEL, RESPONDENT, CASE NO. 52 190

PETITIONERS BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

COMES NOW, The Petitioner, Joel Burkett Pro Per in the above intitled matter and respectfully submits This Brief in Support of the Petition for Writ of Habeas corpus. This Petition is made, and based upon, N.R.S.34.500(2)(8). The attached memorandum of points and authorities, as well as any and all papers on file herein.

Dated this Bon dayof August 2004,

Respectfully Submitted
By: (20 Joel Burkett Pro per

1.

#### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

#### I.

#### STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On May 4th, 1981, a jury found Joel Burkett (Hereafter Petitioner)
guilty of the crimes of Robbery with the use of a deadly weapon,
Count I; First degree kidnapping with the use of a deadly weapon;
Count II; Sexual assault, Count III; and Sexual assault, Count IV.
On June 2nd, 1981 The court sentenced Petitioner to serve the following terms of imprisonment:

Count I= fifteen(15)years imprisonment for Robbery, and a consecutive fifteen(15) years of imprisonment for the use of a deadly weapon;

Count II= Life with the possibility of Parole for First degree kidnapping, and a consecutive term of Life with the possibility of Parole for the use of a deadly weapon, Count two(II) was to run consecutive to Count one(I);

Count III= Life with the possibility of
Parole for Sexual assault;

Count IV= Life with the possibility of Parole for Sexula assault. Counts III and IV were ordered to run consecutive to each other and concurrent to the sentences imposed in Count II.

# STATEMENT OF FACTS

On August 26th, 2004 Petitioner was to appear before the Psyhological Review Panel Pursuant to N.R.S.213.1214, Petitioner refused to appear.

Petitioner was to appear before the Nevada Parole Board in October, 2004. However, The Nevada Parole Board is without any authority to grant Petitioner a Parole Pursuant to N.R.S.213.1214; N.R.S.213.1099. Petitioner contend that this is a violation of the sentence imposed in his judgment of conviction, In violation of the Fourteenth(14) Amendment of the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION "DUE PROCESS".

#### POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

#### III.

There can be no question that at the time the court imposed a sentence on Petitioner of Life with the possibility of Parole for the crime of first degree kidnapping with the use of a deadly weapon, The court had the authority to inforce The Possibility of Parole under former N.R.S.200.375, Which stated in part: "No person convicted of sexual assault MAY be Paroled unless....."

Likewise, The Nevada Parole Board had the authority to grant Petitioner a Parole under former N.R.S.200.375.

After the passage of N.R.S.213.1214, This court, nor the Nevada

Parole Board has the authority to inforce the possibility of

Parole granted in Petitioners Judgment of conviction.

N.R.S.213.1214, States in part: 'The Board SHALL NOT release on

Parole a prisoner convicted....' (Subsection one(1)).

The UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT Held in, SANDIN V. CONNER, 115 S.ct

2293(1995) 'We recognize that states may under certain circumstances create liberty insterests which are protected by the Due Process Clause....But these interests will be generally limited to freedom from restraint which, while not exceeding the sentence in

such an unexpected manner as to give rise to protection by the Due Process Clause

of its own force'

The Nevada Board of Parole commissioners impowered under N.R.S.213.108 are the only persons within Nevada That can grant Parole to a Person convicted of a crime. They no longer have that authority pursuant to N.R.S.231.1214(1) Nor does this court have the authority to order a Parole hearing to Petitioner with any possibility of parole in light of N.R.S.213.1214(1). This clearly Violates the terms of Petitioners Judgment of conviction in which the Possibility of Parole is part of the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. Petitioner respectfully submits that his sentence has been violated in that the Nevada Parole Board has no authority to grant Parole, Moreover, This court is without authority to issue an order for Petitioner to be given a Parole hearing wherein the possibility of parole exist pursuant to N.R.S.213.1214(1) Petitioner is intitled to be discharged.

While it is true; 'as long as the degree of confinement to which the prisoner is subjected... is within the sentence imposed upon him...the Due Process Clause does not itself subject an inmates treatment by Prison authorities to judicial oversight'. KENTUCKY DEPT.OF CORRECTIONS V. THOMPSON, 109 S.ct 1909(1989). It necessarily follows, Where as here, the degree of confinement is not within the sentence imposed, In that Petitioner was not sentenced to life without the possibility of Parole, Due Process attachs, indeed, "Freedom from bodily restraint has always been at the core of the liberty Protected by the Due Process Clause from arbutrary governmental action"YOUNGBERG V. REMEO, 102 S.ct 2252(1982); FOUCHA V. LOUISIANA, 112 S.ct 1780(1992). The court in, VITEK V. JONES, 100 S.ct 1254(1980) Found that the Due Process Clause itself confers a liberty interest in certain situations irrespective of State regulations, At the heart of VITKE, (supra) The court concluded that an "imate criminal conviction and sentence do not authorize the State to classify him as mentally ill"(citing NEAL V. SHIMODA, 131 F.3d 828 (9thcir. 1997) Likewise, Petitioners Judgment of conviction does not authorize the State to deny him the possibility of Parole and the only Persons authorized to grant Parole in Nevada is the Nevada Parole Board. The United States Supreme court has made clear that "Prison officials may not punish an inmate beyond the terms of his confinement set by the court, "HEWITT V. HELMS, 103 S.ct 864-869(1983). Moreover, "The Due Process Clause Protects against restraints or conditions of confinement that exceed the sentence in an unexpected manner"SANDIN, (supra) Here, Petitioners sentences have been exceeded in an unexpected manner,

in that the passage of N.R.S.213.1214 has taken all authority away from the Nevada Parole Board to grant Parole.Petitioner is mindful that the word SHALL within a Statute works to make it mandatory, see, PLANKINTON V. FIFTH JUD. DIST COURT, ECT, 572 P.2d 525(Nev.1977). The Nevada Parole Board having no authority to grant petitioner a Parole, It necessarily follows that the possibility of Parole granted in Petitioners Judgment of conviction doesn't exist. Petitioner submits that the terms of his sentences have been exceeded, and that he is now being held in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the U.S. Constitution"Due Process".

#### CONCLUSION

Petitioner respectfully submits that because the Nevada Parole Board is without authority to grant Petitioner a Parole, or even the possibility of a Parole, He is intitled to release from counts two(2) of his Judgment of conviction, where as here the court is without authority to inforce the sentence that it imposed upon Petitioner in 1981.

Dated this Jorday of August 2004

Respectfully Submitted

Joel Burkett Pro per

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the <u>Jone</u>day of <u>Access</u> 2004. Served a true and correct copy of the foregoing BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY STEWART BELL 200 s. Third St.#701 Las Vegas, NV 89155 ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT

E.K. MCDANIEL P.O. BOX 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301 RESPONDENT

Joel Burkett#1611

P.O.BOX1989 Fly, Nv 89301

# ORIGINAL

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JOEL BURKETT,

STATE OF NEVADA.

Petitioner,

Respondent,

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# DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Billy Blanger

Case No: C52190

Case No: C52190 Dept No: 12

ORDER FOR PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus (Post-Conviction Relief) on 09/01/04. The Court has reviewed the petition and has determined that a response would assist the Court in determining whether Petitioner is illegally imprisoned and restrained of his/her liberty, and good cause appearing therefore,

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

District Court Judge

-1-

JOEL BURKETT#16111 P.O.BOX 1989 ELY,NEVADA 89301 Pro Per Petitioner SIP 16 7 UT M 'UH

OTHERK

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

9-28-04

JOEL BURKETT,
PETITIONER,
VS.

Case No:C52190 Dept No:12

STATE OF NEVADA RESPONDENT,

MOTION TO APPEAR

COMES NOW, Pétitioner Joel Burkett, Pro per in the above intitled matter and respectfully seeks this court to issue an order to have petitioner appear at the October 19th 2004, Hearing.

(DM)

Dated this 1374 day of 55 Prouber 2004,

Respectfully Submitted.

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1.

#### ARGUMENT

This court issued an order on September 1st 2004, in which this

to make a personal appearance at the October 19th hearing.

court gave the Respondents 45 days to file an answer or otherwise respond to the petition in accordance with NRS 34.360:34.830. It further ordered that this matter be placed on the courts calendar for the 19th day of October 2004.

Joel Burkett(hereafter"petition") is appearing Pro per in these proceedings and is imprisoned in the Ely State Prison, in Ely,

Nevada, as such petitioner respectfully request that the court issue the order submitted herewith and attached hereto, Directing the Respondents to assure that petitioner is brought before this court

Dated this 13rd day of Seftenber 2004,

Respectfully Submitted,

#### CERTIFICATE\_OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this  $r_{3m}$  day of  $s_{2m} = 2004$ , did serve a true and correct copy of the foregoing MOTION TO APPEAR by placing it in the mail, postage, prepaid, To:

District Attorney Stewart Bell 200 South Thrid St#701 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Attorney for Respondent

Joel Burkett Pro Per

*	1	RSPN ORIGIN	AL	
-	2	BRIAN SANDOVAL Attorney General By: D. GREG WHICKER	Chily & Pangine	
	3	Deputy Attorney General Criminal Justice Division	of d	
	4	Nevada Bar Number 8307	r 12 11 45 AM *04	
	5	555 E Washington Avenue #3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 486-3420	From Edward State (State Control of the Control of	
	6	Facsimile: (702) 486-3768 Attorneys for Respondents	. W Green Green Land	
	7   8	FIGURE HIDIOIA	DISTRICT COURT	
	9		L DISTRICT COURT	
	10	CLARK COU	NTY, NEVADA	
	11	JOEL BURKETT,	Case No. C52190	
	12	Petitioner,	Dept. No. XII	
93 G	13	V.	STATE'S RESPONSE TO PETITION WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.	N FOR
al's Offi 1, Suite 3 7 89101	14	E.K. McDANIEL, et al.		
Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101	15	Respondents.		
Attorne; 55 E. Wa Las V	16			
25.	17	Respondents, through legal counsel,	BRIAN SANDOVAL, Nevada Attorney (	General,
	18	by Deputy Attorney General D. Greg Whick	er, hereby file their Response to Joel E	Burkett's
	19	(Burkett) Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpu		
	20	and papers on file herein, the following me		
	21		smoralidam or points and addictions of,	
	22	attached exhibits.		
C,	23 ·	DATED this <u>12<sup>th</sup></u> day of October, 200	04.	
CLARK COUNTY	75		BRIAN SANDOVAL	
ဋ	226	사용 	Attorney General	
A.A.	27	_	D. Sheri	
	28	В	D. GREG WHICKER	
			Deputy Attorney General	
			-1-	<b>\$14</b>

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As a preliminary matter, Respondents expressly deny each and every factual allegation contained in Burkett's Petition save and except those expressly found to exist by a Nevada court of competent jurisdiction.

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#### PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Based upon Burkett's Petition, it appears that he was convicted of one count of Robbery with use of a Deadly Weapon, one count of Kidnapping with use of a Deadly Weapon, and two counts of sexual assault.

II.

#### **LEGAL ARGUMENT**

#### BURKETT'S FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS HAVE NOT BEEN VIOLATED

Burkett contends that he was denied his right to due process by Respondents, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Burkett's Petition is wholly incredulous and is nothing more than a half-baked attempt to insult the court's intelligence by trying to convince it to release him from a valid judgment of conviction.

Burkett claims this violation has occurred because, as he puts it, "At the time of his parole hearing the Nevada Parole Board had no authority to issue a parole. The possibility of parole granted in his judgment of conviction does not exist." See PWHC, p. 5. Burkett claims the Nevada legislature changed the language of the applicable parole statutes between the time he was convicted and the time he first became eligible for parole. Burkett argues that the earlier statute, as contained in NRS 200.375, provided, "The Board may not release on parole a prisoner convicted of an offense listed in subsection 5 unless a panel consisting of. . ." (Emphasis added). He continues to argue that the legislature then instituted the language contained in NRS 213.1214, which states, "The Board SHALL NOT release on

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p. 4. (Emphasis added by Petitioner). Curiously, however, Burkett completely fails to complete the sentence, which states, "The board shall not release on parole a prisoner convicted of an offense listed in subsection 5 unless a panel consisting of . . ." NRS 213.1214(1) (emphasis added) (the statute then goes on to list the people that must compose the panel). Despite Burkett's incredulous argument to the contrary, the Board still has the authority to grant him parole, whether the Board chooses to do so is another matter.

Even more interesting is the fact that Burkett completely falls to mention the fact that he has already been paroled from one of his sentences to a consecutive sentence. See Exhibit 1. Burkett further fails to mention the fact that he is to appear before the Parole Board on October 13, 2004, for a hearing regarding his potential parole on February 1, 2005. See Exhibit 2. Accordingly, Burkett's claims are belied by the record. See Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 502, 686 P.2d 222, 225 (1984) (holding claims which are belied or repelled by the record are not sufficient to grant relief). Clearly, Burkett knows, or should know, that the Parole Board has the authority to parole him if it so chooses. The fact that he may not be released from prison is irrelevant, he was given consecutive sentences. As an operation of law, he must serve each of those sentences before he is eligible for a full release. Burkett's attempt to persuade this Court to foray into the province of the Parole Board is inappropriate; accordingly, the Court should deny the instant Petition.

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

#### CONCLUSION

As Burkett's Petition is nothing more than a sham, and because his claims are belied by the record and applicable statutes, the instant Petition should be denied.

DATED this \_\_\_\_ day of October, 2004.

BRIAN SANDOVAL Attorney General

D. GREGWHICKER

Deputy Attorney General

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



I do hereby certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General and that on the day of October, 2004, I served a true and accurate copy of the foregoing State's Response to Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus by mailing via United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to:

Joel Burkett #16111 Ely State Prison P. O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Lais Matthews

An Employee of the Office of the Attorney General





Nevada Department of Corrections - Inmate Detail Record
The information provided through this process is raw data. As the information is raw data, the department makes no war, associated with its use. For example, the department makes no guarantee that the raw data is free of input errors. Further department cannot provide a judgment as to the reliability or validity of this raw data when used in models, studies, or reoutside of its own control. The information on this website should not be used as an "official" record by any law el

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identification :														
Inmate Name:	BURKET	r, JOEL		NDOC	) ID			1611	1					
Gender:	Male			Ethni	thnicity:			White/Caucasian			ĪΠ		lo Photo i	
DOB:	07/05/196	1	Γ	Appro	pproximate Age;		43	43			Ī	The Departme		
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Sentencing Click on any head	Ing below for a d	escription and more	Int	ormatic	on.									
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SEXUAL ASS	AULT				2B C		CCNC	;			999	CC	SENT	CC SEN
ROBBERY, U	DW				1		PARC	OLED			30	PΑ	ROLED	PAROLE
SEXUAL ASS	AULT				3A		PEND	ING			999	PE	NDING	PENDIN
USE OF DEA	DLY WEAPO	N ENHANCEM	Æ	NT	3B PE		PEND	ING			999	PE	NDING	PENDIN
Custody														
County of Commi	itment:	Clark				Com	milment (	Code:		Ne	v Comm	itm	ent	<u> </u>
Offense Group: Sex Offense				On Parole Agenda?			CONFIRMED ON PAROLE AGEN LOCATION: ESP DATE: QCT 2							
Current institutio	n:	Ely State Priso	n			Custo	dy Leve	l:	Maximum Custody					
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		<del> </del>												





#### NEVADA BOARD OF PAROLE COMMISSIONERS AGENDA FOR OCTOBER HELD AT

### Ely State Prison (ESP) 4569 N. State Rt. 490, Ely, NV 89301 (775) 289-6097

The Nevada Board of Parole Commissioners will consider releasing eligible inmates to the community or to a consecutive sentence, inmates scheduled to be seen at these hearings are housed at the indicated locations.

The board may close portions of hearings to accept confidential information as provided in NRS 213.130(8), and to deliberate in private following a public hearing pursuant to NRS 213.130(5). The board will accept public comments from applicable victims during a public hearing pursuant to NRS 213.130(4). When hearings are conducted via video conference, visitors may attend at any location specified for that date.

Final action will be taken by a majority of the board upon ratification within 14 days from the end of each month's agendas or as soon as practicable thereafter. Agendas are subject to change and inmates may be removed from an agenda without notice. The Board reserves the right to take items in a different order to accomplish business in the most efficient manner. The Board may continue the hearing on an inmate to a later date on the agenda at the discretion of the panel.

#### AGENDAS POSTED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS IN CARSON CITY:

Attorney General's Office, 100 N. Carson Parole Board Office, 1445 Hot Springs Road, Suite St. 109-B

Library, 900 N. Roop St.

#### AGENDAS POSTED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS IN LAS VEGAS:

Attorney Generals's Office, Sawyer Building, 555 Bradley Building, 2501 E. Sahara Ave. E. Washington Ave.

Clark County Court House, 200 S. Third St.

Parole/:Probation Office, 215 E. Bonanza

Rd

Parole Board Office, 2601 E. Sahara Ave.

Main Library/Reference Section, 833 N. Las Vegas Blvd.

#### OCT. 13,2004 900AM (1 OF 1)

Ely State Prison (ESP) 4569 N. State Rt. 490, Ely, NV 89301 (775) 289-6097

# VIDEO CONFERENCE TO PAROLE BOARD OFFICE LAS VEGAS 2601 E. SAHARA, LAS VEGAS, NV 89104

PAR 016111 BURKETT, JOEL	ESP	PAR 062221 LISENBEE, ROBERT H	ESP
PAR 043687 SPITZNOGLE, KENNETH	CESP	PAR 068840 HILL, ALVIN C	ESP
PAR 044100 CHARDEE, JAMES B	ESP	MPR 074708 ACOSTA, LUIS M	ESP
PAR 045498 DUARTE, PAUL	ESP	PAR 076245 MEDINA, JUAN A	ESP
PAR 046936 MCGERVEY, CLEUS	ESP	PAR 080797 PULVER, WAYNE C	ESP
PAR 049103 VALLEZ, MANNY C	ESP	PAR 080964 WOODS, HOWARD M	ESP
RPO 050696 RAYSOR, ANTHONY E	ESP	PAR 081342 AMELA, LOUIS A	ESP

JOEL BURKETT#16111 P.O.BOX1989 Ely,NV89301



# EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JOEL BURKETT, PETITIONER,	)	Case No:C52190
	) )	Dept.No:12
vs.	<b>)</b>	PETITIONERS REPLY TO THE STATES
	)	RESPONSE TO PETITION FOR WRIT
E.K.McDANIEL, et al.  RESPONDENTS,	)	OF HABEAS CORPUS
	)	

COMES NOW, Joel Burkett, Pro per Petitioner in the above intitled matter and respectfully submits his reply to the States response to the Petition for writ of habeas corpus. This reply is based upon the pleadings and papers on file herein, The attached memorandum of points and authorities.

Dated this 19m day of October 2004,

Respectfully Submitted
By:
JOEL BURKETT Pro per

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#### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Respondents would lead this court to believe that because petitioner

CAN APPEAR before the Parole Board, that it infact has the

authority to issue a Parole, this is simply a lie.

Pursuant to NRS 213.1214 petitioner having been denied certification by the panel, the Parole Board has no authority to grant Parole and this clearly violates the terms of petitioners Judgment of conviction.

Petitioner cannot be held beyond the term of imprisonment set by the court, see McNEIL V. DIRECTOR, PATUXENT INSTITUTION, 92 S.ct 2083 (1972). McNeil was convicted of two assaults and sentenced to five years imprisonment instead of committing him to prison, the sentencing court referred him to the Patuxent Institution for examination, to determine whether he should be committed to that institution for an indeterminate term under Maryland's defective Delingunency Law.

What Nevada has done by the passage of NRS 213.1214, Is to bypass seeking an ex parte order and to just hold petitioner forever untill at witch time he can pass the panel, Then, and only then, would the Parole Board have the authority to grant petitioner a Parole. There is no question that the words SHALL NOT WITHIN a Statute works to make it mandatory, see, PLANKINTON V. FIFTH JUD. DIST COURT, ECT, 572 P.2nd 525 (Nev.1977). If the Parole Board has no authority to grant Parole, the possibility of Parole granted within Petitioners Judgment of conviction doesn't exist and for Counsel for the Respondents to suggest otherwise is silly and he should know better.

Likewise, Respondents would mislead this court by claiming that petitioner has once been given a Parole so therefore the Parole Board has the authority to issue a Parole. What they have failed to inform this court of, is that Petitioner was Paroled off of his Robbery conviction and did mot need to be certified by the Panel under NRS 213.1214 to receive a Parole.

Respondents also claim that the Petitioner is trying to get this court to invade the province of the Parole Board is without merit. I'm seeking for this court to inforce the sentence that was handed down to me 24 years ago, and the fact of the matter is that the court cannot do so.

NRS 213.1214 is clear and states that the Parole Board cannot release on Parole any person convicted of an offense listed under subsetion (5) without that person being certified by the Panel first.

Therefore the possibility of Parole granted within Petitioners sentence doesn't exist.

There is nothing unconstitutional about NRS 213.1214 if the sentence imposed by the court is a determinate term, however, this court cannot sentence petitioner to a sentence that it can't inforce and this court cannot order petitioner a Parole hearing wherein the Possibility of Parole exist, because without certification by the panel under NRS 213.1214, The Parole Board couldn't issue a Parole if it wanted to.

Petitioners sentence is, and has been violated, in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the U.S. constitution(due process).

#### CONCLUSION

Because the Nevada Parole Board has no authority to grant a Parole to Petitioner and Because this court cannot issue an order directing the Parole Board to give petitioner a hearing wherein the possibility of Parole is infact a possibility, petitioner is intitled to release.

Dated this 1974 day of October, 2004

Respectfully Submitted,

Jøel Burkett Pro per

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I do hereby certify that I am the Por per Petitioner in the above intitled matter and that on this / 977 dayof October, 2004, I did serve a true and correct copy of the foregoing PETITIONER REPLY TO THE STATES RESPONSE TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS BY MAILING Via United States mail, frist class, postage prepaid, to:

D.Greg Whicker Deputy Attorney General 555 E Washington Avenue#3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

# ORIGINAL

**FFCL BRIAN SANDOVAL** Attorney General By: D. GREG WHICKER Deputy Attorney General Criminal Justice Division Nevada Bar Number 8307 555 E Washington Avenue #3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 486-3420 Facsimile: (702) 486-3768

Attorneys for Respondents

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EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JOEL BURKETT.

Petitioner,

٧.

E.K. McDANIEL, et. al.,

Respondents.

Case No: C52190 Dept No: XII

#### FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

Hearing date: 10/19/04 Hearing time: 9:00 a.m.

The above-entitled Court conducted a hearing on the Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus filed on behalf of Joel Burkett (Burkett), dated and filed on August 30, 2004, and hereby issues this order finally disposing of said petition pursuant to NRS 34.830. Burkett was not present being an inmate in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections, nor was he represented by counsel. The Respondents were represented by Deputy Attorney General D. Greg Whicker. Upon reviewing the Petition, the State's Response and the pleadings and papers on file herein, the Court makes the follow findings of fact and conclusions of law:

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

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### FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. Burkett is an inmate in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections.
- Burkett's conviction resulted in multiple consecutive sentences, each of which
  must be served before Burkett is eligible for a full release from the Nevada
  Department of Corrections.
- 3. Burkett may be paroled at the discretion of the Nevada Parole Board.
- 4. Burkett's claims are belied by the record in this case.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

- NRS 213.1214(1) provides that the Parole Board shall not release a prisoner on parole unless a panel consisting of specified individuals certifies that the inmate is suitable for parole.
- 2. NRS 213.10705 provides that parole is an act of grace on the part of the State and that no person has a right to parole.
- 3. The United States Supreme Court has held that an inmate's expectation that a lawfully imposed sentence will be commuted is no more substantial than his expectation that he may be transferred to another facility. Connecticut Board of Pardons v. Dumschat, 452 U.S. 458, 465 (1981).
- 4. Claims which are belied or repelled by the record are not sufficient to grant relief. <u>Hargrove v. State</u>, 100 Nev. 498, 502, 686 P.2d 222, 225 (1984).

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions

of law, that Joel Burkett's Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus is DENIED.

DATED this <u>27</u> day of October, 2004.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

SUBMITTED BY:

BRIAN SANDOVAL Attorney General

By:

D, GREG WHICKER

Députy Attorney General

Dated this 25 blay of October, 2004.

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1	NOED			FILED
2		District C	ourt	Nov 9 4 14 PM '04 CLERK
3		Clark County, N	evada	Shirtey S. A.
4	JOEL BURKETT	1		CLERK
5		Petitioner,		
6		J	Case No.	C52190
7	vs	7	Dept. No.	XII
8		1		
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	•		OF ENTRY OF N AND ORDER
10	F	Respondent.		
11	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on Novembr 1, 2004, the court entered a decision or order in this			
12	matter, a true and correct copy of which is attached to this notice.			
13	You may appeal to the Su	preme Court from the dec	ision or order of t	his court. If you wish to appeal,
14	you must file a notice of appeal v	with the clerk of this court	within thirty-thre	ee (33) days after the date this
15	notice is mailed to you. This notic	ce was mailed on Noveml	br 9, 2004.	
16		эні	RLEY B. PARR	GUIRRE, CLERK OF COURT
17		By:_		Caldwell
18			Norreta Caldwell	, Deputy Clerk
19		CERTIFICATE OF M		
20	l hereby certify that on the this Notice of Entry of Decision ar		nber	, 2004, I placed a copy of
21		ed in the Office of the Cou		<b>-</b>
22		ounty District Attorney's O General's Office - Appella		DIVISION
23	□ The United States mail addressed as follows:			
24	II .	kett 16111		
25	PO Box Ely, NV		none	taldures
26			Norreta Caldw	ell, Deputy Clerk
27			Notice	of Entry of Decision and Order/2-01/jh
28			NOTICE	S11

## ORIGINAL

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BRIAN SANDOVAL Attorney General

By: D. GREG WHICKER Deputy Attorney General

Criminal Justice Division 4 Nevada Bar Number 8307

555 E Washington Avenue #3900

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 486-3420

Facsimile: (702) 486-3768 Attorneys for Respondents FILED

HOV 1 4 50 PM 104 Shilly & Langine CLERK

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 

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

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COUNTY CLERK

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JOEL BURKETT,

٧.

Petitioner,

E.K. McDANIEL, et. al.,

Respondents.

Case No:

C52190

Dept No:

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF **LAW AND ORDER** 

Hearing date: 10/19/04 Hearing time: 9:00 a.m.

The above-entitled Court conducted a hearing on the Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus filed on behalf of Joel Burkett (Burkett), dated and filed on August 30, 2004, and hereby issues this order finally disposing of said petition pursuant to NRS 34.830. Burkett was not present being an inmate in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections, nor was he represented by counsel. The Respondents were represented by Deputy Attorney General D. Greg Whicker. Upon reviewing the Petition, the State's Response and the pleadings and papers on file herein, the Court makes the follow findings of fact and conclusions of law:

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

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## **FINDINGS OF FACT**

- 1. Burkett is an inmate in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections.
- Burkett's conviction resulted in multiple consecutive sentences, each of which
  must be served before Burkett is eligible for a full release from the Nevada
  Department of Corrections.
- 3. Burkett may be paroled at the discretion of the Nevada Parole Board.
- Burkett's claims are belied by the record in this case.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

- 1. NRS 213.1214(1) provides that the Parole Board shall not release a prisoner on parole unless a panel consisting of specified individuals certifies that the inmate is suitable for parole.
- 2. NRS 213.10705 provides that parole is an act of grace on the part of the State and that no person has a right to parole.
- 3. The United States Supreme Court has held that an inmate's expectation that a lawfully imposed sentence will be commuted is no more substantial than his expectation that he may be transferred to another facility. Connecticut Board of Pardons v. Dumschat, 452 U.S. 458, 465 (1981).
- 4. Claims which are belied or repelled by the record are not sufficient to grant relief. <u>Hargrove v. State</u>, 100 Nev. 498, 502, 686 P.2d 222, 225 (1984).

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions

of law, that Joel Burkett's Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus is DENIED.

DATED this 2

day of October, 2004.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

SUBMITTED BY:

BRIAN SANDOVAL Attorney General

|| By:

D. GREG WHICKER

Deputy Attorney General

Dated this 25 day of October, 2004.

Case No. <u>C5219</u> U Dept. No. <u>12</u>

May 13 | 1 35 AM '05

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

_ J	OEL	BURKETT	
	Pe	titioner,	
		v.	
E		1CDANIEL	,
	Re	espondent.	

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POSTCONVICTION)

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) This petition must be legibly handwritten or typewritten, signed by the petitioner and verified.
- (2) Additional pages are not permitted except where noted or with respect to the facts which you rely upon to support your grounds for relief. No citation of authorities need be furnished. If briefs or arguments are submitted, they should be submitted in the form of a separate memorandum.
- (3) If you want an attorney appointed, you must complete the Affidavit in Support of Request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. You must have an authorized officer at the prison complete the certificate as to the amount of money and securities on deposit to your credit in any account in the institution.
- (4) You must name as respondent the person by whom you are confined or restrained. If you are in a specific institution of the Department of Corrections, name the warden or head of the institution. If you're not in a specific institution of the Department but within its custody, name the Director of the Department of Corrections.
- (5) You must include all grounds or claims for relief which you may have regarding your conviction or sentence. Failure to raise all grounds in this petition may preclude you from filing future petitions challenging your conviction and sentence.
- (6) You must allege specific facts supporting the claims in the petition you file seeking relief from any conviction or sentence. Failure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed. If your petition contains a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, that claim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel was ineffective.

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COUNTY CLERK

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(7) When the petition is fully completed, the original and one copy must be filed with the clerk of the state district court for the county in which you were convicted. One copy must be mailed to the respondent, one copy to the Attorney General's Office, and one copy to the district attorney of the county in which you were convicted or to the original prosecutor if you are challenging your original conviction or sentence. Copies must conform in all particulars to the original submitted for filing.

#### **PETITION**

	Name of institution and county in which you are presently imprisoned or where and how you restrained of your liberty: ELY STATE PRISON, WHITEPINE COUNTY
EIGHTH	Name and location of court which entered the judgment of conviction under attack:  JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, CLARK COUNTY NEVADA
3.	Date of judgment of conviction: MAY 4TH, 1981
4.	Case number: C52190
5,	(a) Length of sentence: 30 YEARS, 4 LIFE TERMS
	(b) If sentence is death, state any date upon which execution is scheduled:
this motion?	Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other than the conviction under attack in Yes No XX yes", list crime, case number and sentence being served at this time:
FIRST	Nature of offense involved in conviction being challenged: ROBBERY/DEADLY WEAPON, DEGREE KIDNAPPING/DEADLY, SEXUAL ASSAULT(2) COUNTS  What was your plea? (check one):  (a) Not guilty (b) Guilty (c) Noto contendere
9, guilty to anot N/A	If you entered a plea of guilty to one count of an indictment or information, and a plea of not ther count of an indictment or information, or if a plea of guilty was negotiated, give details:
10.	If you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty, was the finding made by: (check one)  (a) Jury XX (b) Judge without a jury
11.	Did you testify at the trial? Yes XX No
12.	Did you appeal form the judgment of conviction? Yes XX No
13.	If you did appeal, answer the following:  (a) Name of Court: NEVADA SUPREME COURT  (b) Case number or citation: DOCKET NO.13600 April 21,1983  (c) Result: denied

	(d) Date of result: APRIL 21, 1983
	(Attach copy of order or decision, if available.)
14. I	f you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did not. N/A
1.7	
filed any petition	Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of conviction and sentence, have you previouslons, applications or motions with respect to this judgment in any court, state or federal?  Yes XXXX No
	f your answer to No. 15 was "yes", give the following information:
(a)(1)	Name of court: FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
(2)	Nature of proceeding: PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
(3)	Grounds raised: INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL
(4)	Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application or motion?
	Yes XXX No
(5)	Result: DENIED
(6)	Date of result: DO NOT HAVE
DO NOT	If known, citations of any written opinion or date of orders entered pursuant to such result: HAVE
(b) A	s to any second netition, application or motion, give the same information:
(1)	s to any second petition, application or motion, give the same information:  Name of court; EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
(2)	Nature of proceeding: HABEAS CORPUS
(3)	Grounds raised: VIOLATION OF SENTENCE
(4)	Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application or motion?
(5)	Yes No XXX Result: DENIED
	Date of result: DO NOT HAVE
(7)	If known, citations of any written opinion or date of orders entered pursuant to such a
result: <u>DO NO!</u>	r have
(c) As	to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same
Information as a	bove, list them on a separate sheet and attach.
	d you appeal to the highest state or federal court having jurisdiction, the result or action
	ken on any petition, application or motion?
(1)	First petition, application or motion? Yes XXX No
(2)	Citation or date of decision: DO NOT HAVE  Second petition, application or motion? Yes XXXX No
(2)	Citation or date of decision: DO NOT HAVE
(3)	Third or subsequent petitions, applications or motions? Yes XXXX No  Citation or date of decision: DO NOT HAVE
(e) If	you did not appeal from the adverse action on any petition, application or motion, explain
	did not. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may
	paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed
	or typewritten pages in length.) N/A

court by way so, identify:	Has any ground being raised in this petition been previously presented to this or any other of petition for habeas corpus, motion, application or any other postconviction proceeding? I Which of the grounds is the same: NONE
(b)	The proceedings in which these grounds were raised: N/A
response to the	Briefly explain why you are again raising these grounds. (You must relate specific facts in is question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.) N/A
you have attac grounds were facts in respon attached to the	If any of the grounds listed in No.'s 23(a), (b), (c) and (d), or listed on any additional pages ched, were not previously presented in any other court, state or federal, list briefly what not so presented, and give your reasons for not presenting them. (You must relate specific use to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)ONE, ISSUE NOT AVAILABLE
must relate spe 8 ½ by 11 incl	Are you filing this petition more than one year following the filing of the judgment of the filing of a decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly the reasons for the delay. (You exific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is the attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten in.) ISSUE NOT AVAILABLE UNTIL
judgment unde If yes,	Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any court, either state or federal, as to the crattack? Yes <a href="mailto:xxx">xx</a> . No <a href="mailto:xxx">XX</a> . No <a href="mailto:xxx">XX</a> . STATES DISTRICT COURT, <a href="mailto:cv-n-04-0241">cv-n-04-0241</a> LRH-VPC
	Give the name of each attorney who represented you in the proceeding resulting in your on direct appeal: DO NOT HAVE AT THIS TIME
judgment unde	Do you have any future sentences to serve after you complete the sentence imposed by the attack? Yes No XXX, specify where and when it is to be served, if you know: N/A
	State concisely every ground on which you claim that you are being held unlawfully, effy the facts supporting each ground. If necessary you may attach pages stating additional cts supporting same.

	(a) Ground One: Uno Constitutional SENTENCES
11	VIOLATION OF THE GILL AND 19TH AMENUMEN
<u>.co⊬</u>	THE U.S. CONSTITUTION
Suppor	rting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):SEESEA FORT.
	(b) Ground Two:
Suppor	rting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):
<u> </u>	(c) Ground Three:
Support	ting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):
	(d) Ground Four:
Suppor	ting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays in this proceeding.	s that the court grant petitioner relief to which he may be entitled
	, on the 10 day of the month of 14 /
of the year 200	, on and <u>to</u> stay or and manuff of <u>Joog</u> ,
<del>*</del>	
	(al Durelett
	Signature of petitioner
	Ely State Prison
	Post Office Box 1989
; ;	Ely, Nevada 89301-1989
:	••
·	
Signature of Attorney (if any)	
Attorney for petitioner	
Address	-
Addios	
•	
	<u>VERIFICATION</u>
:	
Under penalty of perjury, the und	lersigned declares that he is the petitioner named in the foregoing
petition and knows the contents thereof; the	hat the pleading is true of his own knowledge, except as to those
matters stated on information and better, a	nd as to such matters he believes them to be true.
	G/G
	1 X/ 11/1 SAL
	Jal Oswihlt
· :	Petitioner
:	
	Attorney for petitioner

### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL**

I JOEL BU	hereby certify pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that or
this 10 day of the month of	of the year 200 I mailed a true and
correct copy of the foregoing PET	ITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS addressed to:
	E.K. McDANIE
	Respondent prison or jail official
	Po Box 1585
	EIV. NV 89361
	Address
Attorney General Heroes' Memorial Building	District Attorney of County of Conviction
100 North Carson Street	District Intelling of Country of Country
Carson City, Nevada 89710-4717	
	Address
	4 SEASON WILLIAM
67 1	

## Sufforting FACTS

PETITIONERS JURY WAS INSTRUCTED:

IF THE ATTORNEYS STIPULATE OR AGREE

TO THE EXISTENCE OF A FACT YOU

MUST ACCEPT THE STIPULATIONS

AS EVIDENCE AND REGARD THE

FACT AS PROJED" (PETITIONER'S

JURY INSTRUCTION: 20, STATED IN PART).

AT THE TRIAL OF PETITIONER BOTH THE PROSECUTOR AND TRIAL COUNSEL STIPULATED TO VERITIONER'S BUILT AS TO THE CRIMES Charged, EFFECTIVELY PERSONER FETTIONER PETITIONER CONTENS IN LIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME CORRES Reling W, Blakely U, WASHINGTON, 124 S.CT 2531 (2004) THAT HIS SENTENCES ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN THAT THE CURY SIS NOT MIKE A FINDING OF ALL THE FACTS AS TO The sectouces infosed by The Court IN LIGHT OF THE ALOGUE OURY INSTRUCTIONS AND TRIAL COUNSELS STIPULATION, SET PORTLE below VETITIONERS SENTENCES CANNOT

THE DURY WAS DEVISED THE OFFORTUNITY TO MAKE A FINDING OF THE FACTS TO THE CRINES OF SEXUAL ASSUAL ASSAULT AND FIRST DEFREE KOUNFRING FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMMITTING SEXUAL ASSAULT )) WHEN THIN COUNSES STATED. " WHAT COULD you Find Find Home GUILTY OF, THESE FOUR COUNTS, THAT LEAUES ONE COUNT ... THEAT HE HAS SEXUAL INTERCOURSE with HER AGAINST HER WILL, BY FORCE OR FEAR, A SEXUAL ASSAULT, MORE REFINED WAY FOR RAPE. All RIGHT, AND THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF TUNT TAKING THE BEST EVENTS, BECAUSE She Agreed IT wasn't with HER CONSENT" (T.T. P. 476)

(That's EVEDENCE OF MAPE)

1 You Could Come back with A VERDICT OF quilty OF SEXUAL ASSAUT "(TOTO PG 477)

2.

ONLY ONE CRIME YOU CAN

FIND HIM QUILTY OF, THAT'S

SEXUAL ASSAULT, ONE COUNT

OF HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

WITH TIME CAGE. DECAUSE

TO FIND HIM QUILTY OF

THE REST YOU HAVE TO

FIND DEYOND A REASONABLE

DOUBT "(T.T. P., 479)

THE PROSECUTOR IN CLOSING ARGUMENTS
STIPLELATED TO All THE ELEMENTS OF THE
CRINES CHARGED WHEN IN SUPPORT OF
THE Alleged VICTIMS TESTIMONY HE
TOID THE JURY; "I STIPLIATE THATS
WHAT HAPPEN" (TOTOPG) (NOTE: PETITIONER
OCESNIT HAVE ACCESS TO HIS TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS)
PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS THAT THE
GTH AND 14TH AMENDMENTS OF THE U.S.
CONSTITUTION MANDATES THAT THE GURY
MAKE THE FINDINGS OF ALL ELEMENTS OF
THE CRIMES CHARGED AND WITHOUT SEACH
FINDINGS PETITIONERS SENTENCES ARE
UNCONSTITUTIONAL.
DATED THIS IS SAYOF MAY 2005
RESPECTIVELY SUBMITTED

## RELIEF Sought

Wherefore, The Petitioner Joel Burkert Request the Following Relief;

1, GRANT THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS!

2, ISSUE AN ORDER TO SEVASIDE MES UNCONSTITUTIONAL SENTENCÉS!

3, BRONT WHATEVER RELIEF This COURT

DATES This 10 DAYOF MAY 2005

RESPECTALLY SERVICES;

1	PPOW		, Also )	
2			May 20	9 47 AM *05
3	DISTRICT COURT	Г	Carlos Ca	CO Me ir
4	CLARK COUNTY, NEV	ADA	0.	CERK
5	JOEL BURKETT		0.	r-c-14 W
6	Petitioner,	e N <u>o</u> : C521	OD.	
7		t N <u>o</u> : 12	190	
8	EK MCDANIEL Respondent,			
9			PETITION BEAS COI	
10				
<u>\\ 11</u>	Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus (Post-C	Canviatia	Daliati au	
12	. , ,	•	ŕ	
: 13	May 13, 2005. The Court has reviewed the petition and has determ			
14	Court in determining whether Petitioner is illegally imprisoned an	id restrair	ied of his/he	er liberty, and good
15	cause appearing therefore,			
16	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Respondent shall, with	-		
17	answer or otherwise respond to the petition and file a return in acc	cordance	with the pro	visions of NRS
18	34.360 to 34.830, inclusive.			
19. مار	IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that this matte	r shall be	placed on t	his Court's
20	THE Culu	t		
21	Calendar on the day of	<u>ت</u> 200 <u>.</u>	2, at the hou	ır of
22	o'clock 25(a.n./pomp. for further proceedings.			
	<del> </del>			
	_	1/	١,	r.
G Sty	n Acelun	elde	munt	
	District Court Ju	ıdge	5/18/0	5
27				111
HEARING REQUIRED DATE: 1/5/05	RECEIVED			7000
光 5 元	MAY 1 3 2005			
:	COMMIACTEME E F			
i. I.				

**\$12** 

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1	OPPS DAVID ROGER		Shuley Stamagun
2	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781		Character ()
3	H, LEON SIMON Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #000411		
4	200 South Third Street		
5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 455-4711		
6 7	Attorney for Plaintiff		
8	DISTRIC	T COURT	
9	CLARK COUN	NTY, NEVADA	
	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
10	Plaintiff, {	CASE NO:	C52190
11	-vs- {	DEPT NO:	XII
12 13	JOEL BURKETT,		
14	Defendant.		
15	STATE'S RESPONSE AND MOTION TO	DISMISS DEFEND	DANT'S PETITION FOR
16	WRIT OF HABEAS CORF	PUS (POST-CONVI	CTION)
17		ING: July 5, 2005	
18	TIME OF HEAD	RING: 9:15 AM	
19	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, b	y DAVID ROGER	, District Attorney, through
20	H. LEON SIMON, Deputy District Attorney	, and hereby subm	its the attached Points and
21	Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's I	Petition For Writ	Of Habeas Corpus (Post-
22	Conviction).		
23	This opposition is made and based up	on all the papers ar	nd pleadings on file herein,
24	the attached points and authorities in suppo	ort hereof, and ora	l argument at the time of
25	hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable	le Court.	
26	111		
27	111		
28	111		
			•

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## POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On January 19, 1981, Joel Burkett, hereinafter Defendant, was charged by Information with: Count I - Robbery & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); Count II - First Degree Kidnapping & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.310, 193.165); Count III - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366); and Count IV - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.366).

Defendant was convicted by a jury on May 4, 1981. The original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, however, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994, sentencing Defendant: as to Count I, fifteen (15) years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; as to Count II, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively, Count II to be served consecutive to Count I; as to Count III, Life with Possibility of Parole; as to Count IV, Life with the Possibility of Parole, Count IV to be served consecutive to Count III; Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts II.

Defendant appealed his judgment of conviction and the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an order dismissing Defendant's appeal on April 21, 1983. Remittitur was filed on May 16, 1983. Defendant then filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus on February 2, 1994, which was granted in part and denied in part. Defendant filed a second petition for writ of habeas corpus on June 7, 1999. Defendant's petition was denied on August 12, 1999. Defendant appealed the denial, and it was affirmed by the Nevada Supreme Court.

Defendant filed a third petition for writ of habeas corpus on November 19, 2001. On February 14, 2002, Defendant's petition was denied. Soon thereafter, Defendant filed an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court challenging the district court's order denying the petition he filed on February 14, 2002.

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On February 6, 2003, the Nevada Supreme Court filed an order of reversal and remand. In this order the Nevada Supreme Court's remand was limited for further proceedings on the issue of whether Defendant was denied any rights or protections relating to certification available to Nevada prisoners. On May 14, 2003, the district court denied Burkett's claim on remand.

On February 19, 2003, Defendant filed a fourth petition for writ of habeas corpus. The district court denied the petition and the Defendant again appealed to the Supreme Court. The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed.

On September 1, 2004, Defendant filed a fifth petition for writ of habeas corpus. The petition was denied on October 19, 2004. Defendant now files his sixth petition for writ of habeas corpus.

### **ARGUMENT**

#### ĭ.

### THE DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR HABEAS CORPUS SHOULD BE DENIED BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN FILED BEYOND THE ONE YEAR TIME REQUIREMENT OF NRS 34.726

The Nevada Supreme Court issued Remittitur from the direct appeal on May 16, 1983. However, the provisions of NRS 34.726(1) became effective on January 1, 1993, providing a one year time limit to file habeas corpus petitions. The Ninth Circuit has held under similar statutes providing a time limit for habeas corpus petitions that where a petitioner's conviction became final before the statute was enacted the time limitation begins to run from the effective date of the statute. *United States v. Valdez*, 195 F.3d 544, 546 (9th Cir. 1999) (holding one year statute of limitations under AEDPA began tolling from effective date of statute); *see also United States v. Lomax*, 86 F.Supp.2d 1035 (D. Or. 2000) (holding petitioner had one year from effective date of AEDPA to file timely motions where conviction was prior to enactment of statute). This Court held no differently in *Pellegrini*: "for purposes of determining the timeliness of these successive petitions pursuant to NRS 34.726, assuming the laches bar does not apply, it is both reasonable and fair to allow petitioners one year from the effective date of the amendment to file any successive habeas

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petitions." 34 P.3d 519 at 529. Therefore, because Remittitur issued before the effective date of NRS 34.726, the statutory time limit to file a petition for post conviction relief would have commenced on January 1, 1993, and expired on December 31, 1993. Defendant did not file the present petition until May 13, 2005, long after the one year deadline of January 1, 1994. Therefore, Defendant's petition is barred and should be dismissed.

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The statute clearly states that the burden of overcoming applicability of the time bar is on the petitioner. An examination of the instant petition reveals that the Defendant has failed to provide any reason for the untimeliness of the petition. In fact, the Defendant has failed to even cite to any reason that might constitute "good cause." The Nevada Supreme Court has previously defined good cause as "an impediment external to the defense which prevented [the petitioner] from complying with the state procedural rules." Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997); see also Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 p.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), quoting State v. Estencion, 625 P.2d 1040, 1042 (Haw. 1981)("Good cause" under NRS 34.726 "means a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse."). The lack of the assistance of counsel when preparing a petition and even the failure of trial counsel to forward a copy of the file to a petitioner has been found to not constitute good cause. See Phelps v. Director Nevada Department of Prisons, 104 Nev. 656, 660, 764 P.2d 1303 (1988); Hood v. State, 111 Nev. 335, 890 P.2d 797 (1995). Clearly, NRS 34.726 bars review of the instant petition because the Defendant has failed to provide any justification for the violation that would constitute "an impediment external to the defense which prevented [the petitioner] from complying with the state procedural rules." Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997).

The Nevada Supreme Court has justified the one year rule with regard to the filing of post-conviction petitions in *Colley v. State*, 105 Nev. 235, 773 P.2d 1229 (1989) when it upheld the district court's dismissal of a petition based on NRS 34.726. The Court reasoned that:

At some point, we must give finality to criminal cases. *Darnell v. State*, 98 Nev. 518, 521, 654 P.2d 1009, 1011 (1982). Should we allow Colley's post-conviction relief proceeding to go forward we would encourage offenders to file groundless

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petitions for federal habeas corpus relief, secure in the knowledge that a petition for post-conviction relief remained indefinitely available to them. This situation would prejudice both the accused and the State since the interest of both the petitioner and the government are best served if post-conviction claims are raised while the evidence is still fresh. (citations omitted).

Id. The Court also noted that the District Court's denial of the defendant's petition based on its lack of timeliness was necessary "for the orderly administration of justice." Id.

In addition, dismissal of the instant petition will not prejudice the Defendant. The Defendant has no legal basis to challenge the conviction. A finding of prejudice is required to avoid the time bar of NRS 34,726. In regard to this requirement the Nevada Supreme Court has held:

[R]equiring prejudice to excuse the filing of untimely petitions helps to ensure that claims are raised before evidence is lost or memories fade. Without such limitations on the availability of post-conviction remedies, prisoners could petition for relief in perpetuity and thus abuse post-conviction remedies. In addition, meritless, successive and untimely petitions clog the court system and undermine the finality of convictions. A showing of prejudice is thus essential to prevent the filing of successive and merit less petitions for post-conviction relief.

Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 358, 871 P.2d 944 (1994). The Defendant's petition should be summarily denied due to its untimeliness under NRS 34.726 and the principles enunciated in Colley and Lozada. In addition, the Defendant is unable to provide either good cause or prejudice so as to avoid application of the statute. The Defendant has offered no evidence of either lack of fault or undue prejudice so as to avoid application of the statute. As such the petition should be dismissed as time barred.

## **DEFENDANT'S PETITION IS SUCCESSIVE** AND SHOULD BE DISMISSED

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

> 2. A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure of the Defendant to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ.
>
> 3. Pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, the petitioner has the burden

of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate:

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(a) Good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim or

for presenting the claim again; and

(b) Actual prejudice to the petitioner.

Defendant filed a previous Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) on five different occasions as outlined in the statement of the case. Consequently, the instant petition filed on May 13, 2005, is a successive petition. To avoid the procedural default under NRS 34.810, Defendant has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate both good cause for his failure to present his claim in earlier proceedings and actual prejudice. NRS 34.810(3); *Hogan v. Warden*, 109 Nev. 952, 959-60, 860 P.2d 710, 715-16 (1993); *Phelps v. Director*, 104 Nev. 656, 659, 764 P.2d 1303, 1305 (1988).

In order to show good cause, Defendant has the burden of demonstrating that there was an impediment external to the defense which prevented him from complying with the state procedural default rules. Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994). Good cause for the delay is defined as "a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse." Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989). In order to establish prejudice, a petitioner must demonstrate that the alleged errors worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage. Hogan v. Warden, 109 Nev. 952, 959, 860 P.2d 710, 716 (1993). Defendant has failed to make such a showing of either good cause or prejudice in his petition. Therefore, Defendant's petition should be dismissed pursuant to NRS 34.810.

## DEFENDANT'S SENTENCE DOES NOT VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTION

Defendant argues that at his trial, both the prosecutor and trial counsel stipulated to his guilt as to the crime charged, effectively pleading him guilty. He states that because of this, his sentence cannot stand. However, this claim is belied by the record and Defendant's sentence is therefore constitutional.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For his position, Defendant cites only *Blakely v. Washington*, 124 S. Ct. 2531 (2004). In that case, the defendant pled guilty to kidnapping his wife. The facts in his plea permitted him to be sentenced to 53 months under Washington law. However, the judge sentenced him to 90 months, because he found deliberate cruelty, which under Washington law allowed him to depart from the standard sentence. The court held that the facts supporting deliberate cruelty were not admitted by the defendant nor *found by the jury*. Because of this, the enhanced sentence violated the defendant's right to a trial by jury. This case is not applicable to the Defendant's case, as he did not receive any sentence outside the

Defendant cites to his trial transcript,<sup>2</sup> where he claims his defense counsel stated "what could you find him guilty of, these four counts, that leaves one count...that he had sexual intercourse with her against her will, by force or fear, a sexual assault, more refined way for rape. All right, and there was evidence of that taking the best events, because she agreed it wasn't with her consent. That's evidence of rape. You could come back with a verdict of guilty of sexual assault. Only one crime you can find him guilty of, that's sexual assault. One count of having sexual intercourse with Tina Cage because to find him guilty of the rest you have to find beyond a reasonable doubt [sic]."

In *People v. Bolin*, 18 Cal 4<sup>th</sup> 297 (1998), the defense counsel, during closing argument, acknowledged some culpability of the defendant in a double homicide. *Id.* at 334. The court held that "given the overwhelming evidence of defendant's guilt, including the testimony of two eyewitnesses, the concession appears to be a reasonable trial tactic by which counsel could urge the jury to return verdicts on the lesser included offenses..." *Id.* at 335. Likewise, in Defendant's case, it may have been a trial tactic for defense counsel to concede there was enough evidence to convict Defendant of a sexual assault in hopes of proving that the Defendant did not commit the other crimes charged. Because this was a reasonable trial tactic, the Defendant's conviction is constitutional and must stand.

Further, Defendant claims that the prosecutor stipulated to all the elements of the crimes charged in his closing argument. However, he is unable to cite to any improper comments by the prosecutor. Indeed, it is the prosecutor's duty to argue Defendant's guilt during the closing argument, and there is no evidence that the prosecutor did so improperly. Defendant's conviction must stand.

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statutory maximum as it was at the time he was convicted, and further the Defendant had a jury trial wherein the jury determined all the facts.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Although Defendant cites to his trial transcript, he states that he does not have access to said transcript. Therefore, it is unknown whether his quotations are accurate, or whether they are merely his memory of the trial from over 24 years ago.

1	<u>CONCLUSION</u>
2	For the foregoing reasons, the State respectfully requests this Court deny Defendant's
3	petition.
4	DATED this 6th day of June, 2005.
5	Respectfully submitted,
6	DAVID ROGER
7	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781
8	
9	
10	BY /s/BECKY GOETTSCH for H. LEON SIMON
11	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #000411
12	Nevada Bai #000411
13	
14	<u>CERTIFICATE OF MAILING</u>
15	
16	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing, was made this <u>7th</u> day of
17	June, 2005, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:
18	JOEL BURKETT, #16111
19	ELY STATE PRISON POST OFFICE BOX 1989
20	ELY, NV 89301-7989
21	D. McDonald
22	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
23	
24	
25	
26 27	HLS/AD/ddm
28	
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JOEI BURKETT #16111
PO BOX 1983
EIY. NV 89301

Jun 15 2 20 PM '05

DISTRICT COURT

JOEL BURKETT,

GASE NO: 052190

DEPTINO! XIL

√s.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
RESPONDANTS/

BETITIONERS OPPOSITION TO THE STATES RESPONSE AND MOTION TO DISMISS

COMES NOW, JOE! BURKETT FRO SE IN THE
ABOVE INTITIED MATTER AND HEREBY BURMITS
THE ATTACHED POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN
OPPOSITION TO RESPONDENTS RESPONSE AND
MOTIONS TO DISMISS THE PETITION FOR WRIT
POF HABEAS CORPUS (POST CONVICTION) THIS
MOTIONS IS MADE AND DASED UPON AN PARKS,
MITENSINGS FIRED HEREIN AND ATTACHED FOINTS

JUN 15 2005

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## POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

## ARGUMENT

KESPONDENTS RELY UPON N.R.S. 34, 726 IS SIMPLY WITHOUT MERIT, AND N.R.S. 34, 810 IN VEILEBRING V. STATE 34 P. 35 519 (NEU 2001) THE COURT HEIS! TO OVERCOME THE PROCESURAL DARE OF W.R.S, 34, 726 And W.R.S, 34. 810 ... PETEGRINI HAS THE BURDEN OF SEMONSTATING Bood Chuse FOR DEINY IN DRINGING HIS NEW Claims OR FOR PRESENTING THE BANE CLAIMS AGAIN AND ACTUAL PREJUDICE," THE COURT WENT OUT TO SAY THAT TO Show Good CAUSE VETITIONER MUST DEMONSTRATE THAN AN INFEDIMENT EXTERNAL TO THE GETENSE PREJONTED HIM FROM RAISING HIS Claim EARlier AND THAT Such A Showing Might be DEMONSTRATED by A Showing "THAT THE FACTUAL OR LEEN! BASIS FOR A CLAIM WAS NOT KEASONALLY AVAIJADIE IS AT 537. PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS THAT The "LEGAL GASIS" OF HIS Claim WAS NOT REASONALLY AVAILABLE PRIOR

TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURTS
Ruling in, BLAKELY V. WAShington 124
5, 67 2531 (2004)

MOREGUER, ACTUAL PREJUDICE EXIST COMMERCE MAS BEEN DENIED HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO TRIAL BY UZY IN VIGINITION OF THE SIXTH AMENDMENT, Such ERROR IS NOT AMENDADE TO HARMLESS ERROR ANALYSIS, GUILIVAN V.

PETITIONERS SENTENCES

OS VIOLATE THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

RESPONDANTS CLAIM ITS LEGAL FOR TRIAL
COUNSEL TO STIPULATE HIS CLIENTS GUILT
AND THAT THE PROSECUTOR INSEED, HAS
A duty to do SO.
This argument Might well be TRUE

3.

CASE HOWEVER, WHEREAS HERE, THE JURY
WAS METRUCTES;

IF THE ATTORNEYS STIPULATE
OF A GREE TO THE EXISTENCE
OF A FACT YOU MUST ACCEPT

THE STIPULATION AS EVIDENCE
AND REGARD THE FACT AS
PROVED! (PETITIONERS JURY INSTRUCTION);
20, STATED IN PART)

Such STIPLIATION by EITHER TRIAL

COUNSEL OR THE PROSECUTOR DECOMES

A GUILTY FLEN AND THE UNITED STATES

SUPREME COURT HAS LONG HELD THAT

A DEFENDANT MUST ALWAYS

MAKE THE ULTIMATE DECISIONS

AS TO PENDING QUILTY, CONVINGE

A GURY TRIAL... TO DONES VO

BARNES, 103 JULY 3308 (1983)

MOREOUER, SETITIONER HAS NOT WAINED
HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND SUCH
A SEA ES UNCONSTITUTIONAL,
BOYKIN V. ALABAMA, 89 S.CT 1709
(1969)

4.

RESPONDENTS AISO CLAIM THE COURTS Ruling. IN BLAKELY V. WASHINGTON, 124 S.CT 2531 (2004) IS NOT APPLICABLE TO PETETIONER IS Also without MERIT. VETITIONER IS MINDFUL THAT THE COURT ASKERE "NOT TO MERE OBITER STETA, BUT RATTHER TO THE WELL ESTABLISHED RATIONALE UPON which the Court based The RESULTS OF 175 EARLIER SECISIONS, WHEN AN OFINION ISSUES FOR THE COURT, IT IS MOT ONLY THE RESULT but Also Those FORTIONS OF THE OPINION NECESSARY TO THAT RESULT by which we ARE Bound " ITLER V. CAW, 121 SICT IS AT 2489 (2001) IN BLAKELY (SUPER) THE COURT BASES ITS RATIONNIE UPON THE FACT THAT THE Courts Could NOT IMPOSE A SENTENCE IN VIOLATION OF THE SIXTH AMENDMENT OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. ETITIONER SUBMITS THAT IS OUST WHAT THE COURT HAS SONE WHEREASHERE, HE HAS NOT HERS GUILTY NOR HAS The CRIMES DEEN SUBMITTED TO A JURY AND FRONES LOEYOND A KEASONABLE

# Blakely V. WAShington APPlies RETROACTIVELY

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO TRIAL by JURY IN BLAKELY VI WAShington, 124 Sict 2531 (2004) HAS DEEN MASE RETROACTIVE by The UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. IN TYLER V. CAIN, 121 SICT 2478 (2001) JUSTICE BREYER OBSERVES THAT THE UNITED STATES BUPREME COURT CAN MAKE A KUIE RETROASTIVE QUER THE COURSE OF TWO CASES JUSTICE Thomas, SELIVERING THE OFWION OF THE COURT AGREED AND STATES; " wiTh The Right COMBINATION OF HOLDINGS, THE COURT Could do This" INLER (Supra) 12 ( 5. c) IS AT 2484 PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS THAT APPRENDI V. NEW VERESY 120 S.CT 2348 (2000) 15 CASE ONE (1) AND THAT BLAKELY U. WASHINGTON, 124 S.CT 2531 (20047 'S CASE TWO (2) AND THE SENIAL OF THE SIXTH AMENDMENT RIGHT TO TRIAL BY CURY FOUND THEREIN 15 FULLY RETROACTIVE.

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AND "BECAUSE SUBJECT MATTER
JURISDICTION INVOLVES A COURTS COWER
TO HEAR A CASE, IT CAN NEVER
U.S. V. COTTON, 122 S.CT 1781 (2002)
LIKEWISE, "SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION
15 NOT CONVINCE" COLWELL V. STATE,
59 P.35 463 WEU, 2002)

PETITIONER RESPECTALITY CUBMITS THAT
THE SIXTH AMENDMENT RIGHT TO
TRIAL BY JURY FOUND IN BLAKELY,
(SURA) GOES TO THE VERY CORE
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AN ISSUE OF SUBJECT MATTER
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FOR THE KENSONS SET FORTH HEREIN PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE COURT OENY RESPONDENTS MOTION TO DIBMISS THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABERS CORPUS (POST CONVICTION)

DATESTHIS 13 Th day OF June, 2005

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTES

DOEL BURKETT PROSE

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT SERVICE OF THE ABOUT AND FORGOING, WAS MADE THIS 13th DAYOF JUNE, 2005 by DEPOSITIONS A COPY IN THE U.S. MAIL POSTAGE PRE-PAID TO

HLEON SIMON

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

200 5. THING ST STE 701

Fro. Box 552212

LAS VEGAS, NU

89155-2212

JOE BURKETT PROSE

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## ORIGINAL

1	ORDR		
2	DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781	·	• Committee English
3	WILLIAM KEPHART	2005	JUL 25 A 9:09
4	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #3649	e#	Ball CLERK
5	200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 455-4711	-,	CCLERK C
6	Attorney for Plaintiff		
7		T COURT NTY, NEVADA	
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	TI, NEVADA	
9	Plaintiff,	CASE NO:	C52190
10	-vs- }	DEPT NO:	XII
11	Joel Burkett,	, DEFINO.	AII .
12	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	]	
13	Defendant.	) }	
14		T, CONCLUSIONS O	F
15	LAW AN	D ORDER	

DATE OF HEARING: July 5, 2005 TIME OF HEARING: 9:15 A.M.

THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable Michelle Leavitt, District Judge, on the 5 day of July, 2005, the Petitioner not being present, Proceeding In Forma Pauperis, the Respondent being represented by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, by and through WILLIAM KEPHART, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts, arguments of counsel, and documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

## **FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. On January 19, 1981, Joel Burkett, hereinafter Defendant, was charged by Information with: Count I - Robbery & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); Count II - First Degree Kidnapping & Use of Deadly

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**S4** 

Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.310, 193.165); Count III - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366); and Count IV - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366).

- 2. Defendant was convicted by a jury on May 4, 1981. The original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, however, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994, sentencing Defendant: as to Count I, fifteen (15) years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; as to Count II, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively, Count II to be served consecutive to Count I; as to Count III, Life with Possibility of Parole; as to Count IV, Life with the Possibility of Parole, Count IV to be served consecutive to Count III; Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts II.
- 3. Defendant appealed his judgment of conviction and the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an order dismissing Defendant's appeal on April 21, 1983. Remittitur was filed on May 16, 1983. Defendant then filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus on February 2, 1994, which was granted in part and denied in part. Defendant filed a second petition for writ of habeas corpus on June 7, 1999. Defendant's petition was denied on August 12, 1999. Defendant appealed the denial, and it was affirmed by the Nevada Supreme Court.
- 4. Defendant filed a third petition for writ of habeas corpus on November 19, 2001. On February 14, 2002, Defendant's petition was denied. Soon thereafter, Defendant filed an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court challenging the district court's order denying the petition he filed on February 14, 2002.
- 5. On February 6, 2003, the Nevada Supreme Court filed an order of reversal and remand. In this order the Nevada Supreme Court's remand was limited for further proceedings on the issue of whether Defendant was denied any rights or protections relating to certification available to Nevada prisoners. On May 14, 2003, the district court denied Defendant's claim on remand.

- 6. On February 19, 2003, Defendant filed a fourth petition for writ of habeas corpus. The district court denied the petition and the Defendant again appealed to the Supreme Court. The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed.
- 7. On September 1, 2004, Defendant filed a fifth petition for writ of habeas corpus. The petition was denied on October 19, 2004.
- 8. On May 20, 2005, Defendant filed a sixth petition for writ of habeas corpus. The State filed an opposition on June 6, 2005. The Court heard arguments on Defendant's petition on July 5, 2005.
  - 9. The Court finds the petition is time barred.
- 10. The Court finds Defendant has not established good cause to overcome the time bar.
  - 11. The Court finds the petition is successive.
- 12. The Court finds there is no good cause why Defendant did not raise these issues in an earlier petition.
- 13. The Court finds there will be no prejudice to Defendant if the petition is denied.

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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

  a) that the delay is not the fault of the petitioner; and b) that dismissal of the petition as untimely will unduly prejudice
  - the petitioner.

## See NRS 34.726 (Emphasis added).

15. The statute clearly states that the burden of overcoming applicability of the time bar is on the petitioner. The Nevada Supreme Court has previously defined good cause as "an impediment external to the defense which prevented [the petitioner] from complying with the state procedural rules." *Crump v. Warden*, 113 Nev. 293, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997); see also Colley v.\_State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 p.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), quoting State v.

Estencion, 625 P.2d 1040, 1042 (Haw. 1981)("Good cause" under NRS 34.726 "means a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse.").

The Nevada Supreme Court has justified the one year rule with regard to the 16. filing of post-conviction petitions in *Colley v. State*, 105 Nev. 235, 773 P.2d 1229 (1989) when it upheld the district court's dismissal of a petition based on NRS 34.726. The Court reasoned that:

At some point, we must give finality to criminal cases. Darnell v. State, 98 Nev. 518, 521, 654 P.2d 1009, 1011 (1982). Should we allow Colley's post-conviction relief proceeding to go forward we would encourage offenders to file groundless petitions for federal habeas corpus relief, secure in the translated that a patition for part conviction relief remained knowledge that a petition for post-conviction relief remained indefinitely available to them. This situation would prejudice both the accused and the State since the interest of both the petitioner and the government are best served if post-conviction claims are raised while the evidence is still fresh. (citations omitted).

Id. The Court also noted that the District Court's denial of the defendant's petition based on its lack of timeliness was necessary "for the orderly administration of justice." Id.

A finding of prejudice is required to avoid the time bar of NRS 34.726. In regard to this requirement the Nevada Supreme Court has held:

[R]equiring prejudice to excuse the filing of untimely petitions helps to ensure that claims are raised before evidence is lost or memories fade. Without such limitations on the availability of post-conviction remedies, prisoners could petition for relief in perpetuity and thus abuse post-conviction remedies. In addition, meritless, successive and untimely petitions clog the court system and undermine the finality of convictions. A showing of prejudice is thus essential to prevent the filing of successive and merit less petitions for post-conviction relief.

Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 358, 871 P.2d 944 (1994).

18. Pertinent portions of NRS 34.810 state:

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

3. Pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, the petitioner has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate:

(a) Good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim or

for presenting the claim again; and

(b) Actual prejudice to the petitioner.

To avoid the procedural default under NRS 34.810, Defendant has the burden 19.

of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate both good cause for his failure to present his claim in earlier proceedings and actual prejudice. NRS 34.810(3); Hogan v. Warden, 109 Nev. 952, 959-60, 860 P.2d 710, 715-16 (1993); Phelps v. Director, 104 Nev. 656, 659, 764 P.2d 1303, 1305 (1988).

20. In order to show good cause, Defendant has the burden of demonstrating that there was an impediment external to the defense which prevented him from complying with the state procedural default rules. Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994). Good cause for the delay is defined as "a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse." Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989). In order to establish prejudice, a petitioner must demonstrate that the alleged errors worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage. Hogan v. Warden, 109 Nev. 952, 959, 860 P.2d 710, 716

#### ORDER

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

DATED this day of July, 2005.

2 Committee

**DAVID ROGER** 

DISTRICT ATTØRNEY

Nevada Bar #00**2**781

Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #3649

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FILED

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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OLERK B. Amyrine

JOEL BURKETT,

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent,

Petitioner,

Case No: C52190 Dept No: XII

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF DECISION AND ORDER

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on July 25, 2005, the court entered a decision or order in this matter, a true and correct copy of which is attached to this notice.

You may appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision or order of this court. If you wish to appeal, you must file a notice of appeal with the clerk of this court within thirty-three (33) days after the date this notice is mailed to you. This notice was mailed on July 26, 2005.

SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK OF COURT

Robin J. Mills, Deputy Clerk

#### CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on this 26 day of July 2005, I placed a copy of this Notice of Entry of Decision and

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

Clark County District Attorney's Office

Attorney General's Office - Appellate Division

☑ The United States mail addressed as follows:

Joel Burkett # 16111

P.O. Box 1983

Ely, NV 89301

Robin J. Mills, Deputy Clerk

# ORIGINAL

FILED ORDR 1 DAVID ROGER 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 2005 JUL 25 A 9: 09 3 WILLIAM KEPHART Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #3649 4 200 South Third Street 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 702) 455-4711 6 Attorney for Plaintiff DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA. Plaintiff. 9 CASE NO: C52190 10 -vs-DEPT NO: XII 11 Joel Burkett, #0609533 12 Defendant. 13 14 FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF

LAW AND ORDER

DATE OF HEARING: July 5, 2005 TIME OF HEARING: 9:15 A.M.

THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable Michelle Leavitt, District Judge, on the 5 day of July, 2005, the Petitioner not being present, Proceeding In Forma Pauperis, the Respondent being represented by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, by and through WILLIAM KEPHART, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts, arguments of counsel, and documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

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  - 9. The Court finds the petition is time barred.
- 10. The Court finds Defendant has not established good cause to overcome the time bar.
  - 11. The Court finds the petition is successive.
- 12. The Court finds there is no good cause why Defendant did not raise these issues in an earlier petition.
- 13. The Court finds there will be no prejudice to Defendant if the petition is denied.

#### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

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

  a) that the delay is not the fault of the petitioner; and b) that dismissal of the petition as untimely will unduly prejudice the petitioner.
- See NRS 34.726 (Emphasis added).

15. The statute clearly states that the burden of overcoming applicability of the time bar is on the petitioner. The Nevada Supreme Court has previously defined good cause as "an impediment external to the defense which prevented [the petitioner] from complying with the state procedural rules." Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997); see also Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 p.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), quoting State v.





Estencion, 625 P.2d 1040, 1042 (Haw. 1981)("Good cause" under NRS 34.726 "means a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse.").

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At some point, we must give finality to criminal cases. Darnell v. State, 98 Nev. 518, 521, 654 P.2d 1009, 1011 (1982). Should we allow Colley's post-conviction relief proceeding to go forward we would encourage offenders to file groundless petitions for federal habeas corpus relief, secure in the knowledge that a petition for post-conviction relief remained indefinitely available to them. This situation would prejudice both the accused and the State since the interest of both the petitioner and the government are best served if post-conviction claims are raised while the evidence is still fresh. (citations omitted).

Id. The Court also noted that the District Court's denial of the defendant's petition based on its lack of timeliness was necessary "for the orderly administration of justice." Id.

17. A finding of prejudice is required to avoid the time bar of NRS 34.726. In regard to this requirement the Nevada Supreme Court has held:

[R]equiring prejudice to excuse the filing of untimely petitions helps to ensure that claims are raised before evidence is lost or memories fade. Without such limitations on the availability of post-conviction remedies, prisoners could petition for relief in perpetuity and thus abuse post-conviction remedies. In addition, meritless, successive and untimely petitions clog the court system and undermine the finality of convictions. A showing of prejudice is thus essential to prevent the filing of successive and merit less petitions for post-conviction relief.

Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 358, 871 P.2d 944 (1994).

18. Pertinent portions of NRS 34.810 state:

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

3. Pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, the petitioner has the burden

of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate:

(a) Good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim again; and

(b) Actual prejudice to the petitioner.

19: To avoid the procedural default under NRS 34.810, Defendant has the burden

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of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate both good cause for his failure to present his claim in earlier proceedings and actual prejudice. NRS 34.810(3); *Hogan v. Warden*, 109 Nev. 952, 959-60, 860 P.2d 710, 715-16 (1993); *Phelps v. Director*, 104 Nev. 656, 659, 764 P.2d 1303, 1305 (1988).

20. In order to show good cause, Defendant has the burden of demonstrating that there was an impediment external to the defense which prevented him from complying with the state procedural default rules. Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 353, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994). Good cause for the delay is defined as "a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse." Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989). In order to establish prejudice, a petitioner must demonstrate that the alleged errors worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage. Hogan v. Warden, 109 Nev. 952, 959, 860 P.2d 710, 716 (1993).

#### **ORDER**

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

DATED this day of July, 2005.

Michaell County

DAVID ROGER

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Nevada Bar #002781

BY

WILLIAM KEPHART Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #3649

Nevada Bar #364

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Joel Burkett #16111 P.O.Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 Aug 9 2 19 PM '05

CLERK

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Joel Burkett,

Case No:C52190 Dept. No: 12

Petitioner

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA RESPONDANTS

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Comes now, Joel Burkett Pro Se in the above entitled matter and does hereby give notice that he intends to seek an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court for the denial of the above entitled Petition for writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) by this Court on the 25m day of 6m 2005.

Dated this 4m day of august 2005,

Respectfully Submitted,

Joel Burkett Pro Se

Mark Marion

Home 3 . MIN

**S11** 

#### CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing, was made this  $\frac{4m}{100}$  day of  $\frac{200}{100}$ , by depositing a copy in the U.S. mail postage pre-paid to:

H. Leon Simon
Deputy District Attorney
200 S. Third St. STE 701
P.O.Box 552212
Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212

Joel Burkett Pro Se

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DISTRICT COURT

**CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 

Case No: C52190 Dept No: XII

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STATE OF NEVADA,

VS.

JOEL BURKETT, 10

Defendant(s),

Plaintiff(s),

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CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

1. Appellant(s): JOEL BURKETT

Judge: MICHELLE LEAVITT

3. All Parties, District Court:

Plaintiff, THE STATE OF NEVADA

Defendant(s), JOEL BURKETT

4. All Parties, Appeal:

Appellant(s), JOEL BURKETT

Respondent, THE STATE OF NEVADA

5. Appellate Counsel:

Appellant/Proper Person Joel Burkett #16111 P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301

Respondent David Roger, District Attorney 200 S. 3<sup>rd</sup> St. Las Vegas NV 89101 (702) 455-4711

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- 6. District Court Attorney, N/A
- 7. On Appeal, N/A
- 8. Forma Pauperis, Granted
- 9. Date Commenced in District Court: 01/16/81

Dated This 10 day of August 2005.

Shirley B. Parraguirre, Clark County Clerk

By:

Robin J. Mills, Deputy Clerk

200 South Third Street

PO Box 551601

Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601

(702) 455-4409

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

FILED

JOEL BURKETT, Appellant, VS. THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent,

Supreme Court No.

45769

2005 DEC 16 1 A 10: 48

District Court Case No. C52190

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATE**

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

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

#### JUDGMENT

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

Judgment, as guoted above, entered this 15th day of November, 2005.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at my Office in Carson City, Nevada, this 13th day of December, 2005.

Janette M. Bloom, Supreme Court Clerk

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DEC 15 2005

COUNTY CLERK

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

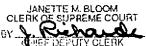
JOEL BURKETT,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

No. 45769

FILED

NOV 1 5 2005

#### ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE



This is a proper person appeal from an order of the district court denying a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Michelle Leavitt, Judge.

On July 29, 1981, the district court convicted appellant, pursuant to a jury verdict, of one count of robbery with the use of a deadly weapon, one count of first degree kidnapping with the use of a deadly weapon, and two counts of sexual assault. The district court sentenced appellant to serve a period totaling two consecutive terms of life in the Nevada State Prison with the possibility of parole and fixed terms totaling thirty years. This court dismissed appellant's appeal from his judgment of conviction and sentence. The remittitur issued on May 10, 1983.

On August 21, 1986, appellant filed a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. The district court denied the petition. This court dismissed appellant's subsequent appeal.<sup>2</sup>

DEC 15 7MS

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947<u>A</u>

05-22405

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Burkett v. State, Docket No. 13600 (Order Dismissing Appeal, April 21, 1983).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Burkett v. Warden, Docket No. 19446 (Order Dismissing Appeal, November 21, 1989).

On February 2, 1994, appellant filed a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. In his petition, appellant alleged that there was a discrepancy between the district court's oral pronouncement of his sentence and the written judgment of conviction. On February 28, 1994, the district court corrected the error and filed an amended judgment of conviction.

On June 7, 1999, appellant filed a proper person post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. On August 18, 1999, the district court denied appellant's petition. This court affirmed the order of the district court.<sup>3</sup>

On November 19, 2001, appellant filed a proper person post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. On February 14, 2002, the district court denied appellant's petition. On appeal, this court reversed and remanded the case to the district court on the sole issue of whether appellant was denied certification pursuant to NRS 213.1214 only because he was housed outside of Nevada and not under observation by a Nevada institution.<sup>4</sup> On May 14, 2003, the district court denied appellant's claim on remand.

On February 19, 2003, appellant filed a proper person postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. On

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Burkett v. State, Docket No. 34767 (Order of Affirmance, July 10, 2001).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Burkett v. State, Docket No. 39400 (Order of Reversal and Remand, February 6, 2003).

May 15, 2003, the district court denied appellant's petition. This court affirmed the order of the district court on appeal.<sup>5</sup>

On September 1, 2004, appellant filed a proper person postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. On November 1, 2004, the district court denied the petition. No appeal was taken.

On May 13, 2005, appellant filed a proper person post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. The State opposed the petition. Appellant filed a reply. Pursuant to NRS 34.750 and 34.770, the district court declined to appoint counsel to represent appellant or to conduct an evidentiary hearing. On July 25, 2005, the district court denied appellant's petition. This appeal followed.

Appellant filed his petition more than twenty-two years after this court issued the remittitur from his direct appeal. Thus, appellant's petition was untimely filed.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, appellant's petition was successive.<sup>7</sup> Appellant's petition was procedurally barred absent a demonstration of good cause and prejudice.<sup>8</sup>

Appellant argued that his sentences were unconstitutional because the jury was denied the opportunity to make a finding on the charges of sexual assault and first degree kidnapping due to an alleged

Supreme Court of Nevada

(O) 1947A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Burkett v. State, Docket No. 41504 (Order of Affirmance, March 5, 2004).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>See NRS 34.726(1).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>See NRS 34.810(1)(b)(2); NRS 34.810(2).

<sup>8</sup>See NRS 34.726(1); NRS 34.810(1)(b); NRS 34.810(3).

stipulation by his trial counsel and the State to the facts of the crimes of sexual assault and first degree kidnapping. In an attempt to excuse his procedural defects, appellant argued that he could not have raised this claim until the United States Supreme Court decided <u>Blakely v. Washington.</u><sup>9</sup>

Based upon our review of the record on appeal, we conclude that the district court did not err in determining that appellant failed to demonstrate good cause. The holding in <u>Blakely</u> is inapposite, and therefore, it does not provide good cause for appellant's extremely tardy filing. The district court imposed sentences within the ranges permitted by the jury's verdicts. Appellant's claim of ineffective assistance of counsel was reasonably available to appellant to raise within the statutory time limit. Therefore, we affirm the order of the district court.

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>542 U.S. 296 (2004) (stating that precedent makes it clear that the statutory maximum that may be imposed is the maximum sentence a judge may impose solely on the basis of the facts reflected in the jury verdict or admitted by the defendant).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>See <u>Lozada v. State</u>, 110 Nev. 349, 871 P.2d 944 (1994) (holding that good cause must be an impediment external to the defense).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>1967 Nev. Stat., ch. 211, § 59, at 470-71 (NRS 200.380); 1977 Nev. Stat., ch. 598, § 3, at 1626-27 (NRS 200.366); 1973 Nev. Stat., ch. 798, § 6, at 1804-05 (NRS 200.320).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>See <u>Hathaway v. State</u>, 119 Nev. 248, 71 P.3d 503 (2003) (holding that all claims reasonably available within the one year deadline must be raised in a timely petition).

Having reviewed the record on appeal, and for the reasons set forth above, we conclude that appellant is not entitled to relief and that briefing and oral argument are unwarranted.<sup>13</sup> Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.14

Bucket C.J.

J.

Gibbons

Hardesty J.

cc: Hon. Michelle Leavitt, District Judge
Joel Burkett
Attorney General George Chanos/Carson City
Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger
Clark County Clerk

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>See <u>Luckett v. Warden</u>, 91 Nev. 681, 682, 541 P.2d 910, 911 (1975).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>We have reviewed all documents that appellant has submitted in proper person to the clerk of this court in this matter, and we conclude that no relief based upon those submissions is warranted. To the extent that appellant has attempted to present claims or facts in those submissions which were not previously presented in the proceedings below, we have declined to consider them in the first instance.

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

JOEL BURKETT,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

Supreme Court No. 45769

District Court Case No. C52190

#### REMITTITUR

TO: Shirley Parraguirre, Clark County Clerk

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

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

DATE: December 13, 2005

Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of Court

By: 1. Richard.
Chief Deputy Clerk

cc: Hon. Michelle Leavitt, District Judge
Attorney General George Chanos/Carson City
Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger
Joel Burkett

#### RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR

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

Depaty Clerk

05-23309

Case No ( D52190)
Dept. No. XII

IN THE <u>E:GHTH</u> JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF <u>Clark</u>

JOEL BURKETT .

v.

81C052190 PWHC Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus 1509419

WARSEN, EIYSTATE PRISON ... Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POSTCONVICTION)

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) This petition must be legibly handwritten or typewritten, signed by the petitioner and verified.
- (2) Additional pages are not permitted except where noted or with respect to the facts which you rely upon to support your grounds for relief. No citation of authorities need be furnished. If briefs or arguments are submitted, they should be submitted in the form of a separate memorandum.
- (3) If you want an attorney appointed, you must complete the Affidavit in Support of Request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. You must have an authorized officer at the prison complete the certificate as to the amount of money and securities on deposit to your credit in any account in the institution.
- (4) You must name as respondent the person by whom you are confined or restrained. If you are in a specific institution of the Department of Corrections, name the warden or head of the institution. If you're not in a specific institution of the Department but within its custody, name the Director of the Department of Corrections.
- (5) You must include all grounds or claims for relief which you may have regarding your conviction or sentence. Failure to raise all grounds in this petition may preclude you from filing future petitions challenging your conviction and sentence.
- (6) You must allege specific facts supporting the claims in the petition you file seeking relief from any conviction or sentence. Failure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed. If your petition contains a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, that claim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel was ineffective.

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JUL 07 2011
OLERA OF THE COURT

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(7) When the petition is fully completed, the original and one copy must be filed with the clerk of the state district court for the county in which you were convicted. One copy must be mailed to the respondent, one copy to the Attorney General's Office, and one copy to the district attorney of the county in which you were convicted or to the original prosecutor if you are challenging your original conviction or sentence. Copies must conform in all particulars to the original submitted for filing.

#### **PETITION**

1. Name of institution and county in which you are presently imprisoned or where and how you are presently restrained of your liberty: <u>FIY STATE RISON</u> , WHITE INE COUNTY, NEVADA
2. Name and location of court which entered the judgment of conviction under attack:  Eighth Gudical District Court, Clark County, NEVADA
3. Date of judgment of conviction: 1981
4. Case number: <u>C52190</u>
5. (a) Length of sentence: TWO FIFTEEN YEAR TERMS AND FOUR LIFE TERMS WITH PAROLE,
(b) If sentence is death, state any date upon which execution is scheduled:
6. Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other than the conviction under attack i this motion? Yes No If "yes", list crime, case number and sentence being served at this time:
7. Nature of offense involved in conviction being challenged: ROBER/CO/CETARON FIRST DEGREE KIDNAMING (B)/WEARON, SEXUAL ASSAULT  8. What was your plea? (check one):  (a) Not guilty (b) Guilty (c) Nolo contendere
9. If you entered a plea of guilty to one count of an indictment or information, and a plea of no guilty to another count of an indictment or information, or if a plea of guilty was negotiated, give details:
<ul><li>10. If you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty, was the finding made by: (check one)</li><li>(a) Jury</li></ul>
11. Did you testify at the trial? Yes No
12. Did you appeal form the judgment of conviction? Yes No
13. If you did appeal, answer the following:  (a) Name of Court: NEVADA SUREME COURT  (b) Case number or citation: OO NOT HAVE  (c) Result: OENIE

(d) Date of result: 1983
(Attach copy of order or decision, if available.)
14. If you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did not:
15. Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of conviction and sentence, have you previous filed any petitions, applications or motions with respect to this judgment in any court, state or federal?  Yes No
16. If your answer to No. 15 was "yes", give the following information:
(a)(1) Name of court 15T (12) CAL DISTRICT COURT
(a)(1) Name of court: IST JUDICAL DISTRICT COURT  (2) Nature of proceeding: WRIT OF HALFAS CORPUS
(3) Grounds raised: INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF
(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application or motion?  Yes No
(5) Result: DENIE
(6) Date of result: Aug 5, 1988  (7) If known, citations of any written opinion or date of orders entered pursuant to such result
(b) As to any second petition, application or motion, give the same information:
(1) Name of court: A/A
(2) Nature of proceeding:
(3) Grounds raised: // fl
(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application or motion?  Yes No  (5) Result:  (6) Date of result:  (7) If known, citations of any written opinion or date of orders entered pursuant to such a
result:
(c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same  Information as above, list them on a separate sheet and attach.  (d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any petition, application or motion?  (1) First petition, application or motion? Yes No  Citation or date of decision:
Citation or date of decision:  (2) Second petition, application or motion? Yes No  Citation or date of decision:  (3) Third or subsequent petitions, applications or motions? Yes No
Citation or date of decision:
(e) If you did not appeal from the adverse action on any petition, application or motion, explain
briefly why you did not. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)

17. Has any ground being raised in this petition been previously presented to this or any oth court by way of petition for habeas corpus, motion, application or any other postconviction proceedir so, identify:	
(a) Which of the grounds is the same: 1615	
(b) The proceedings in which these grounds were raised:	
(c) Briefly explain why you are again raising these grounds. (You must relate specific fa response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attach the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)	cts ir
18. If any of the grounds listed in No.'s 23(a), (b), (c) and (d), or listed on any additional you have attached, were not previously presented in any other court, state or federal, list briefly grounds were not so presented, and give your reasons for not presenting them. (You must relate sp facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 in attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length [Ralands, and And Tolo], New Target 185(225), New Target 19. Are you filling this petition more than one year following the filling of the judgme conviction or the filling of a decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly the reasons for the delay, must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typew pages in length.)  The fact that the fact of the petition of appeal now pending in any court, either state or federal, as to judgment under attack? Yes No	what exific nches a.)
21. Give the name of each attorney who represented you in the proceeding resulting in conviction and on direct appeal:	your 
22. Do you have any future sentences to serve after you complete the sentence imposed by judgment under attack? Yes No If yes, specify where and when it is to be served, if you know:	
23. State concisely every ground on which you claim that you are being held unlawfi summarize briefly the facts supporting each ground. If necessary you may attach pages stating additigrounds and facts supporting same.	

(a) Ground One: CENTALOF QUEVROCESS AND EXPOST FACTO U.S. CONST. 1.9 CL3(EX POST FACTO) U.S. CONSTANEN XIV (QUE PROCESS) NEV. CONST. ART 1.5 (EX POST FACTO) NEVADA CONST. ART 1.8 CL5 (QUE PROCESS)
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.): THE NEVADADE PRATMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND VAROLE BOARD ARE MISCAR WATERS MY GOOD TIME CREDITS AND SENTENCES FOR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY THEY ARE APPLYING NEW LAWS RETROACTIVELY TO MY DETRIMENT.  SEE FILED HERFWITH MOTION INSUPPORT OF PETITIONS FOR WRITT OF HABEAS CORPUS  (b) Ground Two: CENIAL OF CRUE PROCESS) U.S. CONST AMEND XIV.  NEV CONST ART 1, 8, C.15 (SUE PROCESS)
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law): THE NEV DEPARTMENT OF RISONS IS FAIR FYING BURKETT'S JARDE REPORTS CLAIMING, A VIOLENT DISC! PLINARY HISTORY! PRIOR CONVICTIONS! BANGAMEXIDERSHIP! REPEATER FSCAPES/ATTEMPTS FROM PRISON WITH VIOLENCE ALL WEFFERT TO RAISE A HIGHER PRISON WITH VIOLENCE SO BURKETT WILL BE DEALIFY VAROLE.  (c) Ground Three: DEALING OF SUF PROCESS, U.S. CONST AMERY XIV. NEV CONST ABT. 1, 8 CLS
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.): BURKETT WAS PLACED  ON H.R. STATUS (High RISK POTENTIAL) UPON HIS RETURN TO NEW,  IN 2000, NO AUTHORITY EXISTED PRIOR TO JOOB TO VIACE  ANY MARTE ON H.R. BURKETT HAS REMANDED OF H.R. STATE  HIS RETURN AND ITS DEMS USED TO DENIX PAROLE, MORETURE  THE REASON FOR HIS PLACEMENT ON H.R. IS A JIE.  (d) Ground Four: JENIAL OF SUE (ROESS), 1215, CONST. ANEXO  XIV, NV CONST ART 1, 8 CLS
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.): CORRECTION AC OFFICIALS ISSUING FALSE MISCONDUCT REPORTS IN RETALIATION FOR BURKETE HAVING CLENT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON REDCONDENT E.K. MCDANIEL

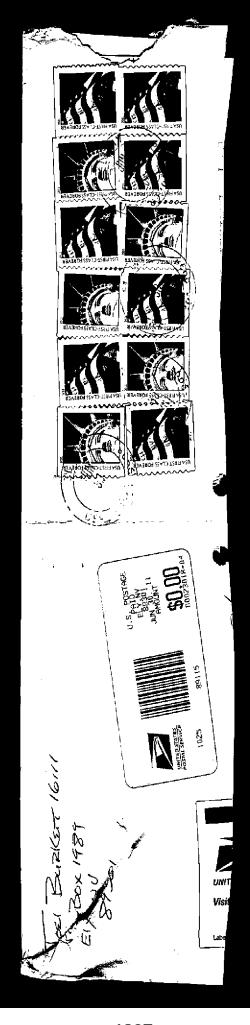
in this proceeding.	s that the court grant petitioner relief to which he may be entitled in, on the Signature of petitioner  Ety State Prison Post Office Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301-1989
Signature of Attorney (if any)	
Attorney for petitioner	
Address	
	VERIFICATION
petition and knows the contents thereof: the	rsigned declares that he is the petitioner named in the foregoing at the pleading is true of his own knowledge, except as to those d as to such matters he believes them to be true.
	Petitioner Petitioner
	Attorney for petitioner

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

1. JOEI BURKETT	hereby certify pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that o
this 5 m day of the month of Cally	of the year 201 1 mailed a true and
correct copy of the foregoing PETITION FOR	WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS addressed to:
WARDEN Respond P.O. P. E.LY. NV	EIXSTATE RISON  dent prison or jail official  EIXSTATE RISON  Address
Attorney General Heroes' Memorial Building 100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89710-4717	CLARK COCENTY D. A District Attorney of County of Conviction  200 S. THIRD ST  LAS YEARS, MY 89155  Address
Signature of Petitioner	

### **AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO: N.R.S. 239B.010**

I, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM THE UNDERSIGNED
INDIVIDUAL AND THAT THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT
THAT IS ENTITLED: PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS
Corlus Post Conviction , DOES NOT
CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OF ANY
PERSON, UNDER THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF
PERJURY, THIS, 5, DAY OF, July ,2011.
SIGNATURE: C. Barkott
INMATE NAME PRINTED: JOE BURKETT
INMATE NUMBER: 16///
ADDRESS: ELV STATE DDISON DO DOV 1000 ELV MV 00201



j	
	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
	T HEREBY CERTIFY PURSUANT TO NECL SUB) THAT
	I AM THE PETITIONER IN THE FOREGOING NOTICE TO
	THE COURT" AND THAT ON THIS 5TH SAYOF JULY 2011,
	I SIN SERVE A TRUE AND CORRECT CORY OF
:	THE Above NENTIONES SOCUMENT, by giving it to
	A RISON OFFICIAL AT THE ELY STATE RISON
	TO SEROSIT IN THE U.S. MAIL, ROSTAGE PRE-PAID,
	AND ASTRISSED AS FOLKINS:
	7/20 700/2023(0 7/)
	WARDEN, EIYSTATE RISON ATTORNEY GENERAL
,	POBOX 1989 HEROE'S MEMORIAL BUILDING
	EIY, NV 89301 100 NORTH CARSON STREET
	CARSONCITY, NV 89710-4717
	CLARK COLLUTY D. A
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	200 5 THIRS ST. LAS VEGAS AV 89155
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	JOEI BURKETT BOSE

### **AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO: N.R.S. 239B.010**

I, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM THE UNDERSIGNED
INDIVIDUAL AND THAT THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT
THAT IS ENTITLED: NOTICE TO THE COURT
, DOES NOT
CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OF ANY
PERSON, UNDER THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF
PERJURY, THIS, 5, DAY OF, July ,2011.
SIGNATURE: P. B. Exet
INMATE NAME PRINTED JOE BURKET
INMATE NUMBER: 16//
ADDRESS: ELY STATE PRISON, P.O. BOX 1989, ELY, NV 89301

۾ ڳُ	JOEI BURK #16111	FILED
	P.O. Box 1989	JUL 0 7 2011
	EIX. NV 89301	CLERK OF COURT
	V	CLERK OF COURT
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	COURT, Clar	K COUNTY, NEVADA
	JOEL BURKETT	1. CABENO: C052190
	PETITIONER,	XII
	VS.	MOTION IN SUPPORT OF
	V. C	PETITION FOR WRIT OF
	WARSEN ELYSTATE PRISON	HABEAS CORRIS
	RESPONDENT	( 0400E0400
	NES HONCENT	Motion 1509476
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OLERK OF THE	- L	PROSE PETITIONER

## MEMORANGUM AND

MEMORANDUM AND POINTS OF AUTHORITY

## STATEMENT OF SENTENCE

JOE! BURKETT, (HEREAFTER BURKETT) WAS SENTENCED TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT, COUNTY, FIFTEEN YEARS FOR ROBBERY AND AN AddITIONAL EIFTEEN YEARS FOR USE OF A GEASIY WEAPON, TO BE SERVED CONSECUTIVELY COUNT IT LIFE WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE FOR FIRST SEGREE KISNAPPING AND AND ASSITIONAL LIFE TERM WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE FOR THE USE OF A SENIY WEARN, TO BE SERVED CONSECUTIVELY, COUNTILIS TO BE SERVED CONSECUTIVELY TO COUNTY: COUNT FIT, LIFE WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PARCIE; COUNT IN, LIFE WITHTHE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE, COUNT TIL AND EV TO BE SERVED CONSECUTIVELY TO FACHOTHER BUT CONCURRENT TO THE SENTENCES IMPOSED IN COUNTIE

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	QUE PROCESS AND EXPOST FACTO
	VIOLATION
	TN BIFFATH V. WARDEN, 593 P.2 S 51 (WEV 1979);
	DIRECTOR, PRISONS V. BIFFATH, 621 P.28 1113 (NEV 1981)
	THE NEVADA BUPREME COURT HEIS, "THAT A
	SENTENCE FOR A PRIMARY OFFENSE
	AND THE ENHANCEMENT SENTENCE FOR
•	THE USE OF A SENSIY WEARON IN THE
	COMMISSION OF THE PRIMARY OFFENSE
	SHOULD BE TREATED AS A SINGLE
	SENTENCE FOR PURPOSES OF COMPUTING
	GOOD TIME CREDITS AND PAROLE
	FligibiliTy)
	THE COURT REAFFIRMES ITS Holding IN,
<del></del>	KREIDEL V. STATE, 678 P.2 S 1157 (NEV 1984)
	BURKETT WAS SENTENCED ON JUNE 200, 1981
	THEREFORE, BIFFATHI, BIFFATHIT, AND
<u> </u>	KREISEL (SUPRA) ARE CONTROLLING FOR THE
	Purposes OF Confuting Cood Time CREdits
	AND PAROLE Eligibility, SEE, STEVENS V.
	WARDEN 969 PIZS 945 (NEV 1998)
	THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS AND
	THE NEVADA STATE PAROLE BOARS
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	ARE TREATING BURKETS PRIMARY
	AND ENHANCEMENT GENTENCES IN
	COUNT ET (IST SEGREE KIGNAPING ANS USE OF
	A SEAS WEAPON) AS SEPARATE TERMS
	PURSUANT TO THE COURTS HOLDING IN,
	NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS V. BOWEN
	103 NEV. 477, 745 P.28697 (NEV 1987)
	BURKETT CONTENS THAT APPLYING THE
	BOWEN (SUPRA) DESICION TO HIM IS
	DETRIMENTAL AND VIOLATES TUDICAL
	EX POST FACTO ROHIDITION AND DUE PROCESS,
	THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT HEIS IN,
	STEVENS V. WARDEN, 969 P.28 945 (NEV 1998)
	THAT "TO FAIL WITHIN THE EX
	POST FACTO PROHIBITION, A LAW
	MUST DE RETROSPECTIVE AND
·	IT MUST SIS ASVANITAGE THE
	OFFENDER BY AITERING THE
	SEFINITION OF CRIMINAL
	CONDUCT OR INCREASING THE
	PunishMEUT)
	BOWEN (SURA) WAS MADE RETROACTUELY
	BOWEN (ES AT FOOTNOTE 4)
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	<u> </u>
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BURKETT RECEIVES A PAROLE FROM COUNT Y IN 1998, TO HIS CONSECUTIVE LIFE TERMS IN COUNT FT, TO GATE HE HAS SERVED 13 YEARS TOWARD COUNT FT. AND PURGUANT TO BIFFATH I, BIFFATH II AND KREISEL(SURA) THOSE LIFE TERMS MUST DE TREATES AS A BINGLE (10) TEN TO LIFE TERM FOR THE PURPOSES OF Confuting Bood TIME CREDITS AND PAROLE ELIGIBILITY, THUS, IF BURKETT WERE TO RECEWE A PAROLE AT HIS NEXT HEARING, HE COULD ONLY DE YARDIES TO THE STREET HOWEVER, by THE KRISONS TREATING THE TWO LIFE TERMS SEPARATE PURBUANT TO BOWEN (SUPRA) HE CAN ONLY PAROLE FROM THE FIRST SEGREE KIONAPLING TO HIS CONSECUTIVE LIFE TERM FOR THE USE OF A SEASILY WEARN MOREOVER UNDER BOWEN (SUPRA) BURKETT LETILL LOSE All OF HIS GOOD TIME CRED TO GATE HE IS KECEIVING GOOD TIME CREDITS AT THE BATE OF 121/2 PEZ NESTH

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N.R.S. 209, 443 SETS FORTH THE FORMULA FOR COMPUTING BOOS TIME CRESITS FOR OFFENSERS SENTENCES AFTER JUNE 30, 1969 AND CRIMES COMMITTED DEFORE JULY IST 1985, AND PROVISES THAT GOOD TIME CRESITS ARE ACCRUES AS FOLLOWS: 2 NOUTHS FOR EACH OF THE FIRST 2 YEARS (I.E. 5 SAYS PER MENTH) 4 NOWTHS FOR EACH OF THE NEXT 2 YEARS (I.E. IC SAYS RER MONTH). AND 5 NONTHS FOR EACH OF THE REAMINING YEARS OF THE TERM (i.E. 121/2 OAYS PEZ MENTH). OHOULS BURKETT DE FORCES TO PAROLE TO THE FNHANCEMENT IN COUNT IT ANS START ANEWS HE WILL LOSE BOOK TIME CRESITS THUS, REFLECTING LESS TIME GERVES TOWARD HIS SENTENES. BURKETT KESKECTEURY SUBMITS THAT BOWEN (GUPRA) 15 BEING APPLIED RETROACTUELY TO HIS GETRIMENT AND is THEREFORE, VIOLATING THE OUSICAL EX POST FACTO PROHIBITION AND QUE PEXESS PURSUANT TO STEVENS V. WARDEN, 969 PIZS 945 (NEV 1998)

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_ A	
	Conclusion
	THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION THAT BOWSEN (SURA) IS WORKING TO THE  SETRIMENT OF BURKETT AND THEREFORE,
	THE WRIT OF HADEAS CORPUS MUST
	DATESTHIS 5Th SAYOF SULY 2011,
	RESPECTEURLY SUBMITTED,
	JOEI BURKETT PRO SE
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	CERTIFICATE OF BERVICE
	I, JOEI BURKETT, HEREBY CERTIFY PURSUAUT
	TO N.R.C.P. 5(b), THAT ON THIS 574
	SAYOF CLUY 2011 - MAILES A TRUE
	AND CORRECT COLY OF THE FOREGOING
	MOTION IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR  WIRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ANDRESS TO:
	CORUS ADORES 10.
	COARDOS ELY STATE PRISON
<del></del>	P.O. Bex 1989 EIV NV 89301
	200 S. THIRS STREET
	LASVESAS, NV 89155
	ATTORNEY GENERAL
	HEROE'S NENORIAL BUILDING
	100 NORTH CARSON ST.  CARSON C: TY, NV, 89710-4717
	CARSON C: 17, NV, 89710 - 4717
	0,001
	PROSE PETITIONER
	8.

BRY

Case No. <u>CD 5-319</u> Dept. No. <u>XII</u>

RCUD IHBRHK'11MAY13 FILED

JUL 0 7 2011

CLERK OF COURT

IN THE FIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF

IN THE MATTER OF,	FINA	ANCIAL CERTIFICATE
Name  Name  Name  Signature	Prison Number  #  Prison Number	On a Motion to Proceed In Forma Pauperis  810052190 CRIF Certificate 1509488
Prison) where he is confined. I furt securities to his credit according	on account to h	Applicant likewise has the following
Dated this 13th day of	May	JON 200_
		Hrv. AA II.  a Department of Corrections Services Accountant

CLERK OF COURT

Authorized Officer of Institution

88

Case No. <u>C D 5 3 19 D</u>
Dept. No. <u>X 11</u>

FILED
JUL 0 7 2011

# IN THE FIGHTY JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_.

81C052190 MPFP Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pau 1609497

Petitioner,

Respondent.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

COMES NOW, the Petitioner, in propria persona, pursuant to N.R.S. 12.015, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for an Order granting Petitioner leave to proceed in the above-entitled action in forma pauperis, without requiring Petitioner to pay or provide security for the payment of costs of prosecuting this action.

This motion is made and based upon the attached affidavit and certificate.

Dated this 5 day of 1 uly

, 200<u>11</u>

Respectfully submitted,

Petitioner

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

		<del></del>
Was Bur	. KETT, h	ereby certify pursuant to N.R.C.P.
5(b), that on this 5 day of	Scal y of the y	ear 209 // I mailed a true and
correct copy of the foregoing Mot	ion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pa	uperis;
Wardeneystatele	Christy Da	ATTORNET (BENERAL) Name
Port 1888 Ely. 201 Address	Zoc S. THIRS ST JAS VECAS NV Address	Luc. N. CARCONST. Carrows St. VIII Address
,		

## **AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO: N.R.S. 239B.010**

I, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM THE UNDERSIGNED
INDIVIDUAL AND THAT THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT
THAT IS ENTITLED: No TO GREATE IN FORMA
PALPORIS, DOES NOT
CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OF ANY
PERSON, UNDER THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF
PERJURY, THIS, SDAY OF, July 20/.
SIGNATURE: Book
INMATE NAME PRINTED: JOE! BURKETT
INMATE NUMBER: Ilast
ADDRESS: ELY STATE PRISON, P.O. BOX 1989, ELY, NV 89301

Case No			
Dept. No.			
IN THE _		IAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE ADA IN AND FOR	
Petitioner,  v.  Respondent.	) } } >> >>	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPOR MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	т оғ
1. Jan B.	255.77	_ being first duly sworn, depose and	say that I am the
Petitioner in the above-entitle	d case; that in support	of my motion to proceed without b	eing required to
prepay fees, cost or give secur	ity therefor, I state that	because of my poverty I am unable to	pay the costs of
said proceeding or to give secu	urity therefor; that I beli	ieve I am entitled to relief.	
I do do not	request an attorney	y be appointed to represent me.	
I further swear that	the responses which I	have made to the questions and ins	structions below
relating to my ability to pay the	e cost of prosecuting th	e proceeding are true	
1. Are you presently	employed? Yes	No //	
a. If the an	swer is yes, state the an	nount of your salary or wages per mor	nth and give the
name and ad	dress of your employer.		
EMI	PLOYER	EMPLOYER	
Salary or W	Vage per month	Salary or Wage per month	
b. If the ans	swer is no, state the date	e of your last employment and the am	ount of the

Date of last Employment

salary or wages per month which you received.

Naux Zattaz Zasa Date of last Employment

	Salary or V	Vage per month	Salary or Wage per	month
2.	Have you receive	ed within the past twelve	months any money fro	om any of the following
	sources?	Business, profession or Yes No		ent?
	b.	Rent payments, interest	or dividends?	
	С.	Pensions, annuities or l		s?
	d.	Gifts or inheritances? Yes No	<del></del>	
	e,	Any other sources? Yes No		
		of the above is "Yes" d past twelve months;	escribe each source of	money and state the amount
	Allotto.	of Income	Source of Inc	x)me
	2		Dodlog Ox 1111	
	Amount Rec	eived (in the past year)	Amount Received (	in the past year)
3.		ash or checking or savin		
	a. If the an	swer is yes, state the tota	l value of the items ow	ned.
	(Savussak Item	Item	Item	_
	Total Val	ue Total Value	Total Value	_
4.	Do you own any	real estate, stocks, bonds	, notes, automobiles, o	r other valuable property
(exc	luding ordinary ho	usehold furnishings and	clothing)?	
,	_	<u>-</u>		
	a. If the ans	wer is yes, describe the	property and state its a	oproximate value.
	Property	Property	Property	_
	Approximate	value Approximate val	ne Approximate val	ue

5. Li	st the persons who are	e dependent upon you	for support and state	your relationship to those
Person	ns, and indicate how n	nuch you contribute to	wards their support.	
	Person	Person	Person	_
	Relationship	Relationship	Relationship	-
	Contribution	Contribution	Contribution	_
I under	stand that a false state	ement or answer to army	question in this affi	davit will subject me to
penaltic	es for perjury.		Petitioner	V.
		$\bigcup$		
Pursuan		UTION OF INSTRU hereby declare under		NER  ry that the contents of the
above documents		to the best of my knol		
		ORDE		
•.		ceed without prepaym	ent of costs or fees o	or the necessity of giving
-	therefor.			
DATED	unis day of	, 200_	<u>-</u>	
		District	Judge	

Case No. <u>L. 0.52190</u>

Dept. No. <u>XII</u>

IN THE FIELTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

81C052790 MAPA Mollon for Appointment of Attorney 1509504

JOEL BEKETT
Petitioner,

MOTION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

CARSENEINSTATE RESPONDENTS.

REQUEST FOR EVIDENTIARY HEARING

COMES NOW, the Petitioner, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, proceeding pro se, within the above entitled cause of action and respectfully requests this Court to consider the appointment of counsel for Petitioner for the prosecution of this action.

This motion is made and based upon the matters set forth here, N.R.S. 34.750(1)(2), affidavit of Petitioner, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, as well as all other pleadings and documents on file within this case.

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

#### L STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This action commenced by Petitioner Open State Custody pursuant to Chapter 34, et seq., petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).

#### IL STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

To support the Petitioner's need for the appointment of counsel in this action, he states the following:

The merits of claims for relief in this action are of Constitutional dimension, and
 Petitioner is likely to succeed in this case.

JUL 0.7 2011
CLERK OF THE COURT

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- Petitioner is incarcerated at the Ely State Prison in Ely, Nevada. Petitioner is unable
  to undertake the ability, as an attorney would or could, to investigate crucial facts
  involved within the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.
- The issues presented in the Petition involves a complexity that Petitioner is unable to argue effectively.
- 4. Petitioner does not have the current legal knowledge and abilities, as an attorney would have, to properly present the case to this Court coupled with the fact that appointed counsel would be of service to the Court, Petitioner, and the Respondents as well, by sharpening the issues in this case, shaping the examination of potential witnesses and ultimately shortening the time of the prosecution of this case.
- Petitioner has made an effort to obtain counsel, but does not have the funds
  necessary or available to pay for the costs of counsel, see Declaration of Petitioner.
- Petitioner would need to have an attorney appointed to assist in the determination of whether he should agree to sign consent for a psychological examination.
- The prison severely limits the hours that Petitioner may have access to the Law Library, and as well, the facility has very limited legal research materials and sources.
- 8. While the Petitioner does have the assistance of a prison law clerk, he is not an attorney and not allowed to plead before the Courts and like Petitioner, the legal assistants have limited knowledge and expertise.
- The Petitioner and his assisting law clerks, by reason of their imprisonment, have a severely limited ability to investigate, or take depositions, expand the record or otherwise litigate this action.
- 10. The ends of justice will be served in this case by the appointment of professional and competent counsel to represent Petitioner.

#### IL ARGUMENT

Motions for the appointment of counsel are made pursuant to N.R.S. 34.750, and are addressed to the sound discretion of the Court. Under Chapter 34.750 the Court may request an attorney to represent any

such person unable to employ counsel. On a Motion for Appointment of Counsel pursuant to N.R.S. 34.750, the District Court should consider whether appointment of counsel would be of service to the indigent petitioner, the Court, and respondents as well, by sharpening the issues in the case, shaping examination of witnesses, and ultimately shortening trial and assisting in the just determination.

In order for the appointment of counsel to be granted, the Court must consider several factors to be met in order for the appointment of counsel to be granted; (1) The merits of the claim for relief; (2) The ability to investigate crucial factors; (3) whether evidence consists of conflicting testimony effectively treated only by counsel; (4) The ability to present the case; and (5) The complexity of the legal issues raised in the petition.

#### Ш. CONCLUSION

Based upon the facts and law presented herein, Petitioner would respectfully request this Court to weigh the factors involved within this case, and appoint counsel for Petitioner to assist this Court in the just determination of this action

Dated this 5 day of 0.1 / 2041/.

Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Elv. Nevada 89301

Petitioner.

#### **VERIFICATION**

I declare, affirm and swear under the penalty of perjury that all of the above facts, statements and assertions are true and correct of my own knowledge. As to any such matters stated upon information or belief, I swear that I believe them all to be true and correct.

Dated this 574 day of July

Petitioner, pro per

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

1, Close Bu	RKETT, h	creby certify pursuant to N.R.C.P.
5(b), that on this 5 day of	of the y	ear 20 <b>%</b> //, I mailed a true and
correct copy of the foregoing		
	; Motion for the Appor	intment of Counsel; and Request for
Evidentiary Hearing, addressed to:		
Name	Clark Const D.A.	ATTORNEY CENTRUM Name
FIX NULL STORY Address	200, 5 THIS ST LAS ISSUES NV Address	Hozorishan Stant-4717 Address

## **AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO: N.R.S. 239B.010**

I, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM THE UNDERSIGNED
INDIVIDUAL AND THAT THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT
THAT IS ENTITLED: FOR CONSEL AND REGICSI
FOR FUI DENTINEY HEAR , DOES NOT
CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OF ANY
PERSON, UNDER THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF
PERJURY, THIS, 5, DAY OF, 6, 2011.
SIGNATURE: PB. L.
INMATE NAME PRINTED: SELECTION
INMATE NUMBER: 1611
ADDRESS: ELY STATE PRISON, P.O. BOX 1989, ELY, NV 89301

Case No
Dept. No
IN THE E. CHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.
Occ Buzterr, Petitioner,
-vs-
Respondents.
ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL
Petitioner, JOEI BURKETT, has filed a proper person REQUEST FOR
APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL, to represent him on his Petition for Writ of Habcas Corpus (Post-
Conviction), in the above-entitled action.
The Court has reviewed Petitioner's Request and the entire file in this action, and Good Cause
Appearing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that petitioner's Request for Appointment of Counsel is
GRANTED.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Esq., is
appointed to represent Petitioner on his Post-Conviction for Writ of Habeas Corpus.
Dated this day of
Submitted by: DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Petitioner, In Proper Person

**PPOW** 

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

FILED

Aug 24 4 13 PM '11

CLERK IN TOOURT

Joel Burkett,

Petitioner,

VS.

Warden, Elystate Prison, Respondent.

Case No: C052190

Dept No: XII

**HEARING DATE** ALREADY ENTERED

ORDER FOR PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus (Post-Conviction Relief) on July 7, 2011. The Court has reviewed the petition and has determined that a response would assist the Court in determining whether Petitioner is illegally imprisoned and restrained of his/her liberty, and good cause appearing therefore,

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

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

Calendar on the 10 day of September

8:30 o'clock for further proceedings.

JUL 1 4 2011

Order for Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpu

81C052190

District Court Judge

8/22/11

rebundle

TOT 13 2011

**DEPARTMENT 12** 

	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	MDSM CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Attorney General JAMIE J. RESCH Senior Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 7154 Office of the Attorney General 555 E. Washington Ave., Ste. 3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101-1068 P: (702) 486-3783 F: (702) 486-2377 E-mail: jresch@ag.nv.gov Attorneys for Plaintiff THE STATE OF NEVAL	CLERK OF THE COURT				
	8		DISTRICT COURT				
	9	CLARK COL	JNTY, NEVADA				
	10	JOEL BURKETT,	Case No.: C052190				
	11	Petitioner,	Dept. No.: XII				
	12	v. (	Date of Hearing: October 25, 2011 Time of Hearing: 8:30 a.m.				
<b>Mee</b> e 3900 31	13	WARDEN, ELY STATE PRISON,	Time of Hearing. 0.50 a.m.				
sral's O on, Suit av 891	14	Respondent.					
Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101	15 16	STATE'S MOT	ION TO DISMISS				
A## 555 1	17	COMEC NOW The Chate of New	ada by and through CATHEDINE CODIE				
	18		ada, by and through CATHERINE CORTEZ				
	19	MASTO, Attorney General and Jamie J. Resch, Senior Deputy Attorney General, and					
			request this Court dismiss the pending proceeding without prejudice. Nevada law is clear				
	20	that a post-conviction petition which challenges computation of time must be brought in the					
	21	county of incarceration.					
	22	·	all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the				
	23	points and authorities submitted herewith, t	he affidavits and exhibits attached hereto and				
	24	any such oral argument as required by this of	·				
	25	DATED this 21 <sup>st</sup> day of October, 2011					
	26	By:	/s/ Jamie J. Resch				
	27 28	Dy.	JAMIE J. RESCH Senior Deputy Attorney General				
	20						

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

#### **NOTICE OF MOTION**

TO: Joel Burkett, Petitioner:

YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the above captioned Motion on for hearing before this Honorable Court on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel will be heard.

DATED this 21<sup>st</sup> day of October 2011.

CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Attorney General

By: /s/ Jamie J. Resch
JAMIE J. RESCH
Senior Deputy Attorney General
Bureau of Criminal Justice
(702) 486-3420

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

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#### **POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

I.

#### PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

In 1981, Petitioner was sentenced to various life sentences arising from various kidnapping, robbery and sexual assault convictions. On July 7, 2011, nearly thirty years later, Petitioner filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus challenging the computation of Petitioner's good time credits. The petition alleges that Petitioner is currently incarcerated at Ely State Prison in White Pine County, Nevada.

II.

#### **ARGUMENT**

Nevada law is clear. NRS 34.738 states as follows:

1. A petition that challenges the validity of a conviction or sentence must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which the conviction occurred. Any other petition must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which the petitioner is incarcerated.

NRS 34.738 (Emphasis Added).

A Post-Conviction Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus can only challenge the validity of the conviction or sentence, or, the time served under such a sentence. NRS 34.724. Accordingly, NRS 34.738 requires that a petition challenging computation of time must be brought in the county of incarceration. Petitioner challenges computation of time concerning his sentence, and alleges he is incarcerated in White Pine County.

Pursuant to NRS 34.738, this Court lacks jurisdiction over the instant petition. NRS 34.738(2) contains the solution: The petition "must be transferred by the clerk of that court to the clerk of the district court for the appropriate county."

///

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III.

#### **CONCLUSION**

It is respectfully requested this Court dismiss the pending petition without prejudice, and order the Clerk of the Court to transfer the same to the Clerk of White Pine County, Nevada (Seventh Judicial District).

DATED this 21st day of October, 2011.

CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Attorney General

By: /s/ Jamie J. Resch
JAMIE J. RESCH
Senior Deputy Attorney General
Bureau of Criminal Justice
(702) 486-3420

-4-

# a

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

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that, on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of October, 2011, service of the *STATE'S MOTION TO DISMISS* was made this date by depositing a true and correct copy of the same for mailing, first class mail, at Las Vegas, Nevada, or via facsimile, addressed follows:

Joel Burkett, #16111 Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

<u>/s/ Jennifer Ross</u>
An employee of the Office of the Attorney General

#### -5-

## ORIGINAL

Electronically Filed 11/14/2011 02:02:22 PM

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	ORDR CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Attorney General JAMIE J. RESCH Senior Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 7154 Office of the Attorney General 555 E. Washington Ave., Ste. 3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101-1068 P: (702) 486-3783 F: (702) 486-2377 E-mail: jresch@ag.nv.gov Attorneys for Plaintiff THE STATE OF NEVADA	COURT	
9	DISTRICT COURT  CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
10	JOEL BURKETT,	)	
11	Petitioner,	CASE NO.: C052190	
12	vs.	) DEPT. NO.: XII	
13	WARDEN, ELY STATE PRISON,	Date of Hearing: October 25, 2011	
14	Down and and	Time of Hearing: 8:30 a.m.	
15	Respondents.		
16 17	ORDER GRANTING STATE'S MOTION TO DISMISS AND ORDER DIRECTING CLERK OF COURT TO TRANSFER PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT		
18		g before the Honorable MICHELLE LEAVITT,	
19	District Court Judge, on the 25 <sup>th</sup> day of Octobe		
20	Respondents having been represented by CAT	HERINE CORTEZ MASTO, Attorney General,	
21	by and through Jamie J. Resch, Senior Deputy	Attorney General, and the Court having duly	
22	considered the State's Motion to Dismiss, including all pleadings and documents on file		
23	herein:		
24	///		
25	111		
26	111	RECEIVED	
27	111		
28	///	Separation of	

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

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IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the State's Motion to Dismiss is GRANTED, and;
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED the Clerk of Court is directed to immediately transfer the
Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Good Time Credits) filed herein on July 7, 2011 to the
Clerk of Court, Seventh Judicial District (White Pine County) for further proceedings in that
DATED this

Submitted By:

CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Attorney General

By:

JAMIE J. RESCH Senior Deputy Attorney General Bureau of Criminal Justice

-2-

Mon

Case No. <u>C 052190</u> Dept. No. <u>XII</u> JUN 1 4 2013

IN THE E.CHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

/81C052190 PWHC

Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus 2605767

JOEL BURKETT
Petitioner

RENE BAKER, WARSEN

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POSTCONVICTION)

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) This petition must be legibly handwritten or typewritten, signed by the petitioner and verified.
- (2) Additional pages are not permitted except where noted or with respect to the facts which you rely upon to support your grounds for relief. No citation of authorities need be furnished. If briefs or arguments are submitted, they should be submitted in the form of a separate memorandum.
- (3) If you want an attorney appointed, you must complete the Affidavit in Support of Request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. You must have an authorized officer at the prison complete the certificate as to the amount of money and securities on deposit to your credit in any account in the institution.
- (4) You must name as respondent the person by whom you are confined or restrained. If you are in a specific institution of the Department of Corrections, name the warden or head of the institution. If you're not in a specific institution of the Department but within its custody, name the Director of the Department of Corrections.
- (5) You must include all grounds or claims for relief which you may have regarding your conviction or sentence. Failure to raise all grounds in this petition may preclude you from filing future petitions challenging your conviction and sentence.
- (6) You must allege specific facts supporting the claims in the petition you file seeking relief from any conviction or sentence. Failure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed. If your petition contains a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, that splaim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel fives ineffective.

CLERK OF THE COURT

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(7) When the petition is fully completed, the original and one copy must be filed with the clerk of the state district court for the county in which you were convicted. One copy must be mailed to the respondent, one copy to the Attorney General's Office, and one copy to the district attorney of the county in which you were convicted or to the original prosecutor if you are challenging your original conviction or sentence. Copies must conform in all particulars to the original submitted for filing.

#### **PETITION**

1. Name of institution and county in which you are presently imprisoned or where and how you are presently restrained of your liberty: FIY STATE TRISON, WHITE TIME COUNTY NEVATA
2. Name and location of court which entered the judgment of conviction under attack:
3. Date of judgment of conviction: 1981
4. Case number: <u>C52190</u>
5. (a) Length of sentence: 2 EFFEEN YEAR TERMS AND 4
(b) If sentence is death, state any date upon which execution is scheduled:
6. Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other than the conviction under attack in this motion? Yes No If "yes", list crime, case number and sentence being served at this time:
7. Nature of offense involved in conviction being challenged: Rollery Colored Servery Servery Servery Servery Servery Servery Servery Assert Servery S
10. If you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty, was the finding made by: (check one)  (a) Jury (b) Judge without a jury
11. Did you testify at the trial? Yes No
12. Did you appeal form the judgment of conviction? Yes No
13. If you did appeal, answer the following:  (a) Name of Court: NEVADA SURFME COURT  (b) Case number or citation: 30 NOT MANE  (c) Result: DENNE

	(d) Date of result: 1923
	(Attach copy of order or decision, if available.)
14. If	you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did not:
-	
	ther than a direct appeal from the judgment of conviction and sentence, have you previously ns, applications or motions with respect to this judgment in any court, state or federal?  Yes No
16. If	your answer to No. 15 was "yes", give the following information:
(a)(1)	Name of court: 18th dudical DISTRICT COURT
(2)	Name of court: 195 dudical DISTRICT COURT  Nature of proceeding: WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
	Grounds raised: INFFECTIOE ASSISTANCE OF
	Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application or motion?  Yes No
(5)	Result: DENSE
(6)	Date of result: Acos STA 1988  If known, citations of any written opinion or date of orders entered pursuant to such result:
	ir known, citations egany written opinion or date of orders entered pursuant to such result:
(b) As	to any second petition, application or motion, give the same information:
	Name of court: 1/A
(2)	Nature of proceeding:
(3)	Grounds raised:
	Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application or motion? YesNo
	Result:/
	Date of result:
result:	If known, citations of any written opinion or date of orders entered pursuant to such a
Information as a (d) Die tak (1)	to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same bove, list them on a separate sheet and attach.  d you appeal to the highest state or federal court having jurisdiction, the result or action on any petition, application or motion?  First petition, application or motion? Yes No  Citation or date of decision: No  Second petition, application or motion? Yes No
(2)	Second petition, application or motion? Yes No
	Citation or date of decision:  Third or subsequent petitions, applications or motions? Yes No  Citation or date of decision:
	you did not appeal from the adverse action on any petition, application or motion, explain
	did not. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may
	saper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed or typewritten pages in length.)

17. court by way so, identify:	Has any ground being raised in this petition been previously presented to this or any other of petition for habeas corpus, motion, application or any other postconviction proceeding? I.
	Which of the grounds is the same: None
(b)	The proceedings in which these grounds were raised:
response to t	Briefly explain why you are again raising these grounds. (You must relate specific facts in his question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)
you have att grounds were facts in respondent to the conviction of must relate spaces in length of the conviction of the	If any of the grounds listed in No.'s 23(a), (b), (c) and (d), or listed on any additional pages ached, were not previously presented in any other court, state or federal, list briefly what e not so presented, and give your reasons for not presenting them. (You must relate specific onse to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)  Are you filing this petition more than one year following the filing of the judgment of the filing of a decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly the reasons for the delay. (You pecific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is ches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten th.)  THE 155 LE COLLA DOT HAVE DETAY DAISED.
judgment und	Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any court, either state or federal, as to the der attack? Yes No
21. conviction an	Give the name of each attorney who represented you in the proceeding resulting in your ad on direct appeal:
	Do you have any future sentences to serve after you complete the sentence imposed by the fer attack? Yes No
	State concisely every ground on which you claim that you are being held unlawfully, riefly the facts supporting each ground. If necessary you may attach pages stating additional facts supporting same

(a) Ground One: <u>SENIAL OF SUEDROCESS</u> , VIOLATIONS OF U.S. CONST. FORTEENTLY AMELYS; MEN. CONST. ART 1,8 C15 GUT BOCESS
OF U.S. CANST FORSTEFNIL AMERY! NEW CANST
ART 1, 8 C15 dur BOCESS
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):  SEE SCATTACHES  NERETO -
SEE GUYORTING FACTS ATTACHED
MERETO.
(b) Ground Two:
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):
(c) Ground Three:
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):
(d) Ground Four:
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):

in this proceeding.	s that the court grant petitioner relief to which he may be entitled, on the 12 day of the month of Signature of petitioner  Ely State Prison Post Office Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301-1989
Signature of Attorney (if any)	
Attorney for petitioner	
Address	

#### **VERIFICATION**

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

Attorney for petitioner

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

	hereby certify pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that compared to the year 201 / I mailed a true and twritted the world will be addressed to:
_	dent prison or jail official  Like 1431  Address
Attorney General Heroes' Memorial Building 100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89710-4717	District Attorney of County of Conviction  Address
Signature of Petitioner	

### **AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO: N.R.S. 239B.010**

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THAT IS ENTITLED: VETT TOOSER TOR WASTE OF
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CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OF ANY
PERSON, UNDER THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF
PERJURY, THIS, 1Z, DAY OF, (Euc 2, 20.
SIGNATURE: Pal Bewold
INMATE NAME PRINTED JOEL BURKET
INMATE NUMBER: 1641
ADDRESS: ELY STATE PRISON, P.O. BOX 1989, ELY, NV 89301

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	SUPPORTINGFACTS	
		<u>.</u>
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13.	IN HIS JUDGEMENT OF CONVICTIONS	•
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17	137 P.25 (169 (2006) BOWEN V. WARDEN OF	·
	THE NEU GEATE PRISON, 688 P.25 250 (1984);	
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÷ 1.	GRANTES IN HIS SUGGENT OF CONVICTIONS
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8-	RELIEF BOUGHT
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	VETITIONER RESPECTEURY REGUEST
. 1	THE COURT ISSUE THE PETITION
	FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPLES (POST-CONVICTION)
•	AND ISSUE AN ORDER TO
. 14	RETEASE PETITIONER FROM HIS
15.	UNCONSTITUTIONAL CONTINEMENT
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18	TERM OF INPRISONMENT
19	WHEREW, THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE
20,	is NOT PART OF THE OUDGMENT
21.	OF CONVICTION.
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23.	DATES THIS 12 SAYSF June 2011
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25,	RESPECTEMBLY Submitted
26	Cal Berelt
27.	10E1 BURKETT # 16111
28.	EIY. NV 89301-1989
	(3)

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Case No. <u>C 05319.</u>0

Dept. No. <u>XXX</u>

FILED
JUN 1 4 2013

IN THE EXCUSED JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR

THE COUNTY OF CLARK

/81C052190 MPFP

Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pau

2605770

Petitioner,

RESPONDENT.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

COMES NOW, the Petitioner,, in propria persona, pursuant to N.R.S. 12.015, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for an Order granting Petitioner leave to proceed in the above-entitled action in forms pauperis, without requiring Petitioner to pay or provide security for the payment of costs of prosecuting this action.

This motion is made and based upon the attached affidavit and certificate.

Dated thin 17 day of Sun 20 3

Respectfully submitted,

Petitioner

JUN 13 23:3
CLERK OF THE COURT

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Address

Address

Petitioner Petitioner

# **AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO: N.R.S. 239B.010**

I, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM THE UNDERSIGNED
INDIVIDUAL AND THAT THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT
THAT IS ENTITLED: NOTION FOR LEADE TO
ROSET IN FORMA PAULER'S, DOES NOT
CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OF ANY
PERSON, UNDER THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF
PERJURY, THIS,12DAY OF, June 2013
SIGNATURE: Buedeat
INMATE NAME PRINTED: JOEC BURKET
INMATE NUMBER: 16:11
ADDRESS: FLY STATE BRISON DO BOY 1990 FLY NW 90201

Dept. No. STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK /81C052190 Affidavit in Support 2605781 AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED <u>IN FORMA PAUPERIŞ</u> being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am the Petitioner in the above-entitled case; that in support of my motion to proceed without being required to prepay fees, cost or give security therefor, I state that because of my poverty I am unable to pay the costs of said proceeding or to give security therefor, that I believe I am entitled to relief. I do do not request an attorney be appointed to represent me. I further swear that the responses which I have made to the questions and instructions below relating to my ability to pay the cost of prosecuting the proceeding are true. 1. Are you presently employed? a. If the answer is yes, state the amount of your salary or wages per month and give the name and address of your employer. **EMPLOYER EMPLOYER** 

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Salary or Wage per month

Date of last Employment

b. If the answer is no, state the date of your last employment and the amount of the

Salary or Wage per month

1985 Date of last Employment

salary or wages per month which you received.

المستحيد

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	Salary or Wage	Record .	Salary or Wage per month	
	Salary Or Wage	per monen	Salary or wage per moner	
2.	Have you received w	ithin the past twelve n	nonths any money from any of the fol	llowing
	sources?			
	a. Bus	siness, profession or fo Yes No <u>\u03b2</u>	orm of self-employment?	
	h Rer	ut payments, interest o	r dividends?	
		Yes No /	-	
	c. Per	usions, annuities or life Yes No	insurance payments?	
	d. Gif	ts or inheritances? YesNo	_	
	e. Any	y other sources? Yes No	_	
	e answer to any of the		cribe each source of money and state	e the amount
	./		-	
	Mortage	2		
	Source of Inc	ome	Source of Income	_
	5-11-55-55-51			
	Abox 7 1.26	<del>×</del>		<del>-</del>
	Amount Received	(in the past year)	Amount Received (in the past year)	
			. /	
3. De	o you own any cash o	r checking or savings	account? Yes No	
	a. If the answer i	is yes, state the total v	alue of the items owned.	
	[tem	Item	[tem	
	Total Value	Total Value	Total Value	
	Total Value			
4. D	o you own any real e	state, stocks, bonds, n	otes, automobiles, or other valuable p	roperty
(exclud	ling ordinary househo	old furnishings and clo	othing)?	
	a. If the answer is	s yes, describe the pro	perty and state its approximate value.	
	Property	Property	Property	
	Approximate value	Approximate value	Approximate value	

Persons,	and indicate how n	nuch you contribute to	wards their support.	NONE
-	Person	Person	Person	
-	Relationship	Relationship	Relationship	
-	Contribution	Contribution	Contribution	
penalties f	or perjury.		Petitioner	X-08
Pursuant to	-	UTION OF INSTRU hereby declare under	··	(ER)  That the contents of the
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		ORDE	R	
Le	t the applicant prod	ceed without prepayme	ent of costs or fees or	the necessity of giving
security the	refor.			
DATED thi	s day of	, 20 _		
		District	Indue	

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Case No. <u>C052190</u>
Dept. No. XII

FILED
JUN 1 4 2013

IN THE SAME JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.

JOEI BURKETT
Petitioner,

MOTION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

KENE BAKER WARGES.
Respondents.

REQUEST FOR EVIDENTIARY HEARING

COMES NOW, the Petitioner, Comes in the proceeding prose, within the above entitled cause of action and respectfully requests this Court to consider the appointment of counsel for Petitioner for the prosecution of this action.

This motion is made and based upon the matters set forth here, N.R.S. 34.750(1)(2), affidavit of Petitioner, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, as well as all other pleadings and documents on file within this case.

### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

### **1. STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

This action commenced by Petitioner Section 1. In state custody, pursuant to Chapter 34, et seq., petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).

### II. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

To support the Petitioner's need for the appointment of counsel in this action, he states the

ion fortowing:

**5**:

1. The merits of claims for relief in this action are of Constitutional dimension, and

Petitioner is likely to succeed in this case.

/81C052190 MAPA Motion for Appointment of Attorney 2606792

CLERK OF THE COURT

- Petitioner is incarcerated at the Ely State Prison in Ely, Nevada. Petitioner is unable
  to undertake the ability, as an attorney would or could, to investigate crucial facts
  involved within the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.
- The issues presented in the Petition involves a complexity that Petitioner is unable to argue effectively.
- 4. Petitioner does not have the current legal knowledge and abilities, as an attorney would have, to properly present the case to this Court coupled with the fact that appointed counsel would be of service to the Court, Petitioner, and the Respondents as well, by sharpening the issues in this case, shaping the examination of potential witnesses and ultimately shortening the time of the prosecution of this case.
- Petitioner has made an effort to obtain counsel, but does not have the funds
  necessary or available to pay for the costs of counsel, see Declaration of Petitioner.
- Petitioner would need to have an attorney appointed to assist in the determination of whether he should agree to sign consent for a psychological examination.
- The prison severely limits the hours that Petitioner may have access to the Law Library, and as well, the facility has very limited legal research materials and sources.
- 8. While the Petitioner does have the assistance of a prison law clerk, he is not an attorney and not allowed to plead before the Courts and like Petitioner, the legal assistants have limited knowledge and expertise.
- The Petitioner and his assisting law clerks, by reason of their imprisonment, have a severely limited ability to investigate, or take depositions, expand the record or otherwise litigate this action.
- 10. The ends of justice will be served in this case by the appointment of professional and competent counsel to represent Petitioner.

### IL ARGUMENT

Motions for the appointment of counsel are made pursuant to N.R.S. 34.750, and are addressed to the sound discretion of the Court. Under Chapter 34.750 the Court may request an attorney to represent any

such person unable to employ counsel. On a Motion for Appointment of Counsel pursuant to N.R.S. 34.750, the District Court should consider whether appointment of counsel would be of service to the indigent petitioner, the Court, and respondents as well, by sharpening the issues in the case, shaping examination of witnesses, and ultimately shortening trial and assisting in the just determination.

In order for the appointment of counsel to be granted, the Court must consider several factors to be met in order for the appointment of counsel to be granted; (1) The merits of the claim for relief; (2) The ability to investigate crucial factors; (3) whether evidence consists of conflicting testimony effectively treated only by counsel; (4) The ability to present the case; and (5) The complexity of the legal issues raised in the petition.

### IIL CONCLUSION

Based upon the facts and law presented herein, Petitioner would respectfully request this Court to weigh the factors involved within this case, and appoint counsel for Petitioner to assist this Court in the just determination of this action

Dated this 12 day of Ount, 20 3

Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989

Ely, Nevada 89301

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### **VERIFICATION**

I declare, affirm and swear under the penalty of perjury that all of the above facts, statements and assertions are true and correct of my own knowledge. As to any such matters stated upon information or belief, I swear that I believe them all to be true and correct.

Dated this 1274 day of 5 425 20.13

Petitioner, pro per.

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

INOEI BUT	SKOT	hereby certify pursuant to N.R.C.P.
5(b), that on thin 1/2 day of (	Sust of the	year 20 💪 I mailed a true and
correct copy of the foregoing, MO	TION FOR THE APPOINTMENT	of counsel; request
FOR EVIDENTIARY HEARING	, to the following:	
	. •	
ATTORDEY GENERAL Name	Namo	Namo
100 N. CAREDO ST CAREDO CITY, NU 84701-4717 Address	Address	Address

# **AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO: N.R.S. 239B.010**

i, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM I	THE UNDERSIGNED
INDIVIDUAL AND THAT THE ATTA	
THAT IS ENTITLED: NOTION FOR A	Courtnerter
Coursel	, DOES NOT
CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY	NUMBER OF ANY
PERSON, UNDER THE PAINS AN	D PENALTIES OF
PERJURY, THIS, <u>/٤</u> ,DAY OF, <u>کس</u> ی	
SIGNATURE: C. 1 Burdell	<del></del>
NMATE NAME PRINTED:	ZKETT
NMATE NUMBER: 16111	
ADDECC. BY A COLUMN PART BOY ASSOCIATION OF THE PART AND	ELT BUILDOGGO

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	JOEL BUSKET 1611/ 6-12-13
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÷	FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE WITH TWO COLLES
	THEREOF
	Thankyou
•	Suxezel!
	/ Kl Sudett
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JOEI BURKETT 16111 P.O. BOX 1989 ELY. NU 89301-1989



CLERK OF COURT

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LAS VEGAS, NV

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JUN 11 2013

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CLERK OF THE COURT

## EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JOEL BURKETT. Case No.: C052190 DEPT. No.: XII Petitioner, VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA

Respondent

### FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER

### FINDINGS OF FACT

- On January 19, 1981, the State of Nevada charged Joel Burkett ("Defendant") by way of Information with Count 1, ROBBERY & USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF A CRIME (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); Count 2, FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING & USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF A CRIME (Felony - NRS 200.310, 193.165); Count 3, SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366); and Count 4, SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366).
- On May 4, 1981, the jury found the Defendant guilty of Count 1, 2. ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON; Count 2, FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON; Count 3, SEXUAL ASSAULT; and Count 4, SEXUAL ASSAULT.
- 3. On June 2, 1981, Defendant was sentenced to serve a term in the Nevada State Prison as follows: Count 1, Fifteen years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; Count 2, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with the Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively. Count 2 is to be served consecutive to Count 1; Count 3, Life with Possibility of Parole; and Count 4, Life with Possibility of Parole. Counts 3 and 4 to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts 1 and 2. Defendant granted credit for time served of 165 days.
  - 4. On June 19, 1981, the Defendant filed Notice of Appeal.
  - 5. On July 29, 1981, the Judgment of Conviction was filed.

DISTRICT JUDGE

DEPARTMENT TWELVE

IICHELLE LEAVITT

DISTRICT JUDGE
DEPARTMENT TWELVE
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89155

- 6. On April 21, 1983, the Nevada Supreme Court dismissed the Appeal. Remittitur issued on May 10, 1983.
- 7. On February 2, 1994, the Defendant filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).
- 8. On February 28, 1994, the District Court granted in part and denied in part the Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).
- 9. On June 7, 1999, the Defendant filed a Second Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The State filed its Response on August 4, 1999.
- 10. On August 12, 1999, the District Court denied the Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order was filed on August 18, 1999.
  - 11. On August 31, 1999, the Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal.
- 12. On July 10, 2001, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the District Court. Remittitur issued on August 7, 2001.
- 13. On November 19, 2001, the Defendant filed a Third Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The State filed its Response on January 23, 2002.
- 14. On January 24, 2002, the District Court denied the Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order was filed on February 14, 2002.
  - 15. On March 20, 2002, the Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal.
- 16. On February 6, 2003, the Nevada Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the District Court and remanded the matter. Remittitur issued on March 4, 2003.
- 17. On February 19, 2003, the Defendant filed a Fourth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).
- 18. On April 3, 2003, the Attorney General filed its Response to the Defendant's Third Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).
- 19. On May 1, 2003, the District Court denied the Defendant's Third and Fourth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order were filed on May 14, 2003 and May 15, 2003 respectively.

IICHELLE LEAVITT

DISTRICT JUDGE

DEPARTMENT TWELVE
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89155

- 20. On May 27, 2003, the Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal.
- 21. On March 5, 2004, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the District Court's denial of the Defendant's Fourth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). Remittitur issued on March 30, 2004.
- 22. On September 1, 2004, the Defendant filed a Fifth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The State filed its Response on October 12, 2004.
- 23. On October 19, 2004, the District Court denied the Defendant's Fifth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order was filed on November 1, 2004.
- 24. On May 13, 2005, the Defendant filed a Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The State filed its Response on June 7, 2005.
- 25. On July 5, 2005, the District Court dismissed the Defendant's Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order was filed on July 25, 2005.
  - 26. On August 9, 2005, the Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal.
- 27. On November 15, 2005, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the District Court. Remittitur issued on December 13, 2005.
- 28. On July 7, 2011, the Defendant filed a Seventh Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The State filed a Motion to Dismiss on October 21, 2011.
- 29. On October 25, 2011, the District Court granted the State's Motion to Dismiss and Ordered the clerk of the court to transfer the Petition to the Seventh Judicial District.
- 30. On June 14, 2013, the Defendant filed the instant Eighth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. NRS 34.726(1), governing "Limitations on time to file...," requires that a petition for a writ of habeas corpus "must be filed within 1 year after entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur." Late-filing of a petition may be excused from procedural default if the Petitioner can establish good cause for delay in bringing the claim. *Id.* Good cause for late-filing consists of a showing that: (1) "delay is not the fault of the petitioner"; and (2) "dismissal of the petition as untimely will unduly prejudice the petitioner." *Id.* at (1)(a)-(b).

MICHELLE LEAVITT DISTRICT JUDGE

DEPARTMENT TWELVE LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89155

- 2. To avoid dismissal the defendant must plead and prove specific facts that demonstrate good cause for his failure to present claims before and actual prejudice. See State v. District Court, 121 Nev. 225, 232, 112 P.3d 1070, 1074 (2005).
- 3. In order to demonstrate good cause, a petitioner must show that an impediment external to the defense prevented him or her from complying with the state procedural default rules. *Hathaway v. State*, 119 Nev. 248, 252, 71 P.3d 503, 506 (2003).
- 4. The court may excuse the failure to show good cause where the prejudice from a failure to consider the claim amounts to a fundamental miscarriage of justice. *Pellegrini v. State*, 117 Nev. 860, 887, 34 P.3d 519, 537 (2001).
- 5. NRS 34.726 applies to successive petitions. *Pellegrini v. State*, 117 Nev. 860, 870, 34 P.3d 519, 526 (2001).
- 6. NRS 34.745(4), governing "Summary dismissal of successive petitions," requires that "if the petition is a second or successive petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction or sentence and if it plainly appears from the face of the petition or an amended petition and documents and exhibits that are annexed to it, or from records of the court that the petitioner is not entitled to relief based on any of the grounds set forth in subsection 2 of NRS 34.810, the judge or justice shall enter an order for its summary dismissal and cause the petitioner to be notified of the entry of the order."
- 7. NRS 34.810(2), governing "Additional reasons for dismissal of petition," requires that "[a] second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure of the petitioner to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ."
- 8. The petitioner has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate both good cause for failing to present a claim or for presenting a claim again and actual prejudice. NRS 34.810(3). See also State v. Haberstroh, 119 Nev. 173, 181, 69 P.3d 676, 681 (2003).
- 9. A court must dismiss a habeas petition if it presents claims that either were or could have been presented in an earlier proceeding, unless the court finds both cause for failing to present the claims earlier or for raising them again and actual prejudice to the petitioner. *Evans v. State*, 117 Nev. 609, 621-622, 28 P.3d 498, 507 (2001).

MICHELLE LEAVITT DISTRICT JUDGE

DEPARTMENT TWELVE LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89155

### **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that on the day of July, 2013, I placed a copy of the Order for Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) in the U.S. Mail, postage prepaid to:

Joel Burkett #16111 Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Steven B. Wolfson Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

Catherine Cortez Masto Nevada Attorney General 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101-1068

Made Poela

Pamela Rocha

Judicial Executive Assistant, Dept. XII

C052190

Joel Burkett

VS.

The State of Nevada

MICHELLE LEAVITT DISTRICT JUDGE

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DEPARTMENT TWELVE LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89155 NEO

JOEL BURKETT,

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Petitioner.

Respondent,

CLERK OF THE COURT

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**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that on July 10, 2013, the court entered a decision or order in this matter, a true and correct copy of which is attached to this notice.

You may appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision or order of this court. If you wish to appeal, you must file a notice of appeal with the clerk of this court within thirty-three (33) days after the date this notice is mailed to you. This notice was mailed on July 11, 2013.

STEVEN D. GRIERSON, CLERK OF THE COURT

Babaay Gutzmen

Case No: 81C052190

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

Dept No: XII

ORDER

Barbara J. Gutzmer, Deputy Clerk

### CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on this 11 day of July 2013. I placed a copy of this Notice of Entry in:

The bin(s) located in the Regional Justice Center of:

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

☑ The United States mail addressed as follows:

Joel Burkett # 16111 P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301

Barbara J. Gutzmer, Deputy Clerk

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CLERK OF THE COURT

### EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JOEL BURKETT,

Case No.: C052190

Petitioner,

DEPT. No.: XII

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA

Respondent

THE STATE OF THE VALUE

### FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER

### FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On January 19, 1981, the State of Nevada charged Joel Burkett ("Defendant") by way of Information with Count 1, ROBBERY & USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF A CRIME (Felony – NRS 200.380, 193.165); Count 2, FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING & USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF A CRIME (Felony – NRS 200.310, 193.165); Count 3, SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony – NRS 200.364, 200.366); and Count 4, SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony – NRS 200.364, 200.366).

2. On May 4, 1981, the jury found the Defendant guilty of Count 1, ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON; Count 2, FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON; Count 3, SEXUAL ASSAULT; and Count 4, SEXUAL ASSAULT.

- 3. On June 2, 1981, Defendant was sentenced to serve a term in the Nevada State Prison as follows: Count 1, Fifteen years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; Count 2, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with the Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively. Count 2 is to be served consecutive to Count 1; Count 3, Life with Possibility of Parole; and Count 4, Life with Possibility of Parole. Counts 3 and 4 to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts 1 and 2. Defendant granted credit for time served of 165 days.
  - 4. On June 19, 1981, the Defendant filed Notice of Appeal.
  - 5. On July 29, 1981, the Judgment of Conviction was filed.

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MICHELLE LEAVIT
DISTRICT JUDGE

DEPARTMENT TWELVE LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89155

MICHELLE LEAVITT
DISTRICT JUDGE
DEPARTMENT TWELVE
LAS VEGAS NEVADA 89155

6. On April 21, 1983, the Nevada Supreme Court dismissed the Appeal. Remittitur issued on May 10, 1983.

- 7. On February 2, 1994, the Defendant filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).
- 8. On February 28, 1994, the District Court granted in part and denied in part the Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).
- 9. On June 7, 1999, the Defendant filed a Second Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The State filed its Response on August 4, 1999.
- 10. On August 12, 1999, the District Court denied the Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order was filed on August 18, 1999.
  - 11. On August 31, 1999, the Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal.
- 12. On July 10, 2001, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the District Court. Remittitur issued on August 7, 2001.
- 13. On November 19, 2001, the Defendant filed a Third Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The State filed its Response on January 23, 2002.
- 14. On January 24, 2002, the District Court denied the Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order was filed on February 14, 2002.
  - 15. On March 20, 2002, the Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal.
- 16. On February 6, 2003, the Nevada Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the District Court and remanded the matter. Remittitur issued on March 4, 2003.
- 17. On February 19, 2003, the Defendant filed a Fourth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).
- 18. On April 3, 2003, the Attorney General filed its Response to the Defendant's Third Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).
- 19. On May 1, 2003, the District Court denied the Defendant's Third and Fourth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order were filed on May 14, 2003 and May 15, 2003 respectively.

MICHELLE LEAVITT DISTRICT JUDGE

DEPARTMENT TWELVE LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89155

- 20. On May 27, 2003, the Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal.
- 21. On March 5, 2004, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the District Court's denial of the Defendant's Fourth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). Remittitur issued on March 30, 2004.
- 22. On September 1, 2004, the Defendant filed a Fifth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The State filed its Response on October 12, 2004.
- 23. On October 19, 2004, the District Court denied the Defendant's Fifth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order was filed on November 1, 2004.
- 24. On May 13, 2005, the Defendant filed a Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The State filed its Response on June 7, 2005.
- 25. On July 5, 2005, the District Court dismissed the Defendant's Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order was filed on July 25, 2005.
  - 26. On August 9, 2005, the Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal.
- 27. On November 15, 2005, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the District Court. Remittitur issued on December 13, 2005.
- 28. On July 7, 2011, the Defendant filed a Seventh Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The State filed a Motion to Dismiss on October 21, 2011.
- 29. On October 25, 2011, the District Court granted the State's Motion to Dismiss and Ordered the clerk of the court to transfer the Petition to the Seventh Judicial District.
- 30. On June 14, 2013, the Defendant filed the instant Eighth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

1. NRS 34.726(1), governing "Limitations on time to file...," requires that a petition for a writ of habeas corpus "must be filed within 1 year after entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur." Late-filing of a petition may be excused from procedural default if the Petitioner can establish good cause for delay in bringing the claim. *Id.* Good cause for late-filing consists of a showing that: (1) "delay is not the fault of the petitioner"; and (2) "dismissal of the petition as untimely will unduly prejudice the petitioner." *Id.* at (1)(a)-(b).

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AICHELLE LEAVITT
DISTRICT JUDGE

DEPARTMENT TWELVE LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89155

- 2. To avoid dismissal the defendant must plead and prove specific facts that demonstrate good cause for his failure to present claims before and actual prejudice. See State v. District Court, 121 Nev. 225, 232, 112 P.3d 1070, 1074 (2005).
- 3. In order to demonstrate good cause, a petitioner must show that an impediment external to the defense prevented him or her from complying with the state procedural default rules. *Hathaway v. State*, 119 Nev. 248, 252, 71 P.3d 503, 506 (2003).
- 4. The court may excuse the failure to show good cause where the prejudice from a failure to consider the claim amounts to a fundamental miscarriage of justice. *Pellegrini v. State*, 117 Nev. 860, 887, 34 P.3d 519, 537 (2001).
- 5. NRS 34.726 applies to successive petitions. *Pellegrini v. State*, 117 Nev. 860, 870, 34 P.3d 519, 526 (2001).
- 6. NRS 34.745(4), governing "Summary dismissal of successive petitions," requires that "if the petition is a second or successive petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction or sentence and if it plainly appears from the face of the petition or an amended petition and documents and exhibits that are annexed to it, or from records of the court that the petitioner is not entitled to relief based on any of the grounds set forth in subsection 2 of NRS 34.810, the judge or justice shall enter an order for its summary dismissal and cause the petitioner to be notified of the entry of the order."
- 7. NRS 34.810(2), governing "Additional reasons for dismissal of petition," requires that "[a] second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure of the petitioner to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ."
- 8. The petitioner has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate both good cause for failing to present a claim or for presenting a claim again and actual prejudice. NRS 34.810(3). See also State v. Haberstroh, 119 Nev. 173, 181, 69 P.3d 676, 681 (2003).
- 9. A court must dismiss a habeas petition if it presents claims that either were or could have been presented in an earlier proceeding, unless the court finds both cause for failing to present the claims earlier or for raising them again and actual prejudice to the petitioner. *Evans v. State*, 117 Nev. 609, 621-622, 28 P.3d 498, 507 (2001).

- 10. Unlike initial petitions which certainly require a careful review of the record, successive petitions may be dismissed based solely on the face of the petition. Ford v. Warden, 111 Nev. 872, 882, 901 P.2d 123, 129 (1995).
- 11. Application of the statutory procedural default rules to post-conviction habeas petitions is mandatory. *State v. District Court (Riker)*, 121 Nev. 225, 231, 112 P.3d 1070, 1074 (2005).
- 12. Meritless, successive and untimely petitions clog the court system and undermine the finality of convictions. *Lozada v. State*, 110 Nev. 349, 358, 871 P.2d 944, 950 (1994).
- 13. The Petitioner had one year from May 10, 1983, the date the Nevada Supreme Court issued its remittitur, to file the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).
- 14. The Petitioner failed to establish both good cause for the delay in filing the instant post-conviction petition and prejudice to the petitioner.
  - 15. The petition is successive as the Petitioner filed seven prior petitions.
- 16. The petition neither set forth good cause for the Petitioner's failure to present this claim in the prior petitions nor actual prejudice to the Petitioner.

### <u>ORDER</u>

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

Dated this day of July, 2013.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE DEPARTMENT XII

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

MICHELLE LEAVITT DISTRICT JUDGE

DEPARTMENT TWELVE LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89155

### **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that on the I day of July, 2013, I placed a copy of the Order for Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) in the U.S. Mail, postage prepaid to:

Joel Burkett #16111 Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Steven B. Wolfson Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

Catherine Cortez Masto Nevada Attorney General 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101-1068

Pamcla Rocha

Judicial Executive Assistant, Dept. XII

C052190

Joel Burkett

VS.

The State of Nevada

MICHELLE LEAVITT DISTRICT JUDGE

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DEPARTMENT TWELVE LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89155

No. Co52180

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JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURTOF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CLER.

816052190

DOZI BUZKET Petitioner/Plaintiff,

THE STATE OF NEURON

Respondent/Defendant.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Notice is hereby given that VETITIONEZ \_, Petitioner/Defendant above named, appeals to the Supreme Court of Nevada from the final judgment/order entered in this action on the 97# day of ((2), 201,3

Appellant

Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989

Ely, Nevada 89301-1989

81C062190 NOASC Notice of Appeal (criminal) 2735764

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### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL**

1, JOSE BURKET, hereb	y certify pursuant to Rule 5(b) of the NRCP, that on
this 14rdday of Jac	, 20613. I served a true and correct copy of the above-
entitled NoTice of Allen	postage prepaid and addressed as follows:
STWENTS CONTEGUT	CATHCZINE CONTEL MOSTO
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Signature 2

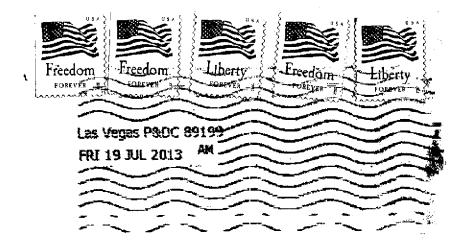
Print Name

Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989

Ely, Nevada 89301-1989

# **AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO: N.R.S. 239B.010**

I, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM THE UNDERSIGNED
INDIVIDUAL AND THAT THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT
THAT IS ENTITLED: NOTICE OF APIEN
, DOES NOT
CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OF ANY
PERSON, UNDER THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF
PERJURY, THIS,14,DAY OF, (July ,2013.
SIGNATURE: O Bendolf
INMATE NAME PRINTED: SERVICE INMATE NUMBER: 1600
INMATE NUMBER: //eii
ADDRESS: ELY STATE PRISON, P.O. BOX 1989, ELY, NV 89301



CLERK OF COLORY

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ELY STATE PRISON SU **ASTA** 

**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Case No: 81C052190

Dept No: XII

**CASE APPEAL STATEMENT** 

- 1. Appellant(s): Joel Burkett
- 2. Judge: Michelle Leavitt

Plaintiff(s),

JOEL BURKETT aka RAYMOND HAIRE.

Defendant(s),

3. Appellant(s): Joel Burkett

### Counsel:

STATE OF NEVADA,

VS.

Joel Burkett #16111 P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301-1989

4. Respondent: The State of Nevada

### Counsel:

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

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

1	7. Appellant Represented by Appointed Cou
2	Appellant Granted Leave to Proceed in Formattee
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4	
5	9. Date Commenced in District Court: Janua
6	10. Brief Description of the Nature of the Act
7	Type of Judgment or Order Being Appeal
8	11. Previous Appeal: Yes
9	Supreme Court Docket Number(s): 13600
10	12. Child Custody or Visitation: N/A
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12	Dated This 23 day of July 201
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7. Appellant Represented by Appointed Counsel On Appeal: N/A	
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orma Pauperis: Yes, February 28, 1994,

August 12, 1999 &

January 24, 2001

- ıry 16, 1981
- ion: Criminal led: Writ of Habeas Corpus
- ), 26242, 34767, 39400, 41504, 45769

13.

en D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court

her Ungermann, Deputy Clerk

Lewis Ave Box 551601

Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601

) 671-0512

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

# DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor COURT MINUTES September 20, 2011

81C052190 The State of Nevada vs Joel Burkett

September 20, 2011 8:30 AM Petition for Writ of Habeas

Corpus

HEARD BY: Leavitt, Michelle COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14D

COURT CLERK: Louisa Garcia; Denise Trujillo

RECORDER: Kerry Esparza

**REPORTER:** 

PARTIES PRESENT:

### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

### - DEFENDANT'S PRO PER PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Deft not present, in NDC. Court noted this matter should be handled by the Attorney General's Office as the Deft is raising issues his time is not being calculated by the prison. COURT ORDERED, matter CONTINUED for Attorney General to respond and State to forward motion and notify the Attorney General's office.

**NDC** 

CONTINUED TO: 10/25/11 8:230 A.M.

PRINT DATE: 09/12/2013 Page 20 of 21 Minutes Date: June 02, 1981

# DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor COURT MINUTES October 25, 2011

81C052190 The State of Nevada vs Joel Burkett

October 25, 2011 8:30 AM All Pending Motions

HEARD BY: Leavitt, Michelle COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14D

COURT CLERK: Sandra Harrell

RECORDER: Kerry Esparza

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: Resch, Jamie J. Attorney

State of Nevada Plaintiff

### JOURNAL ENTRIES

- DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS...STATE'S MOTION TO DISMISS

Defendant not present, incarcerated at NDC. COURT ORDERED, Writ DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE, as not filed in the appropriate county. State to prepare Order.

**NDC** 

CLERK'S NOTE: A copy of the above minute order was mailed to Joel Burkett #16111, c/o Ely State Prison, P.O. Box 1989, Ely NV 89301./sjh

PRINT DATE: 09/12/2013 Page 21 of 21 Minutes Date: June 02, 1981

# Certification of Copy and Transmittal of Record

State of Nevada	7	88
County of Clark		SS

Pursuant to the Supreme Court order dated August 21, 2013, I, Steven D. Grierson, the Clerk of the Court of the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the complete trial court record for the above referenced case. The record comprises six volumes with pages numbered 1 through 1351.

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff(s),

VS.

JOEL BURKETT aka RAYMOND HAIRE,

Defendant(s),

now on file and of record in this office.

Case No: C052190 Dept No: XII

> IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto Set my hand and Affixed the seal of the Court at my office, Las Vegas, Nevada This 12 day of September 2013.

Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court

Barbara J. Gutzmer, Deputy Clerk

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

JOEL BURKETT aka RAYMOND HAIRE, Appellant(s),

VS.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C052190 SC No: 63661

# RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME 5

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT JOEL BURKETT # 16111, PROPER PERSON P.O. BOX 1989 ELY, NV 89301

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

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aul DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA FILED 100 PH 102 JOEL BURKETT, CASE NO: C52190 PETITIONER\_\_\_\_ VS. DEPT NO! II THE STATE OF NEVADA "NOTICE" RESPONDENT JOEL BURKETT PRO SE PETITIONER IN THE ADOUG ENTITED MATTER DOES HEREBY GIVE ADTICE THAT HE HAS DEEN TRANSFRED BACK TO NEVADA ON VAN 16Th 2002 AND 15 HOUSE JOEI BURKETT 16111 Po. Box 1989 EIY, NEVADA, 89301 DETITIONER ALSO WISHED TO INFORM THE COURT THAT HE HAS NOT RECEIVED AN ANSWER FROM 815 RESPONDENTS, which May be due TO THE MOUE BACK TO NEUADA.

TETITIONER IS WADIE TO FILE A REPLY IF AN ANSWER HAS DEEN FILED, AS HE HASN'T RECEIVED A COPY. LIKEWISE, PETITIONER WAS UNABLE TO SERVE RESPONDENT WITH A COPY OF This NOTICE AS HE HASN'T ACCESS TO A Thoto COPIER AT This TIME. DATES This 20TH DAYOF JAN, RESPECT FULLY Good Breede #

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 JAH 23 10 19 AM '02 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Abrily at Aurogoiour Attorney for Plaintiff DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA THE STATE OF NEVADA. Plaintiff, C52190 Case No. -vs-Dept. No. JOEL BURKETT, aka Raymond Haire, #0609533 Defendant.

#### STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S PROPER PERSON PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)

DATE OF HEARING: 1-24-02 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through H. LEON SIMON, Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in Response to Defendant's Proper Person Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).

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

III

#### STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On January 19, 1981, Joel Burkett, hereinafter Defendant, was charged by Information with: Count I - Robbery & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); Count II - First Degree Kidnaping & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.310, 193.165); Count III - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366); and Count IV - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366).

Defendant was convicted by jury on May 4, 1981. The original Judgement of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, however, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994, sentencing Defendant: as to Count I, fifteen (15) years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; as to Count II, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively, Count II to be served consecutive to Count I; as to Count III, Life with Possibility of Parole; as to Count IV, Life with the Possibility of Parole, Count IV to be served consecutive to Count III; Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts II.

Defendant appealed his judgement of conviction and the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an Order Dismissing Appeal on April 21, 1983. The State received the remittitur on May 16, 1983.

Defendant then filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus on February 2, 1994, which was granted in part and denied in part. Defendant filed a second petition for writ of habeas corpus on June 7, 1999. Defendant's petition was denied on August 12, 1999. Defendant filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) on November 19, 2001.

Relevant to the instant Petition, on October 6, 1995, Defendant was transferred from prison in Nevada to a New Mexico prison pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement. This transfer was at the request of the Nevada warden after indications that Defendant had been plotting to take the assistant warden of operations hostage. Defendant was subsequently transferred back to Nevada on September 19, 2000, as a result of gang activity in New Mexico.

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Since the same assistant warden of operations was still at the Nevada prison, Defendant was again transferred pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement to a prison in Montana. Then on January 16, 2002, Defendant was transferred back to Nevada as a result of him being classified as a management problem.

#### **ARGUMENT**

#### DEFENDANT'S WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SHOULD BE DENIED

#### I. DEFENDANT'S WRIT IS TIME BARRED

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NRS 34.726 states that "unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within one (1) year after entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within one (1) year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur." This statute bars Defendant's instant petition seeking post-conviction relief because it was filed after the one year deadline for such petitions. Defendant's original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, and an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994. An Order Dismissing Appeal was filed on April 21, 1983, and the State received the remittitur on May 16, 1983. Defendant did not file the present Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus until November 19, 2001. Therefore, Defendant's writ must be dismissed as it was filed well after the one year time bar.

Furthermore, Defendant has failed to demonstrate good cause existed to excuse the procedural time bars. In addressing the dismissal of a defendant's petition for writ of habeas corpus because it was belatedly filed, the Nevada Supreme Court has previously defined good cause as "an impediment external to the defense which prevented [the petitioner] from complying with the state procedural rules." Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 295, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997); see also Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 p.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), quoting State v. Estencion, 625 P.2d 1040, 1042 (Haw. 1981)("Good cause" under NRS 34.726 "means a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse."). The lack of the assistance of counsel

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when preparing a petition and even the failure of trial counsel to forward a copy of the file to a petitioner have been found to *not* constitute good cause. See Phelps v. Director Nevada Department of Prisons, 104 Nev. 656, 660, 764 P.2d 1303 (1988); Hood v. State, 111 Nev. 335, 890 P.2d 797 (1995).

As stated *supra*, Defendant has not provided good cause as to why his claims are not procedurally barred. Defendant alleges that the "issue raised herein could not be raised until Petitioner's first parole date at which time the violation became ripe." Defendant further asserts that he has been incarcerated out of state for all but five months of his sentence at issue (commencing in 1998) and therefore has been without access to Nevada law. Thus, Defendant alleges that he was not aware of the present constitutional violations. Obviously, Defendant's arguments do not rise to the level of being impediments external to the defense which prevented him from complying with the state procedural rules. There is absolutely no reason Defendant could not have discovered the alleged violation previously and the fact that he may have been incarcerated outside of Nevada for all but five months of his sentence at issue cannot be considered sufficient to overcome the procedural bars. Therefore, this Court should dismiss Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

#### II. DEFENDANT'S PETITION IS BARRED BY THE DOCTRINE OF LACHES

The instant petition was filed more than eighteen (18) years after the Nevada Supreme Court issued its remittitur, more than seven (7) years after the filing of the Amended Judgment of Conviction, and more than twenty (20) years after the filing date of the original Judgment of Conviction. Because more than eighteen (18) years have elapsed between the issuance of the remittitur and the filing of this petition, Defendant's petition is barred by laches. NRS 34.800(2) creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if "[a] period of five years [elapses] between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order imposing sentence of imprisonment, or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction . . . ." Failure to rebut the presumption of prejudice results in dismissal.

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whether there was an inexcusable delay in seeking relief; (2) whether an implied waiver has arisen from the defendant's knowing acquiescence in existing conditions; and (3) whether circumstances exist that prejudice the State." Hart v. State, 116 Nev. Adv. Op. 66, pp. 4-5, 1 P.3d 969, 972 (2000). In the present case, Defendant fails to provide any legitimate excuse for waiting eighteen (18) years to file the present post-conviction relief. Defendant unsuccessfully appealed his judgment of conviction and has previously filed two petitions for post conviction relief. Defendant has had ample opportunity to have his arguments raised in the current petition previously reviewed.

NRS 34.800 was enacted to protect the State from having to go back years later to reprove matters that have become ancient history. There is a rebuttable presumption of prejudice

In determining whether laches applies, this court must look at several factors: "(1)

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

#### III. DEFENDANT HAS FILED SUCCESSIVE PETITIONS

NRS 34.810(2) provides as follows:

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

In the present petition, Defendant alleges a due process violation under the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution because he has been denied the possibility of parole contrary to his sentence. Defendant alleges that because he has been incarcerated out of State for all but five months of his sentence at issue, it has been impossible for a Nevada

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psychiatrist to certify him, after observation, while he has been confined in an institution of the Department of Prisons. Defendant alleges that since he has been incarcerated out of state, the parole panel has had no authority to certify him. Defendant's prior petitions for post conviction relief alleged: that there was a discrepancy between the orally stated sentence by the trial court and the original Judgment of Conviction; an ex post facto violation because he was entitled to the law in effect at the time of his conviction and the State was required to treat Count II of his sentence as one continuous term for the purpose of good time credits and parole eligibility; and that he was never given a parole hearing in 1997 thus his parole granted in 1998 should be counted from 1997. The District Court subsequently accepted Defendant's argument with regard to the discrepancy between the oral sentence and the original Judgment of Conviction, however, denied Defendant's other arguments contained in his petitions. Therefore, pursuant to 34.810(2), the present petition should be dismissed because Defendant's present claims could have been raised previously. Furthermore, to the extent the claims in the prior petitions and those in the present petition overlap, this Court should dismiss the present petition because it fails to allege new grounds for relief.

This is Defendant's third petition for post-conviction relief. Defendant has failed to establish good cause for filing successive petitions nor has he established that he has suffered any actual prejudice as required by NRS 34.810(3) See Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 358, 871 P.2d 944 (1994). There is absolutely no legal defect in the fact that Defendant was housed out of state for portions of his sentence. Defendant was legitimately removed from Nevada as a result of his own actions and has suffered no adverse consequences or legal implications from such. Moreover, Defendant is now incarcerated back in Nevada. Thus, Defendant's instant petition constitutes an abuse of writ. Therefore, this Court should dismiss Defendant's current petition.

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2	Based upon the foregoing, the State respectfully requests that Defendant's Petition for
3	Writ of Habeas Corpus be denied. However, should this court decide not to summarily dismiss
4	Defendant's Petition, the State reserves the right to file a supplemental response addressing the
5	merits of Defendant's Petition.
6	DATED this <u>22</u> day of January, 2002.
7	Respectfully submitted,
8	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477
10	
11	By A. Levy Simon
12	H. LEON SIMON Deputy District Attorney
13	Nevada Bar #000411
14	
15	
16	
17	
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19	
20	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
21	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing, was made this 23rd day of
22	January, 2002, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:
23	JOEL T. BURKETT, #2002346
24	700 Conley Lake Rd. Deer Lodge, MT 59722
25	
26	BY Capatomy for the Highwigh Attornay's Office
27	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
20	

**CONCLUSION** 

# NEVADA DISTRICTE 19 QUIETH '02 CLARK COUNTY

JOEL T. BURKETT | CASENOS C52190

PETITIONER, | DEPT NOS 11

VS. | 2-26-07

| MOTION FOR LEAVE OF

THE STATE OF NEVADA | THE COURT TO AMEND

RESPONDENT, PETITION FOR WRIT OF

HABEAS CORPUS

COME'S NOW, JOEL T. BURKETT, PRO SE IN

THE Aboved ENTITIED MATTER RESPECTFULLY

SEEKING LEAVE OF THE COURT TO FILE

A AMEND PETITION FOR WRIT OF

HABEAS CORPUS SUBMITTED HERE WITH,

THIS MOTION IS MADE AND BASED

UPON THE FOLLOWING FACT.



RECEIVED
FEB 1 3 2002
COUNTY CLERK



PETITIONER CAUSED TO BE FILED THE Above ENTITLES PETITION FOR WRIT OF HADEAS CORPUS ON NOVEMBER 19Th 2001, AT Which TIME PETITIONER WAS HOUSED OUT OF STATE PURSUANT TO THE INTERSTATE CORRECTION COMPACT. IN THE PETITION AT QUESTION 18, THE COURT WAS INFORMED THAT PETITIONER HAD NO ACCESS TO NEVADA LAW. AS SUCH PETITIONER HAS FAILED TO RAISE A CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE OF double peopardy on HIS SENTENCE'S. AlThough IT IS AT THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT TO GRANT OR DENY A MOTION FOR LEAVE OF THE COURT TO AMEND A PETITION FOR WRIT OF HADEAS CORPUS, THE COURT Should Allow PETITIONER TO do SO WHEREAS-HERE HE HAD NO ACCESS TO NEVADA LAW AT THE TIME THE FIRST PETITION WAS FIED.

DATED THIS LOTHDAYOF

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
PROSE PETITION

# PROSE OF SERVICE

I, JOEI T. BURKETT OF HABEAS CORPUS
TO RESPONDENT ON THIS JOTH DAY OF

EEDRUARY 2002

PROSE PETITIONER

NEVADA DISTRICT COURTED CLARK COUNTY FEB 13- 10-56 MM '02 Aliday in Palaryana JOEL T BURKETT | CASE No: C52190 PETITIONER | DEPT No: 11 NOTICE THE STATE OF NEVADA RESPONDEND FRO SE, VETITIONER, JOEL T. BURKETT WISHES TO INFORM THE COURT THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO MAKE COPIES AS HE WAS INFORMED THAT HAND WRITTEN FAGES WILL NOT DE Coffied, AS CARbON VAPER IS Sold ON CANTEEN. I HAVE NO CARDON PAPER AT This TIME, BUT WILL TRY TO DUY SOME SOON, ONCE AGAIN RESPONDENT COULDN'T BE SERVED. RESPECTFULLY DATESTLIS 10Th DAYOF Can Seed FEBRUARY 2002

FEB 1 2 2002 COUNTY CLEI

# NEVADA DISTRICT COURT FEB 13 10 56 AM 02

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JOEI T. BURKETT | CASE NO: C52190 PETITIONER, | DEPT, NO: 11

vs. 2-26-02

THE STATE OF NEVADA IN SUPPORT OF AMENDED

RESPONDENT PETITION FOR WRIT OF

HABEAS CORPUS

COMES NOW, JOEL T. BURKETT, PROSE

PETITIONER IN THE ABOUE ENTITLES MATTER

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTING A SUPPLAMENTAL

ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE AMENDED

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

### ARQUMENT

GROUND ONE: IN THE INTEREST OF BRIEFNESS
PETITIONER INCORPARATES HEREIN BY
REFERING THERETO THE ORIGINAL ARGUMENT
IN SUPPORT OF THE PETITION FOR WRIT
OF HABEAS CORPUS FILED NOV 19TH 2001.
IN SUPPORT OF GROUND ONE OF THE
PETITION.

GROWN THREE: GROUND TWO: IN COUNT ONE PETITIONER WAS FOUND BUILTY AND SENTENCE TO (15) FIFTEEN YEARS FOR THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON IN THE COMMISSION OF A KOBBERY FURSUANT TO N.R. S. 193, 165 LIKEWISE, FETITIONER WAS FOUND GUILITY AND SENTENCE TO LIFE WITH THE ROSSIBILITY OF PAROLE IN COUNT TWO FOR THE USE OF A SEASIY WEAPON IN THE COMMISSION OF FIRST DEGREE KIGNAPPING. AT TRIAL IT WAS THE STATES CONTENTION THAT THE VICTIM WAS KIDNAPED AT KNIFE KOINT by A COSEFENDENT AND HEIS IN A CAR WhITE PETITIONER STAYES BACK IN THE STORE ALONE TO TAKE THE MONEY, SEE (TRIAL TRANSCRIPT) T.T. Pg 440, IN 28-32; T.T. Pg 441 IN, 1-12. Thus The STATE ARUGED THE USE OF THE WEAPON WAS AT THE SAME TIME AND MAGE FOR both THE KODDERY, And KidNAPPING. THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT IN. RABY V. STATE 544 P.20 895 (1976) HEIS THAT, "THE USE OF A SEASIY

WEAPON IN THE COMMISSION OF A

CRIME IS NOT A SEPARATE CRIMINAL

OFFENCE" THE COURT WENT ON TO

ANNUIL FIVE OF RABY'S CONVICTIONS

FOR THE USE OF A FIREARM. THE

COURT IN, NEVADA DEPT. OF PRISONS V.

BOWEN, 745 PIZZ 697 (NEV 1987)

REAFFIRMED IT'S HOLDING IN, RABY (SUPRA)

THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT BY FINDING
PETITIONER BUILITY AND SENTENCING
HIM FOR THE USE OF A SEADLY
WEARN IN BOTH COUNT ONE, ROBBERY,
AND COUNT TWO KIDNAPPING, PETITIONER
HAS DEEN TWICE PUT IN GEOPARDY
FOR THE SAME OFFENSE. RABY (SUPRA)

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

IN, JONES V. THOMAS, 491 U.S. 371

(1989) ADDRESS THE CONSTITUTIONAL

QUESTION AS TO WHAT REMEDY IS

REQUIRED TO CURE THE ADMITTED

DOUBLE DESPARSY VIOLATION IN THE

MULTIPLE PUNISHMENTS CONTEXT.

AS IN, THOMAS (BUPRA) PETITIONER

WAS SENTENCE TO (15) FIFTEEN

VEARS, AND A LIFE TERM.

THE COURT IN THOMAS (SUPRA) dismissed THE (15) FIFTEEN YEAR TERM CREDITING THE TIME AIRENDY SERVED AGAINST THE LIFE SENTENCE LEFT STANDING VETITIONER SEEKS THE SAME HERE, AND CONTENDS THAT TO DO STHERWISE WOULD AMOUNT TO A DENIAL OF QUE PROCESS IN VIOLATION OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONS WHERE AS HERE, TETITIONER WAS DENIED A CHANCE TO EVERY PAROLE FROM THE 15 YEAR TERM FOR THE USE OF THE WEAPON IN COUNT ONE QUE TO A MISTAKE IN SETITIONER'S OUDGENENT OF CONVICTION, THE NEVADA DEPT, OF PRISON'S RAW ALL OF PETITIONER'S SENTENCE'S TOPETHER. AND IN 1985 PETITIONER WAS TRANSFERED INTO THE CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, FOLSOM, IN 1986 PETITIONER WAS RETURN TO NEVADA, IN 1987 PETITIONER WAS AGAIN TRANSFERED, This TIME INTO THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM, THAT SAME YEAR A YARDIE HEARING WOAS HELD FOR VETITIONER WHILE HE WAS IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM,

DECAUSE PETITIONER WAS OUT OF STATE PAROLE COULD NOT BE GRANTED PURSUANT TO N.R.S, 213, 1214, AGAIN IN 1991, WhILE STILL IN THE FEGERAL SYSTEM A YAROLE HEARING WAS HELD, AND AGAIN TAROLE COULD NOT DE GRANTES YURSUANT TO N. R. S. 213, 1214. IN 1993, PETITIONER WAS RETURN TO NEVADA, A FEW MONTHS LATER PET, TIONER WAS FOR THE FIRST TIME TAKEN DEFORE THE PANEL PURSUANT TO N. R. S. 213, 1214 AND THE PANEL INFORMED HIM THAT THEY COULD NOT PASS HIM, AS HE HAD BEEN OUT OF STATE AND JUST RETURN. PAROLE WAS AGAIN SENIES PURSUANT TO N.R.S. 213, 1099 AND N.R.S. 213, 1214. FOR (15) YEARS FETITIONER WAS DENIED A CHANCE TO YAROLE, CLEARLY PURSUANT TO SANDIN V. CONNER, 115 S.CT. 2300 (1995) " THE QUE PROCESS CLAUSE ROTECTS AGAINST RESTRAINTS OR CONSITIONS OF CONFINEMENT THAT EXCEED THE SENTENCE IN

AN UNEXPECTED MANNER" PETITIONER
CONTENDS, THAT BECAUSE HE WAS

DENIED ANY CHANCE TO PAROLE FROM

COUNT ONE FOR 15 YEARS THE ONLY

ULST COURSE TO PROCEED 15 TO

CREDIT THAT TIME OVER TO COUNTS

TWO (2) AND FOUR (4) AS THE COURT

DONE IN JONES V. THOMAS, 491 U.S. 371

(1989).

PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTE THAT

DO TO THE DENIAL OF ANY FORM OF

DUE PROCESS HE HAS DEEN DENIED

A CHANCE TO PAROLE FOR (22) YEARS

AND 16 ENTITIES TO RELIEF.

DATES THIS LOTH SAY OF FEBRUARY 2002

RESPECT FULLY SUBMITTED

FROSE PETITIONER

PROOF OF SERVICE

E. JOE! T. BURKETT, do HEREBY CERTIFY
THAT E SIS MAIL A TRUE AND
CORRECT COPY OF THE ABOUE
MOTION TO RESPONDENT ON THIS LOTH
SAY OF FEBRUARY 2002

PRO SE PETITIONER

フ

i	Case No. C.52190
2	Dept. No//
3	
4	
5	IN THE ELATA JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
6	
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK
8	
9	JOEL T. BURKETT,
0	Petitioner, v. PETITION FOR WRIT
1	E.K. VC DANIEL, OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)
2	Respondent.
3	/
4	INSTRUCTIONS:
5	(1) This petition must be legibly handwritten or type-written, signed by the petitioner and verified.
6 7	(2) Additional pages are not permitted except where noted or with respect to the facts which you rely upon to support your grounds for relief. No citation of authorities need be
8	furnished. If briefs or arguments are submitted, they should be submitted in the form of a separate memorandum.
9	(3) If you want an attorney appointed, you must complete
0	the Affidavit in Support of Request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. You must have an authorized officer at the prison
1	complete the certificate as to the amount of money and securities on deposit to your credit in any account in the
2	institution.
3	(4) You must name as respondent the person by whom you ar confined or restrained. If you are in a specific institution
4	of the department of prisons, name the warden or head of the institution. If you are not in a specific institution of the
5	department but within its custody, name the director of the department of prisons.
6	(5) You must include all grounds or claims for relief
27	which you may have regarding your conviction or sentence.

-1-

Failure to raise all grounds in this petition may preclude you from filing future petitions challenging your conviction and sentence.

- (6) You must allege specific facts supporting the claims in the petition you file seeking relief from any conviction or sentence. Failure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed. If your petition contains a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, that claim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel was ineffective.
- (7) If your petition challenges the validity of your conviction or sentence, the original and one copy must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which the conviction occurred. Petitions raising any other claims must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which you are incarcerated. One copy must be mailed to the respondent, one copy to the attorney general's office, and one copy to the district attorney of the county in which you were convicted or to the original prosecutor if you are challenging your original conviction or sentence. Copies must conform in all particulars to the original submitted for filing.

#### PETITION

1. Name of institution and county in which you are presently imprisoned or where and how you are presently restrained of your liberty:

ELY STATE PRISON

2. Name and location of court which entered the judgment of conviction under attack: Fighth Judicial

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY

- 3. Date of judgment of conviction: ممل عمل عمل 1981
- 4. Case number: <u>C52190</u>
  - 5. (a) Length of sentence: SEE ORIGINAL VITITON
- (b) If sentence is death, state any date upon which execution is scheduled:
- 6. Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other than the conviction under attack in this motion:

-2-

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1	Yes No If "yes," list crime, case number and
2	sentence being served at this time:
3	
4	
5	7. Nature of offense involved in conviction being
6	challenged: SEE ORIGINAL PETITION: FILED
7	NOV 1974 2001
8	8. What was your plea? (check one)
9	(a) Not guilty
10	(b) Guilty
11	(c) Nolo contendere
12	9. If you entered a guilty plea to one count of an
13	indictment or information, and a not guilty plea to another
14	count of an indictment or information, or if a guilty plea was
15	negotiated, give details:
16	
17	
18	10. If you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty,
19	was the finding made by: (check one)
20	(a) Jury
21	(b) Judge without a jury:
22	11. Did you testify at the trial? Yes No
23	12. Did you appeal from the judgment of conviction?
24	YesNo
25	13. If you did appeal, answer the following:
26	(a) Name of court: SEE ORIGINAL FETTION
27	(b) Case number or citation: 13600
28	-3-

(c) Result: denied
(d) Date of Result: APRIL 21 1983
(Attach copy of order or decision, if available).
14. If you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did
not:
15. Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of
conviction and sentence, have you previously filed any
petitions, applications or motions with respect to this
judgment in any court, state or federal? Yes No
16. If your answer to No. 15 was "yes," give the
following information:
(a) (1) Name of Court: SEE ORIGINAL PETITION
(a) (1) Name of Court: SEE ORIGINAL (2) Nature of proceeding: BEE ORIGINAL
PETITION
(3) Grounds raised: SEE ORIGINAL PETITION
(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on
your petition, application or motion? Yes No
(5) Result: design
(6) Date of Result: Aug. 5 1988
(7) If known, citations of any written opinion or
date of orders entered pursuant to each result: 76-01306#
-4-

1	(b) As to any second petition, application of motion,
2	give the same information:
3	(1) Name of Court: Eighth dudicini District
4	(2) Nature of proceeding: Habras CORPUS
5	(3) Grounds raised: MISTAKE IN SENTENCIAL
6	(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on $^{ extstyle 0}$
7	your petition, application or motion? YesNo
8	(5) Result: 6 RANTED
9	(6) Date of Result: FES 28, 1994
10	(7) If known, citations or any written opinion or
11	date of orders entered pursuant to each result: FFb 25
12	1994
13	(c) As to any third or subsequent additional
14	applications or motions, give the same information as above,
15	list them on a separate sheet and attach.
16	(d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal
17	court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any
18	petition, application or motion?
19	(1) First petition, application or motion?
20	YesNo
21	Citation or date of decision: SEE ORIGINAL PETITEN
22	(2) Second petition, application or motion?
23	YesNo
24	Citation or date of decision: SEE OF WAL PETITION
25	(3) Third or subsequent petitions, applications.
26	or motions? YesNo
27	Citation or date of decision: SEF ORIGINAL PETITION
28	<del>-</del> 5-

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e. If you did not appeal from the adverse action on
any petition, application or motion, explain briefly why you
did not. (You must relate specific facts in response to this
question. Your response may be included on paper which is
8 1/2 x 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may
not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)
17. Has any ground being raised in this petition been
previously presented to this or any other court by way of
petition for habeas corpus, motion or application or any other
post-conviction proceeding? If so, identify: identify:
a. Which of the grounds is the same:
NONE
b. The proceedings in which these grounds were raised:
$\mathcal{N}/\mathcal{A}$
c. Briefly explain why you are again raising these
grounds. (You must relate specific facts in response to this
question. Your response may be included on paper which is
8 1/2 x 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may
not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)
/A
18. If any of the grounds listed in Nos. 23(a), (b), (c)
and (d), or listed on any additional pages you have attached,
were not previously presented in any other court, state or
federal, list briefly what grounds were not so presented, and
give your reasons for not presenting them. (You must relate

l	specific facts in response to this question. Your response may		
2	be included on paper which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches attached to		
3	the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or		
4	typewritten pages in length.)		
5	SEE ATTACHED HERETO QUESTION 18		
6	19. Are you filing this petition more than 1 year		
7	following the filing of the judgment of conviction or the		
8	filing of a decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly		
9	the reasons for the delay. (You must relate specific facts in		
10	response to this question. Your response may be included on		
11	paper which is 8 1/2 x 11 inches attached to the petition.		
12	Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten		
13	pages in length.)		
14	SEE ATTACHES HERETO GUESTION 19		
15	20. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any		
16	court, either state or federal, as to the judgment under		
17	attack? YesNo		
18	If yes, state what court and the case number:		
19			
20	21. Give the name of each attorney who represented you in		
21	the proceeding resulting in your conviction and on direct		
22	appeal: do NOT HAUS AT This TIME		
23			
24	22. Do you have any future sentences to serve after you		
25	complete the sentence imposed by the judgment under attack?		
26	Yes No If yes, specify where and		
27	when it is to be served, if you know:		
28			

Ţ	23. State conclusify every ground on which you craim that
2	you are being held unlawfully. Summarize briefly the facts
3	supporting each ground. If necessary you may attach pages
4	stating additional grounds and facts supporting same.
5	(a) Ground one: DENIAL OF CUE ROCESS
6	14TH AMENUMENT U.S. CONSTITUTION
7	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
8	or law): SEE ORIGINAL PETITION FILED HEREIN
9	CAL MOUL 19TH 2001 SUPPORTING FACTS
10	(b) Ground two: double deplacy
11	5Th AMENGMENT U.S CONSTITUTION
12	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
13	or law): SEE SUPPORTING FACTS ATTACHED
14	HERETO
15	(c) Ground three: delial of due TROCESS
16	14Th AMENOMENT U.S. CONSTITUTION
17	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
18	or law):
19	
20	(d) Ground four:
21	
22	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
23	or law):
24	
25	WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that the court grant
26	petitioner relief to which he may be entitled in this
27	proceeding.

1	EXECUTED at Ely STATE TRISON on the 10Th day
2	of FEDERUARY , 2002.
3	
4	Signature of Petitioner
5	Signature of Petitioner  # 16/// Partitioner  Address
6	Address
7	E) Y, NEV, 88301
8	Signature of Attorney (if any)
9	
10	Attorney for Petitioner
11	Address
12	
13	
14	VERIFICATION
15	Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned declares that he
16	is the petitioner named in the foregoing petition and knows the
17	contents thereof; that the pleading is true of his own
18	knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and
19	belief, and as to such matters he believes them to be true.
20	Cot Bush
21	Signature of Petitioner
22	Attorney for Petitioner
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	<b>-9-</b>
28	——————————————————————————————————————

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL
2	I, JOEL T. BUSKETT, hereby certify pursuant
3	to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that on the 10Th day of FEDRUARY,
4	2002, I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing
5	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS addressed to:
6	
7	Respondent prison or jail official
8	
9	P.s. Box 1979 Address
10	Ely, NEU. 88301
11	Nevada Attorney General
12	100 N Carson St Carson City NV 89701-4717
13	
14	2-, ->
15	District Attorney of County of Conviction
16	200 South 38 ST AS VEGAS NEW Address PE10(
17	Addless 7810(
18	B 0 - 3 >1/5T
19	Signature of Petitioner
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

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REASONS AS LENDER & GROUND TENDO

PETITIODER CONTENS TIME EAME

GROUND TNREE:

RESPENT

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11

DEINS TRANSPERRED All OUER by TAPERS MAJE DEEN LOST due TO Likewise Mast OF VETITIONERS LEGAL MOST OF HIS SENTENCE, HAS DEEN Housed out OF STATE ACCIESS TO NEUADA LAW AS VETITIONERS TRIS COAS due TO BUT SINT Raised in GROUND TWO WAS NEVER AND

TET'TIBLER CONTENDS THAT THE ESSUE

INCORPARATES HEREIN THE ORIGINAL
RETITION FOR WARIT OF HADEAS CORPUS

QUESTION 18: AS, TO BROUND GNE, LETTENER

SI COMESTUD

GROUND TWO, QUESTION 18.

## QUESTION 19

GROUND ONE:

AS TO GROUND ONE PETITIONER INCORPARATES THE ORIGINAL PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS FOR QUESTION 19.

GROUND TWO: QUESTION 19;

PETITIONER CONTENDS THE LOSS OF
HIS LEGAL PARERS AND THE DENIAL
OF ACCESS TO MENADA LAW FOR
ANY DELAY IN FILING ANY SOONER,
LIKEWISE, SETITIONER WILL CLAIM
A FUNDAMENTAL MISCARRIAGE OF
OUSTICE Should THE DELAY
DECOME AN ISSUE.

GROUND THREE:

FETITIONER CONTENS THE SAME REASONS UNDER BROWND TWO APPLY TO BROWND THREE.

## Sufforting FACTS

GROUND ONE: IN THE INTEREST OF
BRIEFNESS PETITIONER INCORPARATES
HEREIN BY REFERING TO THE
ORIGINAL PETITION FOR WRIT OF HADEAS
CORPUS AND ITS SUPPORTING FACTS
TO SUPPORT GROUND ONE.

GROUND TWO: IN COUNT ONE PETITIONER WASFOUND Guility FOR THE USE OF A DEASLY WEAPON IN THE COMMISSION OF A ROBBERY, AND GENTENCE TO (15) FIFTEEN YEARS. IN COUNT TWO (2) PETITIONER WAS AGAIN FOUND GUILITY OF THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON IN THE COMMISSION OF FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING AND SENTENCED TO LIFE WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE. AT TRIAL THE STATE CONTENDED That The VICTIM WAS KIDNAPED AT KNIFE GOINT BY A COSEFENDANT AND HEID IN A CAR WHILE VETITIONER REMAIND IN THE STORE

MODE TAKING THE MODEY, (TRIAL
TRANSCRIPT) T. T. P. G. 440, IN 28-32;
T. T. P. G. 441 IN. 1-12,

THE STATE ARQUED THE USE OF
THE WEAPON WAS AT THE SAME
TIME AND PLACE FOR BOTH THE
ROBBERY, AND KIDNAPPING.
PETITIONER CONTENDS THAT BY SENTENCING
HIM TO (15) YERS FOR THE WEAPON
IN THE ROBBERY, AND AGAIN TO
LIFE WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE
FOR ITS USES IN THE KIDNAPPING
VIOLATES STATE MOU, AND THE
FIFTH AMENDMENT TO THE U.S.
CONSTITUTION DOUBLE CEPPAROY.

GROUND THREE:

PETITIONER CONTENDS THAT HIS

SENTENCE UNDER COUNT ONE

WAS VIOLATED PURSUANT TO THE

FOURTZENTH AMENDMENT OF THE

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION,

"OUE PROCESS".

14.

BECAUSE OF A MISTAKE IN PETITIONERS

JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION COUNT ONE

TWO, AND THREE, FOUR WHERE

RAN TOGETHER BY THE NEUADA

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS. THIS

MISTAKE WAS NOT CORRECTED UNTIL

1994. FOR 15 YEARS PETITIONER

WAS DENIED A CHANCE TO PAROLE

LIKE All OTHER NEVADA PRISONERS

DECAUSE PETITIONER WAS HOUSED OUT

OF STATE AND COULD NOT BE

TAROLE PURBUANT TO NORS. 213, 1099,

NOR. S. 213, 1214.

DATES This 10TH SAY OF FEBRUARY 2002

RESPECTFULLY SubmiTTED

Cal Bearlett

## RELIEF Sought

REQUEST THE COURT TO CRANT THE FOLLOWING RELIEF;

(1) ISSUE AN ORDER DISMISSING THE SENTENCES IN COUNT TWO (2) AND COUNT THREE (3);

(2) ESSUE AN ORDER DISMISSING THE
(15) YEAR TERM IN COUNT ONE FOR
THE USE OF A DEADLY WEARON, AND
BRANT THE IS YEARS SERVED, CREDITING
IT TO COUNT TWO AND (4) FOUR

(3) GRANT PETITIONER THE JUST RELIEF TO which HE IS ENTITIES IN THESE PROCEEDINGS.

DATED THIS LOTH SAYOF FEBRUARY 2002

PRO SE PETITIONER

	2	DISTRICT ATTORNEY   Nevada Bar #000477	FEB 14 4 14 PM *02	
	3	200 S. Third Street		
	4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff	CLERK	
	5	•	'	
	6	DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
	7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
	8	Plaintiff,		
	9	-vs-	Case No C52190 Dept. No. XI	
	10	JOEL BURKETT,	Dept. No. XI	
	11	aka Raymond Haire, ) #0609533		
	12	Defendant.		
	13			
	14			
	15	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER		
	16			
	17	DATE OF HEARING: 1-24-02 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.		
g H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	<b>20</b> 18	THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable Michael L. Douglas,		
;;; 	m ()19	District Judge, on the 24th day of January, 2002, the	e Petitioner not being present, nor represented	
1.40 1.40 1.40	20	by counsel, the Respondent being represented by ST	TEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, by and	
	$\mathbf{U}_{21}$	through CHERYL L. KOSEWICZ, Deputy Distric	t Attorney, and the Court having considered	
02-	22	the matter, including briefs, transcripts, arguments of counsel, and documents on file herein, now		
therefore, the Court makes the following findings of fact and cor		therefore, the Court makes the following findings	of fact and conclusions of law:	
O U	24	FINDINGS OF FACT		
M 01 M	25	1. On January 19, 1981, Joel Burkett, hereinafter Defendant, was charged by Information		
80 5	26	with: Count I - Robbery & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS		
S	27	200.380, 193.165); Count II - First Degree Kidnapi	ng & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission	
	28	of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.310, 193.165); Coun	t III - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364,	

TIPO

200.366); and Count IV - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366).

2. Defendant was convicted by jury on May 4, 1981. The original Judgement of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, however, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994, sentencing Defendant: as to Count I, fifteen (15) years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; as to Count II, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively, Count II to be served consecutive to Count I; as to Count III, Life with Possibility of Parole; as to Count IV, Life with the Possibility of Parole, Count IV to be served consecutive to Count III; Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts II.

- 3. Defendant appealed his judgement of conviction and the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an Order Dismissing Appeal on April 21, 1983. The State received the remittitur on May 16, 1983.
- 4. Defendant then filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus on February 2, 1994, which was granted in part and denied in part. Defendant filed a second petition for writ of habeas corpus on June 7, 1999. Defendant's petition was denied on August 12, 1999. Defendant filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) on November 19, 2001.
- 5. Relevant to the instant Petition, on October 6, 1995, Defendant was transferred from prison in Nevada to a New Mexico prison pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement. This transfer was at the request of the Nevada warden after indications that Defendant had been plotting to take the assistant warden of operations hostage. Defendant was subsequently transferred back to Nevada on September 19, 2000, as a result of gang activity in New Mexico. Since the same assistant warden of operations was still at the Nevada prison, Defendant was again transferred pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement to a prison in Montana. Then on January 16, 2002, Defendant was transferred back to Nevada as a result of him being classified as a management problem.
- 6. Defendant's writ is time barred pursuant to NRS 34.726.

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7. Defendant's writ is barred by the doctrine of laches.

- 8. Defendant has improperly filed successive petitions pursuant to NRS 34.810(2).
- 9. Defendant has not shown good cause for the untimely and successive filing of his petition.

#### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

- 1. NRS 34.726 states that "unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within one (1) year after entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within one (1) year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur." This statute bars Defendant's instant petition seeking post-conviction relief because it was filed after the one year deadline for such petitions. Defendant's original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, and an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994. An Order Dismissing Appeal was filed on April 21, 1983, and the State received the remittitur on May 16, 1983. Defendant did not file the present Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus until November 19, 2001. Therefore, Defendant's writ is dismissed as it was filed well after the one year time bar.
- 2. Furthermore, Defendant has failed to demonstrate good cause existed to excuse the procedural time bars. In addressing the dismissal of a defendant's petition for writ of habeas corpus because it was belatedly filed, the Nevada Supreme Court has previously defined good cause as "an impediment external to the defense which prevented [the petitioner] from complying with the state procedural rules." Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 295, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997); see also Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 p.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), quoting State v. Estencion, 625 P.2d 1040, 1042 (Haw. 1981) ("Good cause" under NRS 34.726 "means a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse."). The lack of the assistance of counsel when preparing a petition and even the failure of trial counsel to forward a copy of the file to a petitioner have been found to not constitute good cause. See Phelps v. Director Nevada Department of Prisons, 104 Nev. 656, 660, 764 P.2d 1303 (1988); Hood v. State, 111 Nev. 335, 890 P.2d 797 (1995).
- 3. As stated supra, Defendant has not provided good cause as to why his claims are not

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procedurally barred. Defendant alleges that the "issue raised herein could not be raised until Petitioner's first parole date at which time the violation became ripe." Defendant further asserts that he has been incarcerated out of state for all but five months of his sentence at issue (commencing in 1998) and therefore has been without access to Nevada law. Thus, Defendant alleges that he was not aware of the present constitutional violations. Obviously, Defendant's arguments do not rise to the level of being impediments external to the defense which prevented him from complying with the state procedural rules. Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 295, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997). There is absolutely no reason Defendant could not have discovered the alleged violation previously and the fact that he may have been incarcerated outside of Nevada for all but five months of his sentence at issue is not sufficient to overcome the procedural bars. Therefore, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is dismissed.

- 4. The instant petition was filed more than eighteen (18) years after the Nevada Supreme Court issued its remittitur, more than seven (7) years after the filing of the Amended Judgment of Conviction, and more than twenty (20) years after the filing date of the original Judgment of Conviction. Because more than eighteen (18) years have elapsed between the issuance of the remittitur and the filing of this petition, Defendant's petition is barred by laches. NRS 34.800(2) creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if "[a] period of five years [elapses] between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order imposing sentence of imprisonment, or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction . . . ." Failure to rebut the presumption of prejudice results in dismissal.
- 5. In determining whether laches applies, the court must look at several factors: "(1) whether there was an inexcusable delay in seeking relief; (2) whether an implied waiver has arisen from the defendant's knowing acquiescence in existing conditions; and (3) whether circumstances exist that prejudice the State." Hart v. State, 116 Nev. Adv. Op. 66, pp. 4-5, 1 P.3d 969, 972 (2000). In the present case, Defendant fails to provide any legitimate excuse for waiting eighteen (18) years to file the present post-conviction relief. Defendant unsuccessfully appealed his judgment of conviction and has previously filed two petitions for post conviction

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relief. Defendant has had ample opportunity to have his arguments raised in the current petition previously reviewed.

6. NRS 34.800 was enacted to protect the State from having to go back years later to reprove matters that have become ancient history. There is a rebuttable presumption of prejudice for this very reason and the doctrine of laches must be applied in the instant matter. If courts required evidentiary hearings for long delayed petitions such as in the instant matter, the State would have to call and find long lost witnesses whose once vivid recollections have faded and re-gather evidence that in many cases has been lost or destroyed because of the lengthy passage of time. In the present case, the State affirmatively pleaded laches. Therefore, the instant petition is summarily denied according to the doctrine of laches pursuant to NRS 34.800, as the delay of over eighteen years in filing is unexcused.

7. NRS 34.810(2) provides as follows:

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

8. In the present petition, Defendant alleges a due process violation under the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution because he has been denied the possibility of parole contrary to his sentence. Defendant alleges that because he has been incarcerated out of State for all but five months of his sentence at issue, it has been impossible for a Nevada psychiatrist to certify him, after observation, while he has been confined in an institution of the Department of Prisons. Defendant alleges that since he has been incarcerated out of state, the parole panel has had no authority to certify him. Defendant's prior petitions for post conviction relief alleged: that there was a discrepancy between the orally stated sentence by the trial court and the original Judgment of Conviction; an ex post facto violation because he was entitled to the law in effect at the time of his conviction and the State was required to treat Count II of his sentence as one continuous term for the purpose of good time credits and parole eligibility; and that he was never given a parole hearing in 1997 thus his parole granted in 1998 should be

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counted from 1997. The District Court subsequently accepted Defendant's argument with regard to the discrepancy between the oral sentence and the original Judgment of Conviction, however, denied Defendant's other arguments contained in his petitions. Therefore, pursuant to 34.810(2), the present petition should be dismissed because Defendant's present claims could have been raised previously. Furthermore, to the extent the claims in the prior petitions and those in the present petition overlap, the present petition is dismissed because it fails to allege new grounds for relief.

This is Defendant's third petition for post-conviction relief. Defendant has failed to establish good cause for filing successive petitions nor has he established that he has suffered any actual prejudice as required by NRS 34.810(3) See Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 358, 871 P.2d 944 (1994). There is absolutely no legal defect in the fact that Defendant was housed out of state for portions of his sentence. Defendant was legitimately removed from Nevada as a result of his own actions and has suffered no adverse consequences or legal implications from such. Moreover, Defendant is now incarcerated back in Nevada. Thus, Defendant's instant petition constitutes an abuse of writ. Therefore, Defendant's current petition is dismissed.

## ORDER

Based upon the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law contained herein, it is hereby: ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is denied.

day of February, 2002. DATED this

Nevada Bar #000477

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #007409

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1	NOED		
2	District Court FILED		
3	Clark County, Nevada 19 3 02 PM '02		
4	<u>-</u>		
5	JOEL BURKETT,  Petitioner,  CLERK		
6	Case No. C52190		
7	vs Dept. No. XI		
8			
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA, NOTICE OF ENTRY OF DECISION AND ORDER		
10	Respondent.		
11	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on February 14, 2002, the court entered a decision or order in this		
12	matter, a true and correct copy of which is attached to this notice.		
13	You may appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision or order of this court. If you wish to appeal,		
14	you must file a notice of appeal with the clerk of this court within thirty-three (33) days after the date this		
15	notice is mailed to you. This notice was mailed on February 19, 2002.		
16	SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE CLERK OF COURT		
17	By: //////// Clerk Norreta Caldwell, Deputy Clerk		
18	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING		
19	hereby certify that on the 19 day of <u>February</u> , 2002, I placed a copy of		
20	this Notice of Entry of Decision and Order in:		
21	The bin(s) located in the Office of the County Clerk of: Clark County District Attorney's Office - Appellate Division		
22	Attorney General's Office - Appellate Division		
23	☐ The United States mail addressed as follows:		
24	Joel Burkett 2002346 700 Conley Lake Rd		
25	Deer Lodge, MT 59722		
26	Norreta Caldwell, Deputy Clerk		

Notice of Entry of Decision and Order/2-01/jh



200.366); and Count IV - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366).

- 2. Defendant was convicted by jury on May 4, 1981. The original Judgement of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, however, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994, sentencing Defendant: as to Count I, fifteen (15) years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; as to Count II, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively, Count II to be served consecutive to Count I; as to Count III, Life with Possibility of Parole; as to Count IV, Life with the Possibility of Parole, Count IV to be served consecutive to Count III; Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts II.
- 3. Defendant appealed his judgement of conviction and the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an Order Dismissing Appeal on April 21, 1983. The State received the remittitur on May 16, 1983.
- 4. Defendant then filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus on February 2, 1994, which was granted in part and denied in part. Defendant filed a second petition for writ of habeas corpus on June 7, 1999. Defendant's petition was denied on August 12, 1999. Defendant filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) on November 19, 2001.
- 5. Relevant to the instant Petition, on October 6, 1995, Defendant was transferred from prison in Nevada to a New Mexico prison pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement. This transfer was at the request of the Nevada warden after indications that Defendant had been plotting to take the assistant warden of operations hostage. Defendant was subsequently transferred back to Nevada on September 19, 2000, as a result of gang activity in New Mexico. Since the same assistant warden of operations was still at the Nevada prison, Defendant was again transferred pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement to a prison in Montana. Then on January 16, 2002, Defendant was transferred back to Nevada as a result of him being classified as a management problem.
- 6. Defendant's writ is time barred pursuant to NRS 34.726.

Defendant's writ is barred by the doctrine of laches.

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- 8. Defendant has improperly filed successive petitions pursuant to NRS 34.810(2).
- 9. Defendant has not shown good cause for the untimely and successive filing of his petition.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

- 1. NRS 34.726 states that "unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within one (1) year after entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within one (1) year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur." This statute bars Defendant's instant petition seeking post-conviction relief because it was filed after the one year deadline for such petitions. Defendant's original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, and an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994. An Order Dismissing Appeal was filed on April 21, 1983, and the State received the remittitur on May 16, 1983. Defendant did not file the present Petition for Writ of Habcas Corpus until November 19, 2001. Therefore, Defendant's writ is dismissed as it was filed well after the one year time bar.
- 2. Furthermore, Defendant has failed to demonstrate good cause existed to excuse the procedural time bars. In addressing the dismissal of a defendant's petition for writ of habeas corpus because it was belatedly filed, the Nevada Supreme Court has previously defined good cause as "an impediment external to the defense which prevented [the petitioner] from complying with the state procedural rules." Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 295, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997); see also Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 p.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), quoting State v. Estencion, 625 P.2d 1040, 1042 (Haw. 1981) ("Good cause" under NRS 34.726 "means a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse."). The lack of the assistance of counsel when preparing a petition and even the failure of trial counsel to forward a copy of the file to a petitioner have been found to not constitute good cause. See Phelps v. Director Nevada Department of Prisons, 104 Nev. 656, 660, 764 P.2d 1303 (1988); Hood v. State, 111 Nev. 335, 890 P.2d 797 (1995).
- 3. As stated supra, Defendant has not provided good cause as to why his claims are not

procedurally barred. Defendant alleges that the "issue raised herein could not be raised until Petitioner's first parole date at which time the violation became ripe." Defendant further asserts that he has been incarcerated out of state for all but five months of his sentence at issue (commencing in 1998) and therefore has been without access to Nevada law. Thus, Defendant alleges that he was not aware of the present constitutional violations. Obviously, Defendant's arguments do not rise to the level of being impediments external to the defense which prevented him from complying with the state procedural rules. Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 295, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997). There is absolutely no reason Defendant could not have discovered the alleged violation previously and the fact that he may have been incarcerated outside of Nevada for all but five months of his sentence at issue is not sufficient to overcome the procedural bars. Therefore, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is dismissed.

- 4. The instant petition was filed more than eighteen (18) years after the Nevada Supreme Court issued its remittitur, more than seven (7) years after the filing of the Amended Judgment of Conviction, and more than twenty (20) years after the filing date of the original Judgment of Conviction. Because more than eighteen (18) years have elapsed between the issuance of the remittitur and the filing of this petition, Defendant's petition is barred by laches. NRS 34.800(2) creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if "[a] period of five years [elapses] between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order imposing sentence of imprisonment, or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction . . . ." Failure to rebut the presumption of prejudice results in dismissal.
- 5. In determining whether laches applies, the court must look at several factors: "(1) whether there was an inexcusable delay in seeking relief; (2) whether an implied waiver has arisen from the defendant's knowing acquiescence in existing conditions; and (3) whether circumstances exist that prejudice the State." Hart v. State, 116 Nev. Adv. Op. 66, pp. 4-5, 1 P.3d 969, 972 (2000). In the present case, Defendant fails to provide any legitimate excuse for waiting eighteen (18) years to file the present post-conviction relief. Defendant unsuccessfully appealed his judgment of conviction and has previously filed two petitions for post conviction

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relief. Defendant has had ample opportunity to have his arguments raised in the current petition previously reviewed.

- 6. NRS 34.800 was enacted to protect the State from having to go back years later to reprove matters that have become ancient history. There is a rebuttable presumption of prejudice for this very reason and the doctrine of laches must be applied in the instant matter. If courts required evidentiary hearings for long delayed petitions such as in the instant matter, the State would have to call and find long lost witnesses whose once vivid recollections have faded and re-gather evidence that in many cases has been lost or destroyed because of the lengthy passage of time. In the present case, the State affirmatively pleaded laches. Therefore, the instant petition is summarily denied according to the doctrine of laches pursuant to NRS 34.800, as the delay of over eighteen years in filing is unexcused.
- 7. NRS 34.810(2) provides as follows:

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

8. In the present petition, Defendant alleges a due process violation under the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution because he has been denied the possibility of parole contrary to his sentence. Defendant alleges that because he has been incarcerated out of State for all but five months of his sentence at issue, it has been impossible for a Nevada psychiatrist to certify him, after observation, while he has been confined in an institution of the Department of Prisons. Defendant alleges that since he has been incarcerated out of state, the parole panel has had no authority to certify him. Defendant's prior petitions for post conviction relief alleged: that there was a discrepancy between the orally stated sentence by the trial court and the original Judgment of Conviction; an ex post facto violation because he was entitled to the law in effect at the time of his conviction and the State was required to treat Count II of his sentence as one continuous term for the purpose of good time credits and parole eligibility; and that he was never given a parole hearing in 1997 thus his parole granted in 1998 should be

counted from 1997. The District Court subsequently accepted Defendant's argument with regard to the discrepancy between the oral sentence and the original Judgment of Conviction, however, denied Defendant's other arguments contained in his petitions. Therefore, pursuant to 34.810(2), the present petition should be dismissed because Defendant's present claims could have been raised previously. Furthermore, to the extent the claims in the prior petitions and those in the present petition overlap, the present petition is dismissed because it fails to allege new grounds for relief.

9. This is Defendant's third petition for post-conviction relief. Defendant has failed to establish good cause for filing successive petitions nor has he established that he has suffered any actual prejudice as required by NRS 34.810(3) See Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 358, 871 P.2d 944 (1994). There is absolutely no legal defect in the fact that Defendant was housed out of state for portions of his sentence. Defendant was legitimately removed from Nevada as a result of his own actions and has suffered no adverse consequences or legal implications from such. Moreover, Defendant is now incarcerated back in Nevada. Thus, Defendant's instant petition constitutes an abuse of writ. Therefore, Defendant's current petition is dismissed.

### <u>ORDER</u>

Based upon the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law contained herein, it is hereby: ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is denied.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of February, 2002.

// list ?

STEWART L, BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

BY N. Lyn Gings for

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #007409

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Solvieley 15 Paragriana

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

JOEL BURKETT. aka Raymond Haire,

-VS-

Attorney for Plaintiff

12 #0609533

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Defendant.

C52190 Case No. Dept. No.

STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S PROPER PERSON SUPPLEMENTAL ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF AMENDED PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)

> DATE OF HEARING: 2-26-02 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through H. LEON SIMON, Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in Response to Defendant's Proper Person Supplemental Argument in Support of Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).

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

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28 III



## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On January 19, 1981, Joel Burkett, hereinafter Defendant, was charged by Information with: Count I - Robbery & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); Count II - First Degree Kidnaping & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.310, 193.165); Count III - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366); and Count IV - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366).

Defendant was convicted by jury on May 4, 1981. The original Judgement of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, however, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994, sentencing Defendant: as to Count I, fifteen (15) years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; as to Count II, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively, Count II to be served consecutive to Count I; as to Count III, Life with Possibility of Parole; as to Count IV, Life with the Possibility of Parole, Count IV to be served consecutive to Count III; Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts II.

Defendant appealed his judgement of conviction and the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an Order Dismissing Appeal on April 21, 1983. The State received the remittitur on May 16, 1983.

Defendant filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus on February 2, 1994, which was granted in part and denied in part. Defendant filed a second petition for writ of habeas corpus on June 7, 1999. Defendant's petition was denied on August 12, 1999. Defendant filed another petition for writ of habeas corpus (post-conviction) on November 19, 2001, and the State filed a response on January 23, 2002. Defendant's petition was subsequently denied on January 24, 2002. Defendant then filed the instant Supplemental Argument in Support of Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on February 13, 2002.

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### **ARGUMENT**

### DEFENDANT'S SUPPLEMENTAL ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF AMENDED PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SHOULD BE DISMISSED

Defendant's Supplemental Argument in Support of Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is moot and should be dismissed. Defendant filed his petition for writ of habeas corpus (post-conviction) on November 19, 2001. The State filed a response on January 23, 2002, arguing that Defendant's petition was procedurally barred pursuant to NRS 34.726, NRS 34.800, and NRS 34.810. Defendant's petition was then denied on January 24, 2002. Therefore, since Defendant's petition has already been denied the present Supplemental Argument in Support of Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is moot and should be dismissed.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based upon the foregoing, the State respectfully requests that Defendant's Supplemental Argument in Support of Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus be dismissed.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of February, 2002.

Respectfully submitted,

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

H. LEON SIMON

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #000411

## **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing, was made this \_\_\_\_\_ day of February, 2002, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:

JOEL T. BURKETT, #16111 Ely State Prison P. O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301

Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

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DISTRICT COYET, OF JASPH'02

JOEL T, BURKETT PETITIONER I DEPTAINS XI

THE STATE OF NEVADA | MOTION FOR RESPONDANT, DOCUMENTS

COMES NOW, PRO SE FETITIONER JOEL T

BURKETT PURBUANT TO N.R.S. 34, 780 (3)

AND RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE

Following DOCUMENTS, IN SUPPOR

OF SAID REQUEST FETITIONER

STATES THE Following.

(E) IN 1986 FETITIONER FILES HIS FIRST

PET, TION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

POST CONVICTION IN CASE NO: 86-013064.

While THAT CASE WAS FENDING

RESPONDANT TOOK All OF PETITIONER'S

TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS AND LEGAL

A PAPERS AND TRANSFERED HIM INTO

THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM.

IN VIOLATION OF STATE LAW, WHILE IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM, AND AFTER SOME TIME, PETITIONER ONCE AGAIN BOT A NEW SET OF HIS TRIAL TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS. HOWEVER, FOR THE NEXT 6 YEARS HE HAD NO ACCESS TO ANY NEUADA LAW OR EVEN A NEVADA FETITION INORDER TO FILE ANY-THING IN STATE COURT. GPON FETITIONER'S RETURN TO NEUADA IN LATE 1993 ALL OF HIS PROPERTY WAS LOST AS HE WASN'T Allowed TO bring IT wiTh HIM. PETITIONER ONCE AGAIN SET OUT TO GET HIS TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS, OURY INSTRUCTION'S, DEFORE THEY Could BE GOTTEN HE WAS ONCE AGAIN TRANSFERED TO NEW MEXICO FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS HE HAD NO ACCESS TO NEVADA LAW. OR All OF HIS TRANSCRIPTS. IN SEPT 2000, PETITIONER KETURN TO NEVADA, AGAIN ALL OF HIS PROPERTY WAS LAST DECAUSE HE WASN'T AllOWED TO BRING IT WITH HIM a.

5 MONTH'S AFTER HIS KETURD FROM NEW MEXICO, HE COAS AGAIN TRANSFERED INTO MONTANA WHERE ONE AGAIN PETITIONER HAD NO ACCESS TO NEVADA LAW PURSUAUT TO MAZZAW V. WhITLEY 921 P.28 920 (NEU 1996)" TO ESTABLISH GOOD CAUSE TO EXCUSE A PROCEDURAL DEFAULT, A DEFENDANT MUST DEMONSTRATE THAT SOME INFEDIMENT EXTERNAL TO THE DEFENSE PREVENTED HIM FROM CONFLYING WITH THE FROCESURAL RULE THAT HAS DEEN VIOLATED" PETITIONER BELIEVES THAT HE CAN OVER COME ANY PROCEDURAL DEFAULT, AND THAT HE HEREBY GIVE'S NOTICE TO This COURT THAT HE GOES NOTE WISH TO WAVE ANY ISSUES That Should be RAISED IN THESE PROCEEDINGS

-	THEREFORE, VETITIONER RESPECTFULLY
	REGUESTS THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS
:	
	(1) All TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS IN CASE
	No: C52190 A5 WEIL AS All JURY
	INSTRUCTION'S.
	<u></u>
	(2) All Habeas CORPUS TANSER: PTS
:	IN CASE NO: 86-013064
_	
-	PETITIONER HAS INFORMED THIS COURT
	FROM THE START, THAT HE HAS NO
	ACCESS TO NEUADA LAW OR HIS
	LEGAL PARES, MOREOVER, VETITIONER
-	REQUESTED THE APPOINTMENT OF
	COUNSEL, IN HIS NOTION TO PROCEED
	IN FORMA PAUPERIS.
	PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY STATES THAT
_	This COURT Should BRANT His
-	REQUEST.
	DATES THIS 24th SAYOF February 2002
	RESPECT FULLY SUBMITTED
	PRO SE PETITIONER
:	PRO SE PETITIONER

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PROOF OF SERVICE

SOEL T. BURKETT SOES HEREBY

CERTIFY THAT HE SID SERVE

RESPONDANT WITH A TRUE AND

CORRECT COPY OF THE About

NOTICE AND MOTION FOR DOCUMENTS

ON This 24th Say OF February 2002.

Find Brewest

1	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Proper Person Motion for Leave to		
2	Amend Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, shall be, and it is Denied.		
3	DATED this		
4	$M_{2}$		
5	DISTRICT HIDGE		
6	DISTRICT JUDGE 93		
7			
8 9	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477		
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11	BY COUNTY ROCKES		
12	TAMARA F. LAWSON Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006029		
13	Nevada Bar #006029		
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2	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street	Mar 15 3 46 PM '02
4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711	MAR 15 3 46 PM '02
5	Attorney for Plaintiff	CLERK
6	DISTRICT ( CLARK COUNT	
7		
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
9	Plaintiff,	
10	-vs-	Case No. C52190
11	JOEL T. BURKETT,	) Dept No. XI
12	#609533	
13	Defendant.	
14		) 
15	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S	MOTION FOR DOCUMENTS
16	DATE OF HEAR TIME OF HEARIN	
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18	day of March, 2002, the Defendant not being present, in Proper Person, the Plain	
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20	represented by STEWART L. BELL, District At	torney, through JAMES SWEETIN

the 12th tiff being , Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel and good cause appearing therefor,

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1	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion for Documents, shall be, and
2	it is denied.
3	DATED this
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6	DISTRICT JUDGE
7	
8	STEWART L. BELL
9	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477
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11	BY Jeaned Pu
12	For JAMES SWEETIN Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005144
13	Nevada Bar #005144
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DISTRICT COURT MR 20 2 SO PN "02

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TOEL T. BURKETT

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NOTICE OF APPEAL

AGAVAN TO STATE BAT Trabustean

Contes Now, Joel T. Burkett The Se In The Above Entitled MATTER And Hereby Gives Notice That He intends to Afferi This Courts denial of The Above Tention For wart of MADEAS CORPUS ON FEDRUARY HOR WART OF MADEAS CORPUS ON FEDRUARY

DATES TRIS 18TH DAY OF ALABELD 2002

PROOF OF SERVICE

I. JOEI T. BURKETT OF HEREBY CERTIFY
THAT I SIN SERVE UPON RESPONDENT
A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE
Above NOTICE OF APPEAL ON THIS 18TH
CAY OF MARCH 2002

Cent T. Wester

ORIGINAL FILED 1 Man 21 9 43 AM '02 Orling & Rungina. CLERK 2 3 4 5 6 **District Court** 7 Clark, County, Nevada 8 9 Case No. C52190 10 Department XI 11 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 12 Plaintiff, 13 14 VS. JOEL T. BURKETT, 15 Defendant(s), 16 17 18 19 **CASE APPEAL STATEMENT** 1. Appellant(s): JOEL T. BURKETT 20 2. Judge: MICHAEL L. DOUGLAS 21 3. All Parties, District Court: 22 Plaintiff, THE STATE OF NEVADA 23 Defendant(s), JOEL T. BURKETT 24 4. All Parties, Appeal: 25 Appellant(s), JOEL T. BURKETT 26 27 28 /C52190

1	Respondent, THE STATE OF NEVADA
2	5. Appellate Counsel: Proper Person, JOEL T. BURKETT, P O BOX 1989, ELY,
3	NV 89301, Appellant
4	THE STATE OF NEVADA, Stewart L. Bell, District
5	Attorney, 200 South Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711, Counsel for
6	Respondent
7	6. District Court, NA
8	7. On Appeal, N/A
9	8. Forma Pauperis: GRANTED
0	9. Date Commenced in District Court: 1-16-81
11	
12	DATED this عراك day of March, 2002.
13	CLARK COUNTY CLERK
14	
15	By Jama Cokeen
16	L'ANNA GREEN DEPUTY CLERK
17	200 South Third Street PO Box 551601
18	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601 (702) 455-4409
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JOEL T. BURKETT 16111 DISTRICT COURT Mar 25 | 13 PH 'N2 P.O. Bex 1989 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA ON EIY. NEVADA

89301

C52190

JOEI BURKETT | CASENOI GSZIOT

FERTICNER | DEPT NO! 11

THE STATE OF NEUADA, NOTICE OF APPEAL

JOEI T. BURKETT, RO SE PETITICNER IN THE Above writted MATTER DES HEREBY GIVE NOTICE. THAT HE INTENDS TO APPEAL TO THE NEUADA SUPREME COURT FOR THE ACTIONS OF This COURT IN THE Above ENTITIES PETITION FOR WRIT OF HADEAS CORPUS ON THE GTH SAYOF MARCH 2002.

DATES This 22 SayoF March 2002

OUNTY CLER MAR 9 5 2002

JOEL T. BURKETT PRESE

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I. JOEI T. BURKETT, do HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I did SERVE BY MAIL, UPON RESPONDENT, A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ABOVE NOTICE OF APPEAL ON THIS 12 day of Much, 2002,

JOEI T. BURKETT, PROSE.

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NAN 22 2002 Acceptance in St.

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# DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Case No. C52190

Department XI

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOEL BURKETT

Defendant(s).

### CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

- 1. Appellant(s): JOEL BURKETT
- 2. Judge: MICHAEL L. DOUGLAS
- 3. All Parties, District Court:
- Plaintiff, THE STATE OF NEVADA
- Defendant(s), JOEL BURKETT
  - 4. All Parties, Appeal:
- Appellant(s), JOEL BURKETT

/C52190



1	Respondent, THE STATE OF NEVADA
2	5. Appellate Counsel: Proper Person, JOEL BURKETT, P.O. BOX 1989
3	ELY, NV. 89301, Appellant
4	Respondent Counsel: THE STATE OF NEVADA, Stewart L. Bell,
5	District Attorney, 200 South Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711,
6	Counsel for Respondent
7	6. District Court, N/A
8	7. On Appeal, N/A
9	8. Forma Pauperis: GRANTED
10	9. Date Commenced in District Court: 1-16-81
11	
12	DATED this 26th day of March, 2002.
13	SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE,
14	CLARK COUNTY CLERK
15	
16	By Debara Elt
17	Barbara Belt DEPUTY CLERK
18	200 South Third Street PO Box 551601
19	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601 (702) 455-4409
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28	2 /C5219

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FILED

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DISTRICT COURT, C/ARKFEB 19 11 BY AM'03 COUNTY, NEVADA Shirty 15: Ramquine OLERK

JOEI T. BURKETT
PETITIONER
VS.

The STATE OF NEVADA, RESPONSANT, CASE No: C52190 Dept. XI

MOTION FOR DOCUMENTS

COME'S NOW, PRO SE, PETITIONER JOE! T.
BURKETT, PURSUANT TO N.R.S. 34, 780(3)
AND RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE
FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS, IN SUPPORT
OF SAID REQUEST, PETITIONER
STATE'S THE FOLLOWING;

Submitted HERE with TETITIONER HAS
REQUESTED LEAVE OF THE COURT TO
AMEND THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS, Along with AN
AMENDED TETITION,

RECEIVED

FEB 1 8 2003

COUNTY CLERK

(1)

THE COURT WILL NOTE BROWN ONE AND
TWO OF THE AMENDED PETITION

SETS FORTH A SUBSTANTIAL Showing
OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT'S DEING

SENIED PETITIONER, PURSUANT TO

SULLIVAN V. LOUISIANA, 113 SICT 2078

(1993) AS WELL AS;

WHITE STATES V. CRONIC, 104 SICT 2059

(1984); UNITED STATES V. SWANDON. 943

FIZED 1070 (9THCIR, 1991), AND

JONES V. NEVADA, 877 P.2d 1052 (NEW 1994)

WHEED, PETITIONER CAN CHERCOME THE

TWO PRONG TEST. OF, STRICKLAND V.

WASHINGTON, 104 SICT 2052 (1984)

MOREOVER, THE ISSUE'S PAISED CLEARLY
Shows "ACTUAL PREJUDICE" LIKEWISE,
UNDER QUESTION 19 OF THE AMENDED
PETITION, PETITIONER HAS SET FORTH
A SUBSTANTIAL Showing OF "CAUSE"
TURSUANT TO PETIEGRINI V. STATE, 34
P. 35 519 (NEV 2001) (AS WELL AS
1N QUESTION 18)

(a)

Where the Court Heid "Some

INTERFERENCE BY OFFICIAL'S" IS

"CAUSE" AND "THE FACTUAL OR LEGAL

BASIS FOR A CLAIM WAS NOT

REASONABLY AVAILABLE".

INDEED, INEFFECTIVE HABEAS COUNSEL

IS "CAUSE" PURSUANT TO CRUMP U.

WARDEN, 934 P.2S 247 (NEU 1997)

IN WHICH TETITIONER HAD A RIGHT

TO COUNSEL IN HIS 1986 HABEAS

CORPUS (1057-CONVICTION) IN CASE NO!

86-013064

MOREOVER, PETITIONER NEED NOT Show
"CAUSE" UNTIL THE STATE RAISES

WAIVER, OR ABUSE OF THE CURIT AS

AFFIRMATIVE SEFENSES, MAZZAN V.

Whithey, 921 P.2d 920 (NEU, 1996)

IN Light OF GROUND TWO, OF THE AMENDED IETITION, TETITIONER CAN
TROVE THAT IN CLOSING ARGUMENT
OF HIS TRIAL THE STATES
ATTORNEY.

(3)

MASE STIPULATIONS TO PETITIONER BEING GUILTY,

HOWEVER, PETITIONER IS UNABLE
TO RAISE THE ISSUE WITHOUT
HIS TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS, OURY
INSTRUCTIONS IN CASE NO CERIPO

While IT IS TRUE TETITIONER HAS

CITED TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS IN HIS

SUPPORTING FACTS,

PETITIONER IS WORKING WITH OID

FEDERAL BRIEFS, AND HAS NOWE

OF HIS TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS, TETITIONER'S

FEDERAL PETITIONS WERE DENIED ON

FAILURE TO EXHAUST.

PETITIONER, RESPECTFULLY REQUEST The Following Soculents;

All TRIAL TRADSCRIPTS AND JURY INSTRUCTIONS IN CASE NO! C52190

(4)

AND All HABEAS CORPUS TRANSCRIPTS
IN CASE NO: 86-613064

AT THE TIME PETITIONER FILED THESE
PROCEEDINGS HE WAS HOUSED OUT
OF STATE WITHOUT ACCESS TO
NEVADA LAW THIS MOTION IS
MADE IN GOOD FAITH IN ORDER TO
RISE All Claims IN This
PROCEEDING.

DATES This 11th SAYOF FEBRUARY 2003

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

PRO SE PETITIONER

## FILED

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DISTRICT COURT FEB 19 11 BY AM'03

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADAMENTO CLERK

JOEI T. BURKETT
PETITIONER
VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA RESPONDANT/

Dept XI

MOTION FOR LENGE TO

AMEND THE PETITION

FOR WRIT OF HABEAS

CORPUS

COMES NOW, THE PETITIONER, JOEI T.
BURKETT PRO SE IN THE ABOUTE
ENTITIES MATTER, RESPECTFULLY BEEKING
LEAVE OF THE COURT TO AMEND
THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS
CORPUS,
IN SUPPORT OF SAID REQUEST
PETITIONER STATES;

875

AT THE TIME THE AbovE PETITION WAS FILED, PETITIONER WAS BEING HOUSED OUT OF STATE WITHOUT ACCESS TO NEVADA LAW.

WED VETITIONERS RETURN, HE
HAS LEARNED OF THE NEUADA

SUPREME COURTS RULING IN,

CRUMP V. WARDEN, 934 PIZZ 254

(NEU, 1997) INWHICH PETITIONER

HAD A RIGHT TO COUNSEL, EFFECTIVE

COUNSEL, IN HIS 1986 HABEAS

CORPUS POST-CONVICTION,

This Motion is Made in 6000

FAITH IN ORDER TO RAISE All

Claims in This Proceeding

This Court should allow Petitioner

TO AMEND THE PETITIONER IN

Light OF THE NEUADA SUPREME

COURTS ORDER OF REVERSAL

AND REMAND FILED FEB. 6, 2003

(2)

50 All Claim'S CAN DE ADDRESSED
IN ONE EVIDENTIARY HEARING
IN GROER TO Allow PETITIONER
TO PROVE All Claims OF CAUSE
THAT WILL NO SOUDT GOME OF
IN THESE PROCEEDINGS,

FOR THE ABOUE STATED REASONS
This COURT Should Allows THE
PETITION TO BE AMENDED.

DATES This 1/m Say OF FEBRUARY 2003

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

PRO SE PETITIONER

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FILED

FEB 19 11 CL AM '03

Alidey & hangine

IN THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

JOEI BURKETT

CASENO: C52190

Petitioner,

E.K. MCDANIELS

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)

Respondent.

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

-1-

218

25 26 27

Failure to raise all grounds in this petition may preclude you from filing future petitions challenging your conviction and sentence. (6) You must allege specific facts supporting the claims 3 in the petition you file seeking relief from any conviction or sentence. Failure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed. If your petition contains a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, that claim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel was 6 ineffective. 7 (7) If your petition challenges the validity of your conviction or sentence, the original and one copy must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which

(7) If your petition challenges the validity of your conviction or sentence, the original and one copy must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which the conviction occurred. Petitions raising any other claims must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which you are incarcerated. One copy must be mailed to the respondent, one copy to the attorney general's office, and one copy to the district attorney of the county in which you were convicted or to the original prosecutor if you are challenging your original conviction or sentence. Copies must conform in all particulars to the original submitted for filing.

### PETITION

1. Name of institution and county in which you are presently imprisoned or where and how you are presently restrained of your liberty:

Ely STATE PRISON WHITEPINE COUNTY

2. Name and location of court which entered the judgment of conviction under attack: Fighth Court Clark Court

- 3. Date of judgment of conviction: (JAN ROTH 1981
- 4. Case number: <u>052190</u>
- 5. (a) Length of sentence: 4 LiFES 30 YEARS
- (b) If sentence is death, state any date upon which execution is scheduled:
- 6. Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other than the conviction under attack in this motion:

and the discontinuous and the following the control of the control

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1	Yes No No If "yes," list crime, case number and
2	sentence being served at this time:
3	
4	
5	7. Nature of offense involved in conviction being
6	challenged: 15T SEGREE KIONAPPING WILLSE OF WEARON
7	Challenged: 18T SEGREE KIGWAPPING W/USE OF WEARON  SEXUAL ACEAULT, ROBBERY W/USE OF WEAPON
8	8. What was your plea? (check one)
9	(a) Not guilty
10	(b) Guilty
11	(c) Nolo contendere
12	9. If you entered a guilty plea to one count of an
13	indictment or information, and a not guilty plea to another
14	count of an indictment or information, or if a guilty plea was
5	negotiated, give details:
6	
7	
8	10. If you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty,
9	was the finding made by: (check one)
20	(a) Jury
21	(b) Judge without a jury:
22	11. Did you testify at the trial? Yes No
23	12. Did you appeal from the judgment of conviction?
24	YesNo
25	13. If you did appeal, answer the following:
26	n
	(a) Name of court: NEVADA SUREME COURT
27	(a) Name of court: NEVADA SUREME COURT  (b) Case number or citation: 15 600

1	(c) Result: OFNIEO
2	(d) Date of Result: ARIA 215- 1983
3	(Attach copy of order or decision, if available).
4	14. If you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did
5	not:
6	
7	15. Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of
8	conviction and sentence, have you previously filed any
9	petitions, applications or motions with respect to this
10	judgment in any court, state or federal? Yes
11	16. If your answer to No. 15 was "yes," give the
12	following information:
13	(a) (1) Name of Court: FIRST (Judicial DISTRICT
14	(2) Nature of proceeding: (NRIT OF
15	HABEAS CORPUS POST-CONVICTION
16	
17	(3) Grounds raised: /NEFFECTIVE COUNSEL
18	AT TRIAL AND THREET APPEAL POST-ARRIST
19	Violation
20	(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on
21	your petition, application or motion? Yes No
22	(5) Result: AFNIE
23	(6) Date of Result: August 571, 1988
24	(7) If known, citations of any written opinion or
25	date of orders entered pursuant to each result: 26-0/366H
26	
27	
28	-4-

l	(b) As to any second petition, application of motion,
2	give the same information:
3	(1) Name of Court: Eighth Outsical District
4	(2) Nature of proceeding: CORRECT ALISTAKE IN O.C. HABRAS CORPUS
5	(3) Grounds raised: MISTAKE IN The
6	(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on
7	your petition, application or motion? Yes No
8	(5) Result: GRANTES
9	(6) Date of Result: FEb 24Th 1994
10	(7) If known, citations or any written opinion or
11	date of orders entered pursuant to each result: FFb 24Th
12	_1994
13	(c) As to any third or subsequent additional
14	applications or motions, give the same information as above,
15	list them on a separate sheet and attach.
16	(d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal
17	court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any
18	petition, application or motion?
19	(1) First petition, application or motion?
20	YesNo
21	Citation or date of decision: June 32 1988
22	(2) Second petition, application or motion?
23	YesNo
24	Citation or date of decision: FED 24 1999
25	(3) Third or subsequent petitions, applications.
26	or motions? Yes No
27	Citation or date of decision: Ouly 2000
28	<b>-</b> 5-

e. If you did not appeal from the adverse action on any petition, application or motion, explain briefly why you did not. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 1/2 x 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)

17. Has any ground being raised in this petition been previously presented to this or any other court by way of petition for habeas corpus, motion or application or any other post-conviction proceeding? If so, identify: identify:

a. Which of the grounds is the same:\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. The proceedings in which these grounds were raised:

c. Briefly explain why you are again raising these grounds. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 1/2 x 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)

18. If any of the grounds listed in Nos. 23(a), (b), (c) and (d), or listed on any additional pages you have attached, were not previously presented in any other court, state or federal, list briefly what grounds were not so presented, and give your reasons for not presenting them. (You must relate

1	specific facts in response to this question. Your response may
2	be included on paper which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches attached to
3	the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or
4	typewritten pages in length.)
5	SEE ATTACHED HERETO QUESTION 18
6	19. Are you filing this petition more than 1 year
7	following the filing of the judgment of conviction or the
8	filing of a decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly
9	the reasons for the delay. (You must relate specific facts in
0	response to this question. Your response may be included on
l 1	paper which is $8 1/2 \times 11$ inches attached to the petition.
12	Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten
13	pages in length.)
14	SEE ATTACHE HERETO QUESTION 19
15	20. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any
16	court, either state or federal, as to the judgment under
ا 17	attack? Yes
18	If yes, state what court and the case number:
19	
20	21. Give the name of each attorney who represented you in
21	the proceeding resulting in your conviction and on direct
22	appeal: do NOT HAVE AT This Time
23	
24	22. Do you have any future sentences to serve after you
25	complete the sentence imposed by the judgment under attack?
26	Yes No If yes, specify where and
27	when it is to be served, if you know:
28	

1	23. State concisely every ground on which you claim that
2	you are being held unlawfully. Summarize briefly the facts
3	supporting each ground. If necessary you may attach pages
4	stating additional grounds and facts supporting same.
5	(a) Ground one: SEE ATTACHED TAGES
6	(a) Ground one: SEE ATTACHED PAGES FOR "Sufforting FACTS"
7	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
8	or law):
9	
10	(b) Ground two: SFE SullaRTing FACTS
11	ATTACHES HERETO
12	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
13	or law):
14	
15	(c) Ground three: SFE Sulfarting FACTS
16	ATTACHED HERETO
17	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
18	or law):
19	
20	(d) Ground four: SEE Sulforting FACTS
21	ATTACHED HERFTO
22	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
23	or law):
24	
25	WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that the court grant
26	petitioner relief to which he may be entitled in this
27	proceeding.
28	-8-

1	EXECUTED at Ely STATE RISON on the 1174 day
2	of February, 2003.
3	
4	Signature of Petitioner
5	
6	Address
7	Ely, WEV, 89301
8	Signature of Attorney (if any)
9	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
10	Attorney for Petitioner
11	Address
12	
13	
14	VERIFICATION
15	Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned declares that he
16	is the petitioner named in the foregoing petition and knows the
17	contents thereof; that the pleading is true of his own
18	knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and
19	belief, and as to such matters he believes them to be true.
20	C. B. J. H
21	Signature of Petitioner
22	Attorney for Petitioner
23	necorney for records
24	
25	
26	
27	-9-
28	

i	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL
2	I, JOEI BURKET , hereby certify pursuant
3	to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that on the //rt. day of February,
4	I was unable to Mail A copy of the foregoing
5	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS addressed to:
6	
7	n 3
8	Respondent prison or jail official
9	
10	Address
11	Nevada Attorney General
12	100 N Carson St Carson City NV 89701-4717
13	
14	
15	District Attorney of County of Conviction
16	
17	Address
18	100 B 2 2 A
19	Signature of Petitioner
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	

-10-

### QUESTION 18

NONE OF THE ISSUES RAISED HEREIN

HAVE BEEN RAISED IN ANY PRIOR

STATE COURT, PETITIONER CONTENS

THAT THE FAILURE TO RAISE THESE

Claims in the 1986 PROCEEDINGS

WAS QUE TO INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE

OF POST-CONSICTION COUNSEL,

LIKEWISE, THE LEGAL BASIS FOR A

CLAIM OF INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF

HABEAS COUNSEL WAS NOT REASONABLY

AVAILABLE UNITE THE NEUADA

SUPREME COURTS RULING IN 1997 IN

CRUMP VI WARDEN 934 PIZO 247 (NEV 1997)

MOREOVER, FROM 1987 MOTIL 1993
PETITIONER WAS HOUSED OUT OF STATE WITHOUT ACCESS TO NEVADA LAW
OR EVEN A NEVADA PETITION IN ORDER TO FILE ANYTHING IN STATE
COURT, AND FROM 1995 TO 2002
PETITIONER WAS HOUSED OUT OF
STATE WITHOUT ACCESS TO NEVADA
LAW.

(11)

## QUESTION 18 CONTINUED:

TETITIONER CONTENDS THE SENIAL OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF ACCESS TO THE COURT AS CAUSE"

MOREOUER, WINIE HOUSED OUT OF

STATE FROM 1987 UNTIL 1991

TETITIONER HAD NO STATE CORRECTIVE

PROCESS. TETITIONER CONTENDS THE

SENIAL OF A STATE CORRECTIVE PROCESS

AS "CAUSE"

THE 1986 HABEAS CORPUS, THAT IN
THE 1986 HABEAS CORPUS, IRIOR TO
A HEARING, IN VIOLATION OF STATE
LAW, RESPONDANTS TRANSFERED PETITIONER
OUT OF STATE AND TOOK ALL OF
HIS LEGAL PAPERS, TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS.
AND DENIED HIM ACCESS TO COUNSEL

SETITIONER FILED A SETITIONS IN 1999
While Housed out of STATE WITHOUT
ACCESS TO NEVADA LAW HE SIMPLY
did NOT KNOW OF THE COURTS
1997 Ruling IN CRUMP (SUPRA)

(12)

### QUESTION 19

YES, This TETITION IS DELLE FILED

MORE THAN ONE YEAR AFTER DIRECT APPEAL

IN 1986 PETITIONER RECEIVES INFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL, MOREOUER PETITIONER WAS HOUSE OUT OF STATE FROM 1987 TO 1993, FROM 1987 CENTIL 1991 PETITIONER HAS NO STATE CORRECTIVE PROCESS While HOUSED OUT OF STATE. LIKEWISE, FROM 1987 TO 1993 While HOUSE OUT OF STATE PETITIONER HAS NO ACCESS TO NEUADA LAW OR EVEN A NEUADA PETITION INORDER TO FILE AUSTLING IN STATE COURT,

WOW PETITIONERS RETURN TO NEUADA AND WHILE HE WAS BACK IN NEUADA BETWEEN 1993 AND 1995 THE LEGAL BASIS OF HIS CLAIM WAS NOT REASONABLY AVAILABLE

(13)

## question 19 CONTENUES

1997 IN CRUMP U. WARDEN, 934 P.20 247 (NEW 1997)

AND 1995 PETITIONER WAS

ONCE AGAIN SENT OUT OF STATE
WHERE HE HAD NO ACCESS

TO NEUADA LAW, FROM 1995
UNTIL SEPT 2000,
PETITIONER WAS AGAIN SENT OUT OF
STATE CAN 2001 WIT'L CAN 2002,
WITHOUT ACCESS TO NEUADA LAW.

PETITIONER CONTENDS INEFFECTIVE

ASSISTANCE OF HABEAS COUNSEL IN

1986. AND THE DEVIAL OF HIS

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF ACCESS TO

THE COURT AS "CAUSE"

LIKEWISE PETITIONER WAS WAITING ON A RULING

IN CASE NO 39400 FROM THE NEURON SUPREME

COURT, Which was HANDED DOWN FEB 6TH 2053.

# Su PORTING FACT'S

GROUND ONE: TETITIONER CONTENDS THAT THE FACTS SET FORTH DELIOW, CLEARLY Show THAT PETITIONER'S ENAS DENIED His CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTIONS GTU AMENDMENT. RIGHT TO EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL, 6TH AMENSMENT RIGHT TO A JURY TRIALS AND 14TH AMENDMENT RIGHT OF QUE PROCESS. WHEN TRIAL COUNSE INFORMED THE JURY THAT PETITIONER WAS GUILTY; What Could you Find Him Guilty OF, THESE FOUR COUNTS; THAT LEAUES ONE COUNT ... THAT HE HAS SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH HER AGAIDET HER WILL BY FORCE OR FEAR A SEXUAL ASSAULT, NORE REFIND WAY FOR KAPE, All RIGHT, AND THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF THAT TAKING THE WEST EVENTS, DECAUSE ShE AGREED IT WASN'T WITH HER CONSENT (TOTOP9, 476) THATS EVIDENCE OF RAPE (TOTO P9 477).

(15)

You Could COME BACK WITH A VERDICT OF GUILTY OF SEXUL A 55 A WIT (T. T. Pg 477) ONLY ONE CRIME YOU CAN FIND HIM Guilty OF, TUSTS SEXUAL ASSAUIT, OWE COUNT OF HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH TINA CAGE, BECAUSE TO FINS HIM quilty OF THE REST. YOU HAVE TO FIND BEYOND A REASONABLE doubt (T. T. Pg 479) SO, WE REALLY ARE JOURN, NOT A VERY HARD PROBLEM AS FAR AS YOUR CONCERNED, BECAUSE, Course I'M HERE TO TRY AND Convince you otherwise, (Tot. Pg 480) YOU KNOWS IT COULD BE IN TART TRUE EVERYThing AFTER THE
FACT OF Boing OUT IN THE DESERT MAYBE HE FORCED HINISELF ON HER (TOTO PG 481)

(12)

THE COURT HAS INSTRUCTED THE JURY;

"IF THE ATTORNEYS STIPULATE

OR AGREE TO THE EXISTENCE

OF A FACT YOU MUST

ACCEPT THE STIPULATION

AS EVIDENCE AND REGARD

THE FACT AS PROJED! (JURY)

INSTRUCTION 20: STATED IN PART).

(ノフ)夢

GROUND TOUS: TETITIONER CONTENS THAT

HIS 6TH AUX 14TH AMENDMENT RIGHTS

OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION TO A

OURY TRIAL, AND DUE PROCESS, WERE

DENIED. WHEN THE JURY WAS

INSTRUCTED;

THE ATTORNEYS

STIPULATE OF AGREE TO

THE EXISTENCE OF A FACT

YOU MUST ACCEPT THE

STIPULATION AS EVIDENCE

AND REGARD THE FACT AS

PROVED "(JURY INSTRUCTION 20!

STATED IN PART).

THE STATES ATTORNEY STIPULATED TO PETITIONER DEING GUILTY(1)

(FOOTNOTE (1)) PETITIONER IS UNABLE TO CITE Where IN THE RECORD THIS HAPPEN AS HE SOESNOT HAVE HIS TRIAL TRANSCRIPT "

(18)

GROUND THREE: PETITIONER CONTENDS

THAT HIS CONVICTION AND SENTENCE

IS IN VIOLATION OF THE 14TH

AMENDMENT OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

"JUE PROCESS"

AT TRIAL THE STATE CONTENDED THAT THE AllegES SICTIM WAS KISWAPED AT KNIFE POINT BY A COSEFENDANT AND HEID IN A CAR WHITE PETITIONER REMAINS IN THE STORE TAKING THE MONEY; (TaTo Pg 440 10 28-32; TOTO PG 441 IN 1-12) THE STATE THUS ARGUED THE USE OF THE WELPOD WAS AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE FOR BOTH THE RODDERY, AND KIDNAPPING. PETITIONER CONTENS THAT CONVICTING AND SENTENCING HIM TO A (15) YEAR TERM AND A LIFE TERM IN BOTH COURT ONE AND COUNT TWO VIOLATES THE COURTS Holding IN RABY U. STATE, 544 Pizd 895 (WEU 1976) MOREOUER,

(19)

PURSUANT TO THE COURTS Holding
IN, WALTERS U. STATE, 825 P.20
1237 (NEU 1992) PETITIONER DIS
NOT HAVE THE POSSESSION
NECESSARY TO GUSTIFY THE
STATUTORY ENHANCEMENT IN
GOUNT ONE, ROBBERY.

(20)

# GROUND FOUR:

PETITIONER CONTENDS THAT HE WAS

DENIED HIS 6TH AND IHTH AMENDMENT

OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION TO

EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL

IN THE 1986 HABBAS CORPUS

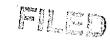
POST CONVICTION IN CASE NO! 86-013064

PURSUANT TO CRUMP V. WARDEN, 934
PIZO 254 (NEU. 1997) PETITIONER HAD
THE RIGHT TO EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE
OF COUNSEL IN THE 1986 PROCEEDINGS
THE FAILURE OF HABEAS COUNSEL
TO RAISE THE ISSUE'S IN GROWD'S
ONE, TWO, AND THREE, WHEN THE
TRIAL RECORD THEN SUPPORTED
THESE ISSUE'S CLEARLY Shows
COUNSEL WAS INFFECTIVE.

(21)

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•	1	PPOW EILED	
	2	District Court F-11-203	
	3	Clark County, Nevada	
	4	JOEL BURKETT,  Petitioner,  District Court Clark County, Nevada  12 01 PH '03  EB LB  2 01 PH '03  CLERK	
	5	JOEL BURKETT, Petitioner, CLERK	
V	6		
	7	Case No: C52190	
	8	vs Dept No: 11 ,	
	9		
	10	THE STATE OF NEVADA, ORDER RE PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	ı
,	11		ı
,	12	Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus (Post-Conviction Relief) on	t
	13	FEBRUARY 19, 2003. The Court has reviewed the petition and has determined that a	
	14	response would assist the Court in determining whether Petitioner is illegally imprisoned	
	15	and restrained of his/her liberty, and good cause appearing therefor,	
	16	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Respondent shall, within 45 days after the date of	
	17	this Order, answer or otherwise respond to the petition and file a return in accordance with	
	18	the provisions of NRS 34.360 to 34.830, inclusive.	I
	19	IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that this matter shall be placed on this Court's	ı
<del>Z</del> ;	20	calendar on the 15, day of, 200_3, at the hour of	t
A10:27	21	9:00 o'clock 1. M. for further proceedings.	
¥ ;	22	DATED this 27 day of Libruary, 200	
(59)	23		
02-20	24		
	25	(3) [ [ whit - Ing	
:	26	"CA DISTRICT COURT JUDGE	
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		Order Re Writ of Habeas Corpus/Rev- 2/01/jh	

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA



JOEL BURKETT, Appellant, VS. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.

Supreme Court No.

39400

203 MAR -7 AM 9: 38

District Court Case No. C52190 LERK

# CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

052190

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

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

# **JUDGMENT**

The court being fully advised in the premises and the law, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed, as follows: "ORDER the judgment of the district court REVERSED AND REMAND this matter to the district court for proceedings consistent with this order."

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 6th day of February, 2003.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at my Office in Carson City, Nevada, this 4th day of March, 2003.

Janette M. Bloom, Supreme Court Clerk

Chief Deputy Clerk

MAR o 6 Zéuj

CE-02

MAR 1 U 2003

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

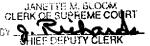
JOEL BURKETT,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

No. 39400

FILED

FEB 0 6 2003

# ORDER OF REVERSAL AND REMAND



This is a proper person appeal from an order of the district court denying appellant's post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

On November 19, 2001, appellant filed a proper person post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. The State opposed the petition. Pursuant to NRS 34.750 and 34.770, the district court declined to appoint counsel to represent appellant or to conduct an evidentiary hearing. On February 14, 2002, the district court denied appellant's petition. This appeal followed.<sup>1</sup>

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

03-02125

¹On February 13, 2002, after the district court orally denied his petition, appellant filed a motion for leave to amend his habeas corpus petition. The State opposed the motion. On March 7, 2002, the district court denied appellant's motion. To the extent that appellant appeals from the decision of the district court denying his motion for leave to amend the habeas corpus petition, this court lacks jurisdiction to consider the appeal because no statute or court rule provides for an appeal from such a motion. Castillo v. State, 106 Nev. 349, 792 P.2d 1133 (1990).

In his petition, appellant claimed that he was deprived of an opportunity for parole because he was housed in a prison outside of Nevada. Appellant claimed that his out-of-state housing made him ineligible for certification pursuant to NRS 213.1214 because he was not "under observation" by a Nevada-licensed psychiatrist or psychologist.<sup>2</sup> Appellant asserted that these circumstances violated his judgment of conviction and that he should be released from counts II and III of his judgment of conviction.

The district court denied the petition on the ground that the petition was untimely, successive and barred by laches. We conclude that the district court erred in applying the procedural bars of NRS chapter 34

The [Parole Board] shall not release on parole a prisoner convicted of an offense listed in subsection 5 unless a panel consisting of:

- (a) The administrator of the division of mental health and developmental services of the department of human resources or his designee;
- (b) The director of the department of corrections or his designee; and
- (c) A psychologist licensed to practice in this state or a psychiatrist licensed to practice medicine in this state,

certifies that the prisoner was under observation while confined in an institution of the department of corrections and does not represent a high risk to

continued on next page . . .

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>NRS 213.1214(1) provides:

to appellant's petition. Appellant did not challenge the validity of his judgment of conviction and sentence in his November 19, 2001 habeas corpus petition; rather appellant challenged the continued legality of his confinement. NRS 34.726 does not apply to a petition challenging the continued legality of a petitioner's confinement.<sup>3</sup> The doctrine of laches is likewise inapplicable to a petition that challenges the continued legality of a petitioner's confinement.<sup>4</sup> Finally, appellant's petition was not successive because the claim had not been raised or decided on the merits in a prior petition and the claim could not have been raised in appellant's prior petitions.<sup>5</sup>

We conclude that appellant's claim that his out-of-state housing made him ineligible for certification pursuant to NRS 213.1214 because he was not "under observation" by a Nevada-licensed psychiatrist or psychologist lacked merit. NRS 213.1214 does not preclude certification for a prisoner incarcerated outside of Nevada. 6 Contrary to appellant's

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

 $<sup>\</sup>dots$  continued

reoffend based upon a currently accepted standard of assessment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>NRS 34.726(1) (setting forth a procedural time bar for "a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence").

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>See NRS 34.800(2); <u>Boatwright v. Director</u>, 109 Nev. 318, 322, 849 P.2d 274, 277 (1993).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>NRS 34.810(2), (3).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>NRS 213.1214; NRS 215A.020 (Interstate Corrections Compact, Article IV (d)-(f), (h)).

argument, nothing in NRS 213.1214 requires that a Nevada-licensed psychiatrist or psychologist personally observe or treat appellant; rather, a Nevada-licensed psychiatrist or psychologist is a required member of the panel making the certification decision. Despite the fact that appellant was incarcerated outside of Nevada, appellant may be "under observation" while confined in an institution of the department of corrections." However, the record does not indicate whether appellant, as a result of his incarceration outside of Nevada, received all of the rights and protections relating to certification available to a Nevada prisoner. Although appellant acknowledged that he had received a certification hearing by telephone, the record does not indicate whether appellant was denied certification based upon a lack of suitability for certification pursuant to NRS 213.1214(1) or whether he was denied certification simply because he was housed outside of Nevada and not directly under observation by a Nevada institution. Therefore, we cannot conclude that the district court properly denied appellant's petition and we remand for further proceedings on the issue of whether appellant was denied any rights or protections relating to certification available to Nevada prisoners.

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>See Boatwright, 109 Nev. at 321, 849 P.2d at 276 (stating that a prisoner held solely under the authority of a Nevada judgment of conviction remains in the custody of the director of the department of prisons despite the fact that the prisoner is incarcerated out-of-state pursuant to the Interstate Corrections Compact).

Having reviewed the record on appeal and for the reasons set forth above, we conclude that oral argument and briefing are unwarranted in this matter.<sup>8</sup> Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court REVERSED AND REMAND this matter so the district court for proceedings consistent with this order.9

Agosti, C.J.
Rose
Gibbons

cc: Hon. Michael L. Douglas, District Judge Attorney General/Carson City Clark County District Attorney Joel Burkett Clark County Clerk

<sup>8&</sup>lt;u>Luckett v. Warden</u>, 91 Nev. 681, 682, 541 P.2d 910, 911 (1975).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>We have considered all proper person documents filed or received in this matter. We conclude that appellant is only entitled to the relief described herein. This order constitutes our final disposition of this appeal. Any subsequent appeal shall be docketed as a new matter.

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

JOEL BURKETT, Appellant, vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent. Supreme Court No. 39400

District Court Case No. C52190

# **REMITTITUR**

TO: Shirley Parraguirre, Clark County Clerk

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

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

DATE: March 4, 2003

Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of Court

By: Q. R. Chief Deputy Clerk

cc: Hon. Michael L. Douglas, District Judge Attorney General Brian Sandoval/Carson City Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger Joel Burkett

### RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR

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

cause, on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

NORRETA CALDWELL

County Clerk

ORIGINAL

RSPN
DAVID ROGER
Clark County District Attorney
Nevada Bar #002781
CLARK PETERSON
Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #006088
200 South Third Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211
(702) 455-4711
Attorney for Plaintiff

FILED
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XI

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

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Plaintiff, CASE NO: C52190

DEPT NO:

12 JOEL BURKETT, 13 #609533

Defendant.

STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DOCUMENTS

DATE OF HEARING: 3/20/03 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through CLARK PETERSON, Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's State's Response To Defendant's Motion For Documents.

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

# POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

# STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On January 19, 1981, Joel Burkett, hereinafter Defendant, was charged by Information with: Count I - Robbery & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime

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**S14** 

(Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); Count II - First Degree Kidnapping & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.310, 193.165); Count III - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366); and Count IV - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366).

Defendant was convicted by jury on May 4, 1981. The original Judgement of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, however, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994, sentencing Defendant: as to Count I, fifteen (15) years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; as to Count II, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively, Count II to be served consecutive to Count I; as to Count III, Life with Possibility of Parole; as to Count IV, Life with the Possibility of Parole, Count IV to be served consecutive to Count III; Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts II.

Defendant appealed his judgement of conviction and the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an Order Dismissing Appeal on April 21, 1983. The State received the remittitur on May 16, 1983.

Defendant then filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus on February 2, 1994, which was granted in part and denied in part. Defendant filed a second petition for writ of habeas corpus on June 7, 1999. Defendant's petition was denied on August 12, 1999. On February 19, 2003, Defendant filed the instant motion for documents. In addition, on February 19, 2003, Defendant filed a motion to amend his petition for writ of habeas corpus.

Relevant to the instant motion, on October 6, 1995, Defendant was transferred from prison in Nevada to a New Mexico prison pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement. This transfer was at the request of the Nevada warden after indications that Defendant had been plotting to take the assistant warden of operations hostage. Defendant was subsequently transferred back to Nevada on September 19, 2000, as a result of gang activity in New Mexico. Since the same assistant warden of operations was still at the Nevada

prison, Defendant was again transferred pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement to a prison in Montana. Then on January 16, 2002, Defendant was transferred back to Nevada as a result of him being classified as a management problem.

# **ARGUMENT**

# I. DEFENDANT HAS NOT ESTABLISHED A NEED FOR STATE FUNDED TRANSCRIPTS

Defendant asks that the State provide him with transcripts and records at State expense. However, the State is not required to furnished transcripts based on an unsupported request by a petitioner who is unable to pay for them. The Nevada Supreme Court has set forth a threshold requirement which a Defendant must meet in order to qualify for State supplied transcripts and records. The Nevada Supreme Court has stated:

NRS 177.325, 177.335, and 177.345 do not contemplate that records will be furnished at state expense upon the mere unsupported request of a petitioner who is unable to pay for them. Just as the petitioner must show that the requested review is not frivolous before he may have an attorney appointed (NRS 177.345 (2)), so must he satisfy the court that the points raised have merit and such merit will tend to be supported by a review of the record before he may have trial records supplied at state expense. He must specifically set forth grounds upon which the petition is based.

Peterson v. Warden, 87 Nev. 134, 135-136, 483 P.2d 204, 205 (1971). Defendant must satisfy the court that the points raised have merit and such merit will tend to be supported by a review of the record before he may have trial records supplied at state expense. Peterson v. Warden, 87 Nev. 134, 483 P.2d 204 (1971).

In the present case, Defendant claims he needs the transcripts in order to allege all available issues in his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-conviction). Defendant has not demonstrated that the arguments he intends to raise on appeal have merit. As such, Defendant has not met the threshold requirement and should be denied transcripts at state expense.

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1	CONCLUSION
2	Defendant has not demonstrated a need for State funded documents. Therefore, the
3	Court should deny Defendant's Motion for Transcripts at State Expense.
4	DATED this 1944day of March, 2003.
5	Respectfully submitted,
6	DAVID ROGER
7	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781
8	
9	Q Dag
10	BY CLARK PETERSON
11	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006088
12	Nevada Bai mooooo
13	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
14	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this /7 day of
15	March, 2003, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:
16	
17	JOEL BURKETT #16111 E.S.P.
18	P.O. BOX 1989 ELY NV 89301
19	n 13-
20	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
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22 23	
23 24	
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20 27	
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# **ORIGINAL**

BRIAN SANDOVAL
Attorney General
By: BRIAN KUNZI
Senior Deputy Attorney General
Criminal Justice Division
Nevada Bar Number 2173
555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 3900
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
(702) 486-3420

FILED

Mar 24 9 50 AM '03

Shirley & Thoughour OLERK

# EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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JOEL BURKETT,

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555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101

Attorney General's Office

Petitioner.

VS.

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS,

Respondent.

Case No: C52190 Dept No: XI

ORDER TO TRANSPORT PRISONER

# TO: NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS:

THE COURT HEREBY FINDS that the Defendant is presently in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Nevada Department of Corrections shall transport Defendant BURKETT #16111 to the Las Vegas District Court on or before the 24<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2003, in Department 11 at 9:00 a.m. for the Hearing regarding the instant matter, and arrange for his appearance on said date, *and all subsequent dates* as relayed by Memorandum from the Office of the Attorney General.

Defendant will remain in the custody of Clark County Detention Center for the duration of the proceedings, or in the alternative, the Nevada Department of Corrections shall transport Defendant **BURKETT** to the Eighth Judicial District Court, as specified, on or

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before	all	S	ubsequ	ıent	dates	as	relayed	by	Memorandum	from	the	Office	of the	Attorney
Genera	al.													
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DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Respectfully submitted this 20th day of March, 2003:

BRIAN SANDOVAL Attorney General

By: Dan KUNZI

Senior Deputy Attorney General

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ORIGINAL

ANSW
BRIAN SANDOVAL

Attorney General By: BRIAN T. KUNZI

Senior Deputy Attorney General

Criminal Justice Division Nevada Bar Number 2173

555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 3900

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

(702) 486-3420

(702) 486-3768 - fax Attorneys for Respondents e 3900 APR 3 3 48 PM '03

CLERK Changina

FILED

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

**CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 

JOEL BURKETT,

٧.

Petitioner,

CASE NO.: C52190

DEPT NO.: XI

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS.

Respondent.

# ANSWER TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

The State of Nevada, by BRIAN SANDOVAL, Attorney General, through counsel, Senior Deputy Attorney General Brian T. Kunzi, hereby submits its answer to Petitioner JOEL BURKETT'S Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and in support thereof relies upon the attached points and authorities and all papers and pleadings on file herewith.

### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

### . PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Burkett has been involved in numerous appeals, motions and habeas corpus writs. The matters to be addressed in this answer pertain solely to the issues involved with the petition for writ of habeas corpus that was filed on November 19, 2001, which action was appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court, and now has been remanded back to this court for the her action.

The Nevada Supreme Court remanded this case for a finding on one specific issue, the curry having rejected the other claims raised by Burkett in this particular petition for writ of

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habeas corpus. The Supreme Court has requested this court make a finding as to whether Burkett "was denied certification based upon a lack of suitability for certification pursuant to NRS 213.1214(1) or whether he was denied certification simply because he was housed outside of Nevada and directly under observation by a Nevada institution." See Order of Reversal and Remand, at 4. No other issue or argument by Burkett is germane to this determination.

#### 11. STATEMENT OF THE LAW

NRS 213.1214 is the governing law pertaining to the parole of a prisoner, like Burkett, that has been convicted of one of the listed sex related offenses. Prisoners convicted of a sex crime are not eligible for parole unless the prisoner "was under observation while confined in an institution of the department or corrections" and the prisoner has been certified by a panel that the prisoner "does not represent a high risk to reoffend based upon a currently accepted standard of assessment." NRS 213.1214(1).

Burkett alleges in the petition that he could never be eligible for parole under NRS 213.1214 because he was being housed out-of-state and thus was not under observation in a Nevada institution. The Supreme Court rejected this argument. The sole remaining question to be answered is whether the Nevada Parole Board denied parole because he was unsuitable for parole.

#### III. DISCUSSION

A panel convened in accordance with NRS 213.1214 on September 11, 2001, to review Burkett and to determine if he could be certified for release. See Nevada Department of Prisons Psychological Panel Results Notification, Exhibit 1. The panel states Burkett was examined and the panel concluded Burkett could not "be certified as not representing a menace to the health, safety or morals of others." See id. Clearly the panel did not reject Burkett because he was housed out of state. The panel made a specific finding he represented a menace to the health, safety or moral of others.

Burkett's risks as a parolee are amply supported by his conduct since his incarceration. As can be seen from materials presented to the Nevada Board of Parole Commissioners

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Burkett escaped from prison in 1981. He was sent to California because of misconduct issues in 1985. In 1986 California rejected him because of his possession of weapons. In 1989 continuing problems prompted prison officials to send him to the maximum security federal prison in Marian, Illinois. He was forced to be placed in protective segregation until his return to Nevada in 1992. He was returned to Nevada once again because of his misconduct in the federal prison. In 1995 he was involved in a conspiracy against administrators of Nevada Department of Corrections and was transferred to New Mexico. New Mexico rejected him in September of 2000 because he would not adapt and was once again involved in gang activity. He then was moved to Montana.

The Board of Parole Commissioners considered Burkett for parole on October 31, 2001. See State of Nevada Panel Recommendation, Exhibit 3. The Parole Board uses guidelines to score each applicant in an effort to determine suitability for parole. Based on the score given to Burkett, the minimum he should be expected to serve before parole is 180 to 210 months. He has served 46 months on his current sentence. Given his exemplary behavior it is easy to understand how Burkett can feel he was denied parole simply because he was being housed out of state. The State guesses Burkett feels his misconduct is not indicative of whether he has been rehabilitated or whether he is capable of conforming his behavior to our community standards.

The remand from the Supreme Court creates the impression that the denial of the parole rests solely with the determination of the psychological panel. This is not accurate. A favorable certification from the psychological panel is a prerequisite to parole, however, receiving a certification from the panel does not ensure parole. The Board has the ultimate responsibility for making the determination if Burkett should be paroled.

NRS 213.1099 provides "the board may release on parole a prisoner who is otherwise eligible for parole." (emphasis added). This language is hardly mandatory. NRS 213.1099 further states "[i]n determining whether to release a prisoner on parole, the board shall

consider" certain criteria. As was stated in <u>Weakland v. Board of Parole Commissioners</u>, 100 Nev. 218, 678 P.2d 1158 (1984), the Nevada framework "only gives rise to a 'hope' of release on parole, and the Board's discretionary decision to deny parole is not subject to the constraints of due process." <u>Id.</u> at 219-20, 678 P.2d at 1160.

IV. CONCLUSION

The State contends the Board of Parole Commissioners had the discretion to deny

The State contends the Board of Parole Commissioners had the discretion to deny parole to Burkett and the records demonstrate the legitimacy of their decision. Burkett is not a proper person to be considered for parole. His conduct demonstrates his continuing risk to the health, safety and morals of others if he is permitted to be released. Burkett was properly considered for parole. Two different panels evaluated him and concluded he was not suitable for parole. The records from the Board of Parole Commissioners demonstrate he was not denied parole because he was being housed out of state. Burkett first was found by the psychological panel not to be certifiable and subsequently was found by the Board of Parole Commissioners to present unsuitable risks for release at this time. Burkett has failed to demonstrate he illegally is being maintained in custody, thus warranting a denial of his writ of habeas corpus.

DATED this 3<sup>k</sup> day of April, 2003.

BRIAN SANDOVAL Attorney General

By:

Brian T. Kur

Senior Deputy Attorney General

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

# **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I do hereby certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General and that on the 3 day of April, 2003, I served a true and accurate copy of the foregoing *Answer to*Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus by mailing via United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to:

JOEL BURKETT #16111 ELY STATE PRISON P.O. BOX 1989 ELY, NEVADA 89301

An Employee of the Office of the Attorney General

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# EXHIBIT "1"

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS PSYCHOLOGICAL PANEL RESULTS NOTIFICATION

The inmote whose name appears below has been sentenced for an offense or offenses which radulte elemance (certification) by the Psychological Panel as a pre-requisite to perois consideration. Certification applies only to the singular sentence or concurrent sentences for which it was granted. A separate contification is required for each consequence which falls under Psych Panel purvise.

A cartification of the Paych Penel is not valid indefinitely. It is the policy of the Parels Board to require re-cartification when intervening misconduct or newly acquired information indicates a previous certification may have been improvidently rendered, or when a parels denial expends one year.

NAME:	ATT, JOEL	1.61.1.1
CURRENT LOCATION:	0.S.C.	09/11/01 pate:
This is a re-certificate all case and count of the case and case	certification action. certion action. numbers for which the immate is currently being or COUNT #  Applies Sexual Assault* Statutory Sexual Seduction* Settery With Intent to Commit Sexual Assault* Abuse or Neglect of a Child* 200,730 - "An Offense Involving Pernagraphy and poest" infamous Crime Against Nature* (Applies only to or Solicitation of Minor to Engage in Acts Constituting Open or Gross Lewdness* Indicent or Obsogne Exposure* Lewdness With Child Under 14 Years* Sexual Penetration of Dead Hyman Body*	PAROLE BOARD  B Minor*  Iffeness committed prior to 06/30/77)
NRS 207.193 - *(	Coarolon or Attempted Coerolon that is defarmined	to be Sexually Motivated"
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DOP-008 (REV 6/98)

# EXHIBIT "2"



Board of Prison Commissioners Kenny C, Guinn Governor Prantie sue Del Papa Attorney General Dean Hellier Secretary of State

. . . . .

# STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

DIRECTOR
JOHN BLANKY
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS
JANET M, JOHNSON
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, SUPPORT SERVICES
MOWARD L, SKOLNIK
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PRISON INDUSTRIES

JACKIE CRAWFORD

TO:

Susan McCurdy, Executive Secretary Nevada Board of Parole Commissioners

FROM:

B

Glen-Whorton, Chief Classification and Planning

DATE:

August 15, 2001

SUBJECT:

Joel Burkett, #16111 10/01 Parole Board Hearing

Joel Burkett Is scheduled to appear in absentia before the October 2001 meeting of the Parole Board. He is presently out of state under the Interstate Corrections Compact. He has been transferred because of his status as an extreme management problem. We note that this individual escaped from NNCC in 1981. In 1985 he was sent to California because of his misconduct, however, he was returned in 1986 because of his possession of weapons. In 1989, he was sent to federal authorities under the ICC and spent his time in maximum security at Marlan Illinois. He was assaulted by AW's, and almost killed. He was placed in protective segregation from that point forward. In 12/92, he returned to Nevada from the feds because of his misconduct, and unwillingness to adapt. In 1995, there was a notification of a conspiracy against administrators of the NDOC which resulted in his transfer to New Mexico. He was returned from New Mexico in 9/00 because he would not program, and assaulted another gang member. He is presently in the State of Montana.

Burkett is currently serving a Life sentence for Kidnapping 1st Degree, as well as a Life sentence for Sexual Assault. He has a parole eligibility date 12/7/02. He also has two consecutive Life sentences for Sexual Assault With the Use of a Deadly Weapon.

GW:scc

cc:

C-File



CENTRAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 7011
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89702
PHONE (775) 887-3285
FAX (775) 687-6715

SOUTHERN OFFICE 2770 S. MARYLAND PKWY. NO. 300 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89109 PHONE (702) 486-6491 FAX (702) 486-6431

# EXHIBIT "3"

# State of Neveral Panel Recommendation

Board of Parole	
Burkett loel 16/11	05C 10-31-C
Inmate Name NDOP #	Institution Date
	ular Deny/MPR 🗆 In Absentia
☐ Parole granted EffectiveTO:	•
Notes:	•
1. Intensive supervision. HAP not to exceedda 2. Max supervision w/out HAP. Period determined by P&P 3. Mandatory self-help to address alcohol/substance abus 4. Mand self help attendance to address gambling addiction 6. Do not enter any gaming establishment for any purpose except employment.  8. No drinking of alcoholic beverages whatsoever.  10. Not to enter any bar/lounge except employ purposes.  11. Residential half way house.  13. Residential housing substance abuse program as deemed necessary by P&P.  14. Submit to polygraph/DNA testing as deemed necessary by P&P.  15. Mandatory drug testing.	inmate for a personal hearing to RPO.  4. If the requested state does not accept, deny parole to
	ian
OVER	UNDER:
Nature and severity of the crime	21. Positive prison programming 22. Lack of criminal record 23. Stable release plans 24. Youth of offender in conjunction with no juv record 25. Parole to hold/other sentence TIME SERVED TO PED:  GRM: A3, 29 180 TO 21
	77 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
Panel Recommendation:	
Commissioner Allen (2):   Grant Deny	Commissioner Bass (6): 🔲 Grant 🗓 Deny
Chairman Salling (1):	Commissioner Marales (5): 🖂 Grant 💢 Deny
Commissioner Goodson(3): Grant Deny	Commissioner Morrow (7):   Grant Deny
Commissioner Harris (4):	Hearing Rep:
Signature:	Hearing Rep vote: Grant Deny
DDEODM manufactor (no. 0.16 (DDE)	•

	٠.	ORIG	INAL 🗢	14				
120	1	OPPS		FILED				
	2	DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781						
	3	H. LEON SIMON		APR       05 AM '03				
	4	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #000411		CLERK				
	5	200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211 (702) 455-4711		CLERK				
	6	Attorney for Plaintiff						
	7	DISTRIC	CT COURT					
	8	DISTRICT COURT  CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA						
	9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	)					
	10	Plaintiff,	CASE NO:	C52190				
	11	-vs-	DEPT NO:	XI				
	12	RAYMOND HAIRE, aka Joel Burkett,	) }					
	13	#609533	}					
	14	Defendant.						
	15	MOTION TO DISMISS DEFENDANT'S PI		1 OF HABEAS CORPUS				
	16	, ,	NVICTION) ARING: 04/15/03					
1.49	17 18		RING: 9:00 A.M.					
- <del></del>	19	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, b	hv DAVID ROGER	District Attorney through				
	20	H. LEON SIMON, Deputy District Attorney		_				
	21	Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's Mo						
	22	Of Habeas Corpus (Post Conviction).						
	23	This motion is made and based upon	all the papers and p	leadings on file herein, the				
8	24	attached points and authorities in support here	eof, and oral argume	ent at the time of hearing, if				
APR <b>DUNT</b>	REC	deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.						
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APR 1 1 2003	<b>13</b> 7	111						
7	28	111						
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		·						

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On January 19, 1981, Joel Burkett, hereinafter Defendant, was charged by Information with: Count I - Robbery & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); Count II - First Degree Kidnapping & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.310, 193.165); Count III - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366); and Count IV - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366).

Defendant was convicted by a jury on May 4, 1981. The original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, however, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994, sentencing Defendant: as to Count I, fifteen (15) years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; as to Count II, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively, Count II to be served consecutive to Count I; as to Count III, Life with Possibility of Parole; as to Count IV, Life with the Possibility of Parole, Count IV to be served consecutive to Count III; Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts II.

Defendant appealed his judgment of conviction and the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an order dismissing Defendant's appeal on April 21, 1983. Remittitur was filed on May 16, 1983. Defendant then filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus on February 2, 1994, which was granted in part and denied in part. Defendant filed a second petition for writ of habeas corpus on June 7, 1999. Defendant's petition was denied on August 12, 1999. Defendant filed another petition for writ of habeas corpus on November 19, 2001. On February 14, 2002, Defendant's petition was denied. Soon thereafter, Defendant filed an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court challenging the district court's order denying the petition he filed February 14, 2002.

On February 6, 2003, the Nevada Supreme Court filed an order of reversal and remand. In this order the Nevada Supreme Court's remand was limited for further

proceedings on the issue of whether Defendant was denied any rights or protections relating to certification available to Nevada prisoners. As this court previously agreed, this issue will be addressed by the Nevada Attorney General in a separate response. Here, the office of the District Attorney will address the remainder of Defendant's most recent petition filed on February 28, 2003.

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## ARGUMENT

# **DEFENDANT'S WRIT IS TIME BARRED**

NRS 34.726 states that "unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within one (1) year after entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within one (1) year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur." This statute bars Defendant's instant petition seeking post-conviction relief because it was filed after the one year deadline for such petitions. Defendant's original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, and an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994. An Order Dismissing Appeal was filed on April 21, 1983, and the State received the remittitur on May 16, 1983. Defendant did not file the present Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus until February 28, 2003. Therefore, Defendant's writ must be dismissed as it was filed well after the one year time bar.

Furthermore, Defendant has failed to demonstrate good cause existed to excuse the procedural time bars. In addressing the dismissal of a defendant's petition for writ of habeas corpus because it was belatedly filed, the Nevada Supreme Court has previously defined good cause as "an impediment external to the defense which prevented [the petitioner] from complying with the state procedural rules." Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 295, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997); see also Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 p.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), quoting State v. Estencion, 625 P.2d 1040, 1042 (Haw. 1981)("Good cause" under NRS 34.726 "means a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse."). The lack of the assistance of counsel when preparing a petition and even the failure of trial counsel to

forward a copy of the file to a petitioner have been found to not constitute good cause. See Phelps v. Director Nevada Department of Prisons, 104 Nev. 656, 660, 764 P.2d 1303 (1988); Hood v. State, 111 Nev. 335, 890 P.2d 797 (1995).

As stated supra, Defendant has not provided good cause as to why his claims are not procedurally barred. Defendant alleges that the issues raised herein could not be raised earlier because an ineffective assistance of counsel claim was not available until the Nevada Supreme Court's holding in Crump v. Warden, 934 P.2d 247 (1997).

Defendant further asserts that he has been incarcerated out of state and without access to Nevada law. Thus, Defendant alleges that he was not aware of the present constitutional violations. Obviously, Defendant's arguments do not rise to the level of being impediments external to the defense which prevented him from complying with the state procedural rules. There is absolutely no reason Defendant could not have discovered the alleged violation previously and the fact that he may have been incarcerated outside of Nevada cannot be considered sufficient to overcome the procedural bars. Therefore, this Court should dismiss Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

# II. DEFENDANT'S PETITION IS BARRED BY THE DOCTRINE OF LACHES

The instant petition was filed more than eighteen (18) years after the Nevada Supreme Court issued its remittitur, more than seven (7) years after the filing of the Amended Judgment of Conviction, and more than twenty (20) years after the filing date of the original Judgment of Conviction. Because more than eighteen (18) years have elapsed between the issuance of the remittitur and the filing of this petition, Defendant's petition is barred by laches. NRS 34.800(2) creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if "[a] period of five years [elapses] between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order imposing sentence of imprisonment, or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction . . . . " Failure to rebut the presumption of prejudice results in dismissal.

In determining whether laches applies, this court must look at several factors: "(1) whether there was an inexcusable delay in seeking relief; (2) whether an implied waiver has

arisen from the defendant's knowing acquiescence in existing conditions; and (3) whether circumstances exist that prejudice the State." Hart v. State, 116 Nev. Adv. Op. 66, pp. 4-5, 1 P.3d 969, 972 (2000). In the present case, Defendant fails to provide any legitimate excuse for waiting eighteen (18) years to file the present post-conviction relief. Defendant unsuccessfully appealed his judgment of conviction and has previously filed two petitions for post conviction relief. Defendant has had ample opportunity to have his arguments raised in the current petition previously reviewed.

NRS 34.800 was enacted to protect the State from having to go back years later to re-

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

# III. DEFENDANT HAS FILED SUCCESSIVE PETITIONS

NRS 34.810(2) provides as follows:

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

In the present petition, Defendant alleges a violation of his sixth amendment rights to effective assistance of counsel, right to a jury trial and a fourteenth amendment due process violation. Defendant's prior petitions for post conviction relief alleged: a 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment violation because he had been denied the possibility of parole contrary to his sentence; that since he has been incarcerated out of state, the parole panel has had no authority to certify him; that there was a discrepancy between the orally stated sentence by the trial court and

the original Judgment of Conviction; an ex post facto violation because he was entitled to the law in effect at the time of his conviction and the State was required to treat Count II of his sentence as one continuous term for the purpose of good time credits and parole eligibility; and that he was never given a parole hearing in 1997 thus his parole granted in 1998 should be counted from 1997. The District Court subsequently accepted Defendant's argument with regard to the discrepancy between the oral sentence and the original Judgment of Conviction, however, denied Defendant's other arguments contained in his petitions. Therefore, pursuant to 34.810(2), the present petition should be dismissed because Defendant's present claims could have been raised previously. Furthermore, to the extent the claims in the prior petitions and those in the present petition overlap, this Court should dismiss the present petition because it fails to allege new grounds for relief.

This is Defendant's third petition for post-conviction relief. The Nevada Supreme Court has previously defined good cause as "an impediment external to the defense which prevented [the petitioner] from complying with the state procedural rules." Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 295, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997); see also Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 p.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), quoting State v. Estencion, 625 P.2d 1040, 1042 (Haw. 1981)("Good cause" under NRS 34.726 "means a substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse."). Here, Defendant has failed to establish good cause for filing successive petitions nor has he established that he has suffered any actual prejudice as required by NRS 34.810(3) See Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 358, 871 P.2d 944 (1994). The lack of the assistance of counsel when preparing has been found to not constitute good cause. See Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 871 (1994); Phelps v. Director Nevada Department of Prisons, 104 Nev. 656, 660, 764 P.2d 1303 (1988). In addition, there is absolutely no legal defect in the fact that Defendant was housed out of state for portions of his sentence.

Defendant was legitimately removed from Nevada as a result of his own actions and has suffered no adverse consequences or legal implications from such. Moreover, Defendant is now incarcerated back in Nevada. Thus, Defendant's instant petition constitutes an abuse of writ. Therefore, this Court should dismiss Defendant's current petition.

1	<u>CONCLUSION</u>
2	Based upon the foregoing, Defendant's petition should be denied.
3	DATED this // day of April, 2003.
4	Respectfully submitted,
5	DAVID ROGER
6	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781
7	
8	
9	BY V. Lem Simm
10	H. LEON SIMON Deputy District Attorney
11	Nevada Bar #000411
12	
13	<u>CERTIFICATE OF MAILING</u>
14	1.6
15	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing, was made this/ day
16	of April, 2003, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:
17	JOEL BURKETT, NDOC#16111
18	ELY STATE PRISON P.O. BOX 1989
19	ELY, NV 89301
20	1 - M C)
21	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
22	Office
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	HLS/TO/dm
28	
il.	

JOEL BURKETT #161 P.O.BOX 1989 ELY NEVADA 89301

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# EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

AFR 14 1 C. PH'03

OFFICE OF STREET

JOEL T. BURKETT

PETITIONER

CASE NO. C52190 DEPT. NO: XI

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA

RESPONDENT/

MOTION TO STRIKE

4-29-03

Comes now, Joel burkett, pro se in the above entitled matter and respectfully request that the answer filed by respondent April 3,2003 be strike from the record. Should the court deny petitioners request petitioners submits here with petitioner reply. This motion is made and based upon the following fact;

The Nevada Supreme Court issued it's order February 4,2003. This court has not ordered the answer filed by respondent.

Petitioner has properly submitted a motion to amend the petition. This court has not yet ruled on those motions before it.

This court should strike the answer filed April 3,2003 by respondent. Amend the petition than allow an answer to the petition.

DATED THIS 8 THE DAY OF APR 12003

19)

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

pro se petitioner

(1)

### PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Joel Burkett, do hereby certify that I did serve respondent with a true and correct copy of the above motion to strike on this day of Argue 2003.

RO SE PETITIONER

JOEL BURKETT #16111 P.O.BOX 1989 ELY, NEVADA 89301

122

## EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

APR 14 | 62 PM '03

CASÉLINO. 052790

DEPT NO:XI

JOEL T. BURKETT PETITIONER

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA RESPONDENTS/

DEPT. NO:XI

PETITIONERS REPLY

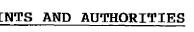
Comes now, Joel T. Burkett, pro se in the above entitled matter, and hereby submits his reply to the answer to the petition for writ of habeas corpus filed by respondent on April 3, 2003.

RECEIVED

APR 1 1 2003

(1)

COUNTY CLERK



Respondents claim petitioner escaped from prison in 1981. This is simply a lie. Petitioner has never escaped from prison

Nor was petitioner sent to California in 1985 for misconduct. Petitioner requested a hardship trnsfer as his father was dying of cancer.

Petitioner, while in New Mexico, did take a weapon from another inmate that was trying to kill him and used the weapon on the inmate. Petitioner was never charged or given a write-up because it was proven petitioner defended himself.

Moreover, respondents claim the only matter to be addressed by this court is that appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court.

In petitioners argument in support filed with the original petition, petitioner claimed while housed out of state, the panel pursuant to N.R.S. 213.1214 could not pass him.

Petitioner, likewise argued at page 7 of the argument in support "The parole board has no authority to grant parole" as granted in petitioners judgment of conviction.

Respondent would mislead this court, that pursuant to N.R.S. 213.1099 the board <u>may release</u> on parole, petitioner without approval of the panel pursuant to N.R.S. 213.1214,. In respondents answer at page 3, in line 27, they claim that this "Language is hardly mandatory".

- N.R.S. 213.1099(1) reads as follows: "except as otherwise provided in this section and N.R.S. 213.1214 and N.R.S. 213.1215 the board may release on parole a prisoner who is otherwise eligible for parole (Emphasis Added).
- N.R.S. 213.1214 reads in part: "the board shall not release on parole a prisoner convicted of an offense listed in subsection 5" (emphasis added).

The word shall within a statute is clearly mandatory.

In light of N.R.S. 213.1099; and N.R.S. 213.1214 the parole board has no authority to grant parole. Petitioners judgment of conviction is therefore violated. He was not sentenced to life with the possibility of passing a panel.

Moreover, respondents claim in light of petitioners past behavior "entitled to parole can't be taken seriously." (page 3 of answer).

The fact is, petitioner received a parole in 1998 from count one(1). At which time he had over 9 years of good time. With that kind of good time, petitioner past behavior must not be all that bad. Nor has petitioner ever been charged with a new crime while prison.

It is claimed petitioner has been in possession of a weapon but petitioner has never received a misconduct for possession of a weapon.

Likewise, on February 19,2003 petitioner has sought to amend the petition. Petitioner has pointed out at the time original petition was filed, his constitutional right to access to the court was being denied. This court has not yet ruled on the motions before it. The motion to amend the petition for writ of habeas corpus is properly before the court.

Nor has the court ordered the respondents to answer the petition. It is clear respondent filed an answer real fast in hope's that they won't have to answer to the amended petition.

Petitioner has medical evidence to prove <u>his innocence</u> that will support an argument on fundamental miscarriage of justice. So the issue's in the amended petition are not going away if this court deny's the amended petition.

Moreover, respondents claim petitioner was <u>convicted</u>. It is clear from the issue's raised in the amended petition that petitioner <u>has not</u> been convicted, but denied his sixth amendment of the U.S. constitution to a trial by jury.

Petitioner respectfully submits respondents answer is without merit. Moreover, they have not answered the issue that the possibility of parole does not exist the parole board has no authority to grant parole.

DATED THIS STU DAY OF ARX 2003

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

(3)

### PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Joel Burkett, do hereby certify that I did serve the above reply to respondent on this  $\frac{1}{2\pi a}$  day of  $\frac{1}{4\pi a}$  2003

Cal Barel

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CASE DO! CSRIGO

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CLARK COUNTY. ACIANELA しょうり しょうけいべし

Respondant

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ACINIAN TO STATE STATE

JOEL T. BURKETT

(13 ax ) PSP1 XOE 1119/ 113×27ET 1

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## Good CAUSE, AND ACTUAL PREJUDICE

THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT HEID IN,

PEHEGRINI V. STATE, 34 P.3d 519 (NEV. 2001),

"TO OVERCOME THE PROCEDURAL

BARS OF N.R.S. 34, 726 AND

N.R.S. 34, 810"... HABEAS PETITIONER,

HAS "THE BERDEN OF

DEMONSTRATING GOOD CAUSE FOR

DELAY IN BRINGING HIS NEW

Claims... AND ACTUAL

PREJUDICE!

TO Show Good CAUSE A PETITIONER MUST

demonstrate that an impediment externial

To the defense Prevented Him From

Raising His Claims Earlier. Pellegrini, (SURRA)

Such an impediment might be

demonstrated by a showing "That

The Factual or Legal basis for a Claim

was not reasonably available.. or

That Some interference by officials

Made Compliance with the Procedural

Rule impracticable" Pellegrini. (SUPRA)

THE COURT HAS Also HEID, THAT INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF POST CONVICTION COUNSEL IS "CAUSE" CRUMP V. WARDEN, 934 P. 20 254 (NEV. 1997)

THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT HEIS IN, SEILEGRINI, V. STATE, 34 P. 30 519 (NEU 2001) THAT A HADEAS CORPUS TETITIONERS WHOSE CONNICTIONS WERE FINAL DEFORE EFFECTIVE SATE OF NOR. 5,34: 726, "WERE ENTITIED TO FILE A SUCCESSION PETITION WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THE EFFECTIVE GATE OF THAT PROVISION," YETITIONER SUBMITS AS CAUSE" THAT THE LEGAL BASIS FOR Claim WAS NOT REASONABLY AVAILABLE " TELLEGRINI, (SUPRA) AS TO, INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF TOST - CONVICTION COUNSEL UNTIL THE COURTS Kuling in, 1997 in, CRUMP, (Sufrer) MOREGUEZ. TETITIONER, FILED HIS FIRST PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS POST-CONVICTION IN 1986, AT Which TIME PETITIONER HAS THE RIGHT TO COURSEL, AND THE EFFECTION ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL PURSUANT TO CRUMP U. WARDEN, 934 P.Zd 254 (NEV. 1997)

FAILURE OF POST CONVICTION COUNSEL TO
RAISE THE ESSUE'S RAISED HEREIN, WHEN
THE TRIAL RECORD THEN SUPPORTED THOSE
CLAIMS, CONSTITUTES "ENEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE
OF COUNSEL" PETITIONER SUBMITS
INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL AS

IN 1994 PETITIONER FILES A SECOND PETITION,
TO CORRECT A NISTAKE IN HIS JUDGMENT
OF CONVICTION, PETITIONER CONTENDS AS
"CAUDE" THAT THE "LEGAL BASIS FOR, HIS
CLAIM WAS NOT REASONABLY AVAILABLE"
RELIEGRING (SURA) UNTIL THE COURTS
RULING IN 1997 IN CRUMP, (SURA)

TW 1999, PETITIONER FILES A TURIS
PETITION OF TO THE PRISONS TREATMENT
OF HIS SENTENCE'S, AT WHICH TIME
PETITIONER WAS HOUSED OUT OF STATE
IN THE NEW MEXICO STATE PRISON SYSTEM
WITHOUT ANY ACCESS TO NEVADA LAW,
PETITIONER CONTENSS THAT THE SENIAL
OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF ACCESS

TO THE COURT TURSUANT TO, Bounds V. SMITH, 99 S.CT 1491 (1977). CONSTITUTES " INTERFERENCE DY OFFICIALS" YELLEGRING, (SURA) LIKEWISE, While Housed out OF STATE WITHOUT ACCESS TO NEVADA LAW, THE ISSUE OF INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF TOUT CONVICTION COUNSEL TURSUANT TO CRUMP (SUPRA) WAS "REASONABLY CENTIONER AMAGEOU. ZANT, 106 5,5 2661 (1986). IN 1984, OR 85 UNTIL 1986 VETITIONER WAS HOUSES IN THE CALIFORNIA PRISON SYSTEM. Aux NAY, 1988 HATIL DECEMBER 1992, YETITIONER WAS HOUSED OUTSIJE THE STATE IN The FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM, PETITIONER Subnits, That A SENIAL OF A STATE CORRECTIOE TROCESS CONSTITUTES "INTERFERENCE by OFFICIALS" YELLEGRING, (SUPRA) IN, THAT PRIOR TO THE COURTS Ruling IN, BIRGES V. STATE, 820 PIZS 764 (NEV. 1991) This COURT HAS NO CURSSICTION TO HEAR A VETITION FOR YOST CONVICTION FIELIEF WHILE TETITIONER WAS HOUSED OUTSIJE THE STATE, DIXON V. WARDEN, 462 PIZO 753 (NEU. 1969)

NOREOVER, IN 1984, 25 UNTIL 1986 VETITIONER CELAS HOUSED IN CALIFORNIA, AND FROM NAY, 1988 UNTIL DECEMBER 1992, PETITIONER WAS HOUSED IN THE FEDERAL TRISON SYSTEM. AND FROM NOVEMBER, 1995 UNTIL SEPTEMBER 2000 PETITIONER WAS HOUSED IN THE NEW MEXICO STATE YRISONS/STEM AND, FROM JANUARY 2001 UNTIL CANGARY 2002 VETITIONER WAS HOUSED IN THE MONTANA STATE PRISON SYSTEM All without ACCESS TO NEVADA LAW. PETITIONER CONTENDS, THAT THE DENIAL OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF ACCESS TO THE COURT PURSUANT TO BOUNDS (SURA) CONSTITUTES "INTERFERENCE BY OFFICIALS" YEILEGRINI (SUPRA)

Cashile IT IS TRUE, VETITIONER WAS IN NEUADA
FOR 5 MONTHS DETWEEN SEPT, 2000, UNTIL
HIS TRANSFER TO MONTANA JAN, 2001
VETITIONER SUBMITS THAT A (5) FINE
MONTH SELAY ON HIS PART VIOLATES
NO TROCEDURAL RULE NOR IS IT
UNREASONABLE.

LIKEWISE, PETITIONER, CONTENDS AS CAUSE,

THAT THE FAILURE TO RAISE THE ISSUE'S

FAISED IN THESE PROCEEDINGS, (AS TO THE

UNDERLYING CLAIMS OF INSEPTECTIVE ASSISTANCE

OF POST-CONVICTION COUNSEL) AT TRIMI,

OR ON DIRECT APPEAL, IS SUE TO

INSEPTECTIVE COUNSEL OF TRIMI, AND ON

TOIRECT APPEAL, INDUST, PETITIONER DID

NOT AUTHORIZE THE FILING OF HIS

SIRCET APPEAL, COUNSEL NEUER ONCE

CONTACTED PETITIONER BY PHONE, MAIL

PURSUANT TO NO. R.S. 34, 726 (A); NO. R.S. 34, 810 (3)(A) GOOD CAUSE EXIST TO EXCUSE THE PROCEDURAL BARRS THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT HAS EXPRESSES NO OPINION AS TO THE FACTURE AllEGATIONS AND EVIDENCE NECESSARY TO MAKE Such A Showing OF "INTERFERENCE BY OFFICIAIS" AS CAUSE SEE, GONZAIES V. STATE, 53 9.38 901 (NEV 2002) (FOOTNOTE 5 OMITTED) HOWEVER. THE COURTS REASONING IN MAZZAN V. WHITLEY 921 P. AS 920 (NEU 1996) PROVISES THE ANSWER AS TO WHY THE DENIAL OF PETITIONERS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF ACCESS TO THE COURT PURSUANT TO Bounds (Sulm) Must CONSTITUTE CALESE, IN, MAZZAN, (BURRA) THE COURT STATED; " WHERE A PETITIONER DEFAUITS A CLAIM AS THE RESULT OF THE DENNAL OF THE RIGHT TO EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL THE STATE Which is RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DENSAL AS A CONSTITUTIONAL MATTER, MUST DEAR THE COST OF ANY RESULTING DEFAULT AND HARM TO STATE INTERESTS"

THE STATE IS NO LESS RESPONSIBLE

AS A "CONSTITUTIONAL MATTER" MAZZAN (SUPRA)

BF INSURING PETITIONER TO HIS

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF ACCESS TO

THE COURT TURSUANT TO, EQUADS (SUPRA)

Although PETITIONER HAS SET FORTH A
FUNDAMENTAL MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE
ARGUMENT DELLOWS TO OVERCOME
LACHES PURSUANT TO N.R.S. 34.800
PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS, THAT
RESPONDANT CANNOT RELY ON LACHES
PURSUANT TO NIR.S. 34.800.
"LACHES IS AN EQUITABLE GOCTRINE WHICH
MAY DE INVOKED WHEN DELAY DY

LACHES IS AN EQUITABLE DOCTRINE WHICH
MAY DE INVOKED COLORS DELAY DY
ONE PARTY COSORKS TO THE DISADVANTAGE
OF ANOTHER! CARSON CITY V. TRICE, 934
P.2D 1042 (NEV, 1997)

THE DELAY, INFACT. RESPONDANT HAS

CAUSED ALL BUT FIVE MONTHS OF ANY

DELAY DASED UPON, THE DENIAL OF

EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF TRIAL COUNSEL,

COUNSEL ON DIRECT APPEAL, AND POST
CONVICTION COUNSEL IN THE 1986

HABERS PROCEEDINGS. LIKEWISE, RESPONDANT

HAS DEVICED RESIDENCE OF HIS

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF ACCESS TO THE

COURT, AS GUELL AS TO A STATE

CORRECTIVE PROCESS, ENDEED.

PRIOR TO A HEARING IN THE 1986
POST-CONDUCTION PROCEEDINGS AND
IN VIOLATION OF N.R. S. BY, 770 (1)
RESPONDANTS TOOK All OF PETITIONERS
LEGAL FILE'S AND SENT HIM OUTSIDE
THE CURISDICTION OF THE COURT,
OENYING HIM ACCESS TO COUNSEL.

MOREOUER, IN 1991 AND AGAIN JUNE 4TH 2002, RESPONDANTS INFORMED PETITIONER, THAT HIS ISSUES WERE EXHAUSTED IN STATE COURT, RELYING UPON THE ATTORNEY GENERALS CLAIMS OF EXHAUSTION, PETITIONER FILED A FENERAL TETITION FOR WARIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN 1991. RESPONDANTS MOVED TO DISMISS THE FEDERAL PETITION WAS SISMISSED FOR FAILURE TO EXHAUST.

TO Alow RESPONDENTS TO RELY UPON
A STATUTORY RIGHT IN THE FACE
OF Such CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS
WOULD RENDER THE STATE CORRECTIONE
PROCESS

10.

ENEFFECTIVE TO TROTECT THE RIGHTS
OF PRISONERS, RESPONDANT WOULD
ONLY HAVE TO VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTIONAL
RIGHT OF ACCESS TO THE COURT
OF PRISONERS FOR (S) FINE YEARS
THEN INVOKE LACKES UNDER
N.R.S. 34.800 TO SENY A HEARING
ON ANY OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL
VIOLATIONS THAT ACCURED AT TRIAL.

PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS, RESPONDANT

CAN NOT RELY UPON NIRIS, 34, 800 AS

RESPONDANT HAS CAUSED THE DELAY.

MOREOVER, THE COURT STOULD

EQUITABLE ESTOPLE RESPONDANTS FROM

RELYING ON NIRIS, 34, 800 IN LIGHT

OF THEIR CLAIMS THAT VETITIONER

HAS EXHAUSTED HIS ISSUES, CAUSING

PETITIONER TO FILE A FEDERAL PETITION

IN 1991, THAT WASN'T DISMISSED

UNTIL 1993 THOREBY CAUSING ANOTHER

TWO YEAR DELAY IN TETITIONER

DRINGING HIS CLAIMS TO STATE COURT.

# ACTURAL PREJUDICE INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF POST-CONVICTION COUNSEL

TURBURNT TO CRUMP U. WARDEN, 934 P.20
264 (NEU. 1997) PETITIONER HAS THE
RIGHT TO THE EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE
OF COUNSEL IN THE 1976 POST-CONVICTION
PROCEEDINGS

TOST CONDICTION COUNSEIS FAILURE TO
RAISE THE GENIAL OF LETITIONERS
CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY
OURY, IN LIGHT OF JURY INSTRUCTION
ROI, AND THE JENIAL OF EFFECTIVE
ASSISTANCE OF TRIAL COUNSEL IN
THE OMISSIONS OF COUNSEL,
CONSTITUTES INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE
OF COUNSEL.

There CAN BE NO QUESTION, IN LIGHT OF JURY INSTRUCTION 20: TRIAL COUNSEL'S OMISSIONS THEAD TETITIONER GUILTY, AND LEFT THE JURY NO OPTION DUT TO CONVICT.

12.

The Secision to HEAD Builty, OR WAIDING A JURY TRIAL BELONGE TO PETITIONER ALONE, JOHES U. BARNES, 103 SICT 3308 (1983) 105T - CONVICTION COUNSEL MAY NOT OF HAD THE BENEFIT OF, SULLIVAN V. LOUISIANA, 113 SICT 2078 (1993) IN THE 1986 POST-CONVICTION PROCEEDINGS, HE Should NEVERTHELESS, HAVE ROOWN, THAT THE RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY is AS Old AS THE SIXTH AMENDMENT ITSEIF, AND THAT GURY INSTRUCTION QU! AS WELL AS TRIAL COUNSEL'S OMISSIONS, AND THE PROSECUTORS STIPULATION devied letitionER OF A JURY DETERMINATION OF HIS BUILT OR INNOCENCE, IS VIOLATION OF HIS SIXTH AMENDMENT, SEE, IN RE FETERSON, "THE CONSTITUTION MANSATES ... ENJOYMENT OF THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY DE NOT OBSTRUCTED, AND THAT THE CULTIMATE DETERMINATION OF ISSUES OF FACT DY JURY DE NOT TWIERFERED WITH !

171

(1884) PEOR TOIS HOI (2/4084) NEW BETTIND (17400b 310 AUSAS) A busysd Toosil To usband Yunsh 271 OT LOMBERCHTICH TO 175 DEED MASE, COURSEI MUST EALL HAST BUNTED OT CADE! D36 71 ,312 AIANIAVA 21 320,3736 MEVEN WATER NO TREORY OF JAMI GOLET HAS MAS COLORS, ThAT 23This barian 3NT , \$300380N (2891) DIRECTION " KOSE V. CLARK, 106 S.CT 3101 OR directing the dury to come Forward with Such Verdict Kegnedless of Hows overwhelmingly The Evidence May Point in That FROM ENTERING A Judginews of conviction BETTELS: " A TRIAL dube 15 BETATES awited STATES Guffene Court HAS SAT THE TROSECUTION. INC (132 LOUS (MED, 1997) NOT TRIAL COUNSEL, TANGGEDGE" KOSSANA V. STATE, 934 AB TIMB TO BUSSI STAMMIN BATT HAS GAIS: " IT IS THE CLIRYS EXCLUSIVE RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE LIKEWISE, The NEUNDA GUREME COURT TRIAL COURSEL FAILED TO HOLD THE
PROSECUTION TO ITS HEAVY BURDEN WHEN
HE INFORMED THE DURY THEY COULD
RETURN A BUILTY VERDICT AGAINST HIS
CLIENT, OR OBJECT TO THE PROSECUTIONS
STIPULATION OF GUIT, AND DURY
INSTRUCTION 20:

INSEED, OURY MOSTRUCTION QC, 13 A
"STRUCTURAL DEFECT" ENHICH DEFIES

ANALYSIS BY HARMLESS . ERROR

STANDARDS, SULLIVAN (SURA) MORCOVER,

SULLIVAN APPLYS RETROACTIVE AS A

WATER BLOCK RULE, HARMON V. MARSHALL, 69

F. 36 963 (9Th eir, 1995)

PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS POST CONVICTION COUNSELS FAILURE TO RAISE
TRIAL COUNSELS OMISSIONS, THE
PROSECUTIONS STIPULATION AND THE
SENIAL OF PETITIONERS CONSTITUTIONAL
RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY IN LIGHT
OF JURY INSTRUCTION 20, RENDERED
COUNSEL "CONSTITUTIONALLY DEFICIENTS)
STRICKLAND U. WASHINGTON, 104 5. ET
2052 (1984)

AND, THAT THE CONSTITUTIONALLY SEFICIENT
PERFORMANCE "REJUDICE" TETITIONER

STRICKLAND, (SUPRA) WHEREASHERE,
PETITIONERS CONVICTION MUST BE

OVERTURNED UNDER SWILLIAM (SWIRA)

Alone FOR THE SENIAL OF HIS

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO TRIAL BY

JURY.

LIKEWISE, TRIAL COUNSEL'S OMISSIONS

SENIED PETITIONER TO EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE

OF COUNSEL UNDER, JONES V. NEUADA,

877 P.2D 1052 (NEU-1994); UNITED STATES V.

SWANSON, 943 P.2D 1070 (9THCIR 1991)

LETITIONER SUBMITS AS <u>CAUSE</u>

INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF POST-CONVICTION

COUNSEL IN THE 1986 PROCEEDINGS

PURSUANT TO <u>CRUMP U. WARDEN</u>, 934

PIZS 254 (NEU, 1999)

THE OMISSIONS OF TRIAL COUNSEL, DENIED PETITIONER EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL

HAN TRIAL COUNSEL BEEN AWARE OF THE GEFENSE OF CONSENT, THERE CAN BE NO OUSTIFICATION FOR HIM TEILING THE CURY THAT PETITIONER WAS BUILTY OF RAPE: " WHAT COULD YOU FIND HIM GUILTY OF, THESE FOUR COUNTS, THAT LEAUES ONE COUNT ... THAT HE HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH HER AGAINST HER WILL, BY FORCE OF FEAR, A SEXUAL ASSACRIT, MORE REFINED WAY FOR RAPE. All RIGHT. AND THERE WAS EUICENCE OF THAT TAKING THE DEST EVENTS. BECAUSE SHE AGREED (TOTO PG, 476) THATS EVIDENCE OF RAPE (TOTO PG 477) " YOU COULD COME BACK WITH A VERDICT OF quilty OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (ToTO P9 477) CONIV ONE CRIME YOU CAN FIND HIM GUILTY OF, THATS SEXUAL ASSAULT, ONE COUNT OF HAULNG SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH

TINA CAGE, DECAUSE TO FIND HIM

QUILTY OF THE REST, YOU HAVE TO

FIND DEYOND A REASONABLE

DOUBT" (TOTO PO 479) COUNSEL WENT

ON TO INFORM THE OWRY:

"SO, WE REALLY ARE SOUN, NOT A VERY

HARD PROBLEM AS FAR AS YOUR

CONCERNED, DECAUSE, COURSE, I'M

HERE TO TRY TO CONVINCE YOU

OTHERWISE" (TOTO PG 480)

"YOU KNOW IT COUND BE IN PART

TRUE EVERYTHING AFTER THE FACT

OF GOING OUT IN THE DESERT

MAYDE HE FORCED HIMSELF ON

HER" (TOTO PG 481)

COUDSEL HAD INFORMED THE JURY
THE SOUL QUESTION FOR THEM
CESOURD BE CONSENT. (TOTO PG 81, No.
24-28).

Tuzes Trand (Ashal), Woldanser 2177 (Ashal), Woldanser 2177 (Ashal) Trant biold of wold Trand of wold of the Courseis of the wold of the Course of the Cours

LIKEWISE, ILD, WDITED STATES U. SWANDOW,

943 A. S. 1070 (9TH CIR 1991) THAT COURS!

MEID, WHERE; COURSE! COURSE!

CONCESSIONS CHREWS COURS!

THAT NO KERSONAPIE COURS!

LO COROLING COURSTITUTED CERTICAL

OF COURS! COURSTITUTED COURS!

EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE OF COURS!

THAT RECURSION INCRESSITY

FREGURES WAS INTRESSUTIFY

STOOMSING OF THE COURS!

STOOMSING OF THE COURS!

STOOMSING OF THE COURS!

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STOOM

The Neuron Sufreme Course in, Jones J.

Neuron Stradice Tresund where

Serewse Coursel infroferiy

Concedes His Chients Built)

VETITIONER AGMITS COUNSEIS OMISSIONS OCCURRED AT HIS ATTEMPT TO ARGUE THE CASE AS A SICHOTOMY.

NEVERTNELESS, REJUDICE EXISTS, WHERE

AS HERE, THE JURY WAS

INSTRUCTED: "IF THE ATTORNEYS

STIPULATE OR AGREE TO THE

EXISTENCE OF A FACT YOU

MUST ACCEPT THE STIPULATION

AS EUIDENCE AND REGARD

THE FACT AS ROUED! (PETITIONER'S

JURY INSTRUCTION 20: STATED IN PART)

THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION IN LIGHT

OF CURY ENSTRUCTION 20: AND TRIAL

COUNSEL'S OMISSIONS, HIS AFFENDT

AT ARQUING THE CASE AS A

SICHOTOMY, DIS NO MORE THAN

INFORM THE GURY PETITIONER WAS

GUITTY, INDEED, HE STIPULATED TO

THAT FACT.

VETITIONER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS, THAT IN Light OF THE COURTS Rulings IN JONES (SURA); SWANSON, (SUPRA) TRIAL COUNSEIS OMISSIONS CONSTITUTE THE ( CONSTITUTIONALLY SEFICIENT IBREGRANCE! ander STRICKIAND U. WASILLAGTON, 104 SICT 2052 (1984) AND, THAT THE CONSTITUTIONALLY DEFICIENT PERFORMANCE REJUDICE STRICKLAND (SUPRA) VETITIONER, WHERE AS HERE, COUNSEL'S BMISSIONS, IN Light, OF CLRY ENSTRUCTION 20 HAS THE EFFECT OF SENYING PETITIONER OF HIS Constitutional Right to TRIAL by dury Tursuant to Sullivan V. LOUISIANA, 113 SICT 2078 (1993) AND EFFECTIVELY DIRECTED A VERSICT OF BUITY FOR THE STATE, SEE, TOWELL U. GALAZA, 282 F.30 1089 (9THEIR 2002) YETITIONER PRESPECTATIVY SUBMITS ACTUAL PREJUDICE EXIST.

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## FUNDAMENTAL MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE

THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT IN PELLEGRINI, (SUPRA)
HEID, THAT THE "COURT MAY EXCUSE THE
FAILURE TO Show "CAUSE" WHERE THE
PREJUDICE FROM A FAILURE TO CONSIDER THE
CLAIM AMOUNTS TO "A FUNDAMENTAL
MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE!" THE COURT STATED,
THAT THIS STANDARD CAN BE MET WHERE
THE PETITIONER MAKES A COLORABLE
Showing HE IS ACTUALLY INNOCENT OF
THE CRIME, PELLEGRINI (SUPRA) A PETITIONER
CLAIMING ACTUAL INNOCENCE MUST SHOW
THAT IT IS MORE LIKELY THAN NOT THAT
NO REASONABLE JUROR WOULD HAVE
CONVICTED HIM ADSENT A CONSTITUTIONAL
VIOLATION, PELLEGRINI (SUPRA)

THE NINTH CIRCUIT IN, SISTRUNK V.

ARMENAKIS, 292 F.36 669 (9TH CIR 2002) STATED;

WHERE POST-CONVICTION EVIDENCE

CAST SOULDT ON THE CONVICTION

by undercutting The Reliability

OF THE PROOF OF GUILT, but

22

NOT BY AFFIRMATIVELY TROVING INNOCENCE, THAT CAN BE ENOUGH TO PASS Through THE SCHTUP GATEWAY TO Allow CONSIDERATION OF OTHERWISE DARRED CLAIMS?

LIKEWISE, "IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE, BY ITSEIF,

CAN DEMONSTRATE ACTUAL INNOCENCE, WHERE

IT 9,UES RISE TO SUFFICIENT DOUBT ABOUT

THE VALIDITY OF THE CONVICTION"

SISTRUNK J. ARMENAKIS, 292 F.30 669

(9TH CIR. 2002)

PETITIONER, FIRST CONTENDS, THAT THE MEDICAL REPORT, INEFFECTIVE COUNSEL FAILED TO PLACE INTO EVIDENCE FOR THE JURY TO CONSIDER Sufforts HIS CLAIM OF INNOCENCE.

THE AllEGED VICTIM TESTIFIED TO ANAI INTERCOURSE, AND, THAT THE PETITIONER EJACULATED (TOTOPGIO9 N. 21-28). RICHARD RENDER, OBJET CRIMINALIST,
TESTIFIED, THAT THERE WOULD BE SIGNS OF
SPERMATOZOA IN THE ANUS FOR AT LEAST TWO
OR THREE DAYS, AND AT THE MINIMUM SIX
HOURS WITHOUT FACTORS SUCH AS DEFECATION
(T.T. P. 351, N. 9-18) HE ALSO TESTIFIED HE
FOUND NO SEMINAL Fluid IN THE AllegED
VICTIMS ANUS, (T.T. P. 346 IN, 9-23) AND
THAT FROM A HEATTHY 19 YEAR OLD DOY HE
WOULD EXSPECT SEMINAL Fluid TO BE
PRESENT (T.T. P. UNABLE TO CITE DOINT HAVE TRANSCRIPT)
THE VERY MEDICAL REPORT INSPECTIVE COUNSEL
ITAILED TO PUT INTO EDIDENCE SHOWS, THAT
THE AllegED VICTIM SID NOT DEFECTIVE OR
ANY SIGNS OF ANAL ASSAULT(1)

(FOOTNOTE ONE)
THE MEDICAL REPORT WAS TAKEN
FROM PETITIONER BY RESPONDENT, Along with the
REST OF PETITIONERS LEGAL FILES IN 1987 WHEN
HE WAS SENT OUT OF STATE, PETITIONER WOULD
ASK THE COURT TO ORDER RESPONDENT TO
BIVE THIS COURT AND PETITIONER COPIES OF ANY AND
All MEDICAL REPORTS OF THE Alleged VICTIM
WITHIN ITS OWN FILES.

THE MEDICAL REPORT IS CLEAR AND
CONVINCING PROOF, THAT THE Alleged
VICTIMS VERSION OF EVENTS AS TO
ANAL ASSAULT COULD NOT OF HAPPEN,
AND EUCH EUIDENCE CAST SOULT ON
THE RELIABILITY OF GUILT.

MOREOVER, PETITIONER SUBMITS AS
"IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE" THE SWORN
TRIAL TESTIMONY OF ChiEF CRIMINALIST,
RICHARD RENNER. THE SWORN TRIAL
TESTIMONY OF THE PETITIONER, JOEL
BURKETT, AS WELL AS THE SWORN
TRIAL TESTIMONY OF SEFENSE
WITNESSES, AND OFFICER MUPIN.

THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION, THAT
PETITIONER'S VERSION OF EVENTS AT
TRIAL AND, THAT OF SEFENSE WITNESSES

CLEARLY UNSERCUTS THE RELIABILITY
OF THE AllegED VICTIMS VERSION
OF EVENT, HAD THE JURY DEEN
Allowed TO CONSIDER, AND MAKE

There is a compared by the control of the control o

A DETERMINATION AS TO WHAT VERSION
OF EVENTS, That 'it is More Likely
Than Not That No hersonable
UROR WOULD CONVICTED HIM!

VEILLEGRIDI, (SURA) HAD THE ATTORNEYS

NOT CTIPULATED TO TETITIONERS GUILT.

AND HAS THE COURT NOT INSTRUCTED

THE URA, THE COURT NOT INSTRUCTED

THE URA, THE COURT NOT INSTRUCTED

THE URA, THE COURT CIM TETITIONERS

SUIT, IN THE EASE OF SUCH

STIPULATION.

MOREOUER, WHEREAS HERE, "THERE HAS bEEN NO JURY VERDICT WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE STATH AMENDRENT BUILIUAN V. LOUISIANA, 113 BILT 2078 (1993) PETITIONER Should be ENTITLES TO THE BENEFIT OF THE TRESUMPTION OF MUNCCENCE GIVEN TO All CLARGED WITH A CRIME TRIOR TO A STEA OF GUILTY, OR Oury VERdict of Builty beyond A, REASONABLE doubT. PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS, THAT A FUNDAMENTAL MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE EXIST, AND THAT THE TRIAL RECORD OF THE SEPENSE CONTAINS MORE Than Evough Evidence FOR A JURY TO RETURNS A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY, HAD THEY SIMPLY been Allowed to do So. PETITODER RESPECTFULLY Submits, but FOR THE DEVIAL OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO A CLURY TRIAL, AND EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF TRIAL COUNTEL, NO CLUBY WOULD HAVE CODUICTED HIM.

27

CONClusion PETITIONER RESCECTFULLY SUBJECTS, THAT RESPONDANTS MOTION TO DISMISS 15 WITHOUT MERIT AND MUST DE THERE IS NO QUESTION, TETITIONER HAS been SENIED EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSO! AT TRIAL, OU DIRECT APPEAL, AND IN THE 1986 HALVEAS CoRPus PROCEEDINGS, IN FAILING TO ASSRESS THE DENIAL OF PETITIONERS 6Th AMENDMENT RIGHT TO A TRIAL by Jury, Allowing PETITIONERS un constitutional Convictions to STANC MOREOUER, RESPONDANTS HAVE SENIED YETITIONER OF A STATE CORRECTION PROCES, deviced Petitioner OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF ACCESS TO THE COURT. NOR HAS VETITIONER CAUSED A (5) FIVE YEAR DELAY WHERE THIS COURT MAY INVOKE THE PRESUMPTION OF PREJUDICE UNDER N.R.S. 34,800(2) IF Added up FROM The TIME, PETITIONERS APPEAL WAS SENIED 1283

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UNTIL THE FILING OF THESE TROCEEDINGS IN 2001 PETITIONER HAS ONLY DOES IN THE STATE OF NEUADA WITH ACCESS TO THE COURTS FOR FOUR YEARS. CEARLY ANY DELAYS ARE THE FAULT OF RESPONDANT.

MOREOUER, IF This COURT FEELS THAT THE
SETITIONER HAS FAILED TO TROPERLY BRIEF
OR ADDRESS ANY ISSUES OR CLAIMIS, IT
IS DECAUSE This COURT HAS FAILED OR
REFUSED TO RULE UPON PETITIONERS
PEQUEST FOR DOCUMENTS, FORCING
SETITIONER TO WORK WITHOUT DENEFIT
OF TRIAL OR HABBAS TRANSCRIPTS

PETITIONER RESPONDANTS

NOTION TO DISMISS IS WITHOUT NERIT

AND MUST BE DEVIED, MOREOVER,

PETITIONER IS ENTITIED TO AN EVIDENCE HARING

ON HIS CAME OF CAUSE" CRUMP U.

CEDARDEN, 934 P.28 247 (NEW 1997)

DATES This LLET SAYOF, APRIL 2003

Restectfully Submitted,

29.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I. JOEL BURKETT 16111, SO HEREBY

CERTIFY THAT I SIS SERVE

RESPONDANT BY MAIL A COPY OF

THE ABOUT MOTION ON THIS

16 SAY OF ARIL 2003

fall Burlatt

Ark 22 | | so PM 103 Alsting & Bloggins C52190 XI

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through H. LEON SIMON, Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's Motion For Leave To Amend The Petition For Writ

∩RIGINAL

**OPPS** 

DAVID ROGER

1

This opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of

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## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On January 19, 1981, Joel Burkett, hereinafter Defendant, was charged by Information with: Count I - Robbery & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); Count II - First Degree Kidnapping & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.310, 193.165); Count III - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366); and Count IV - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366).

Defendant was convicted by a jury on May 4, 1981. The original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, however, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994 (pursuant to an order on Defendant's first Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus), sentencing Defendant: as to Count I, fifteen (15) years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; as to Count II, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively, Count II to be served consecutive to Count I; as to Count III, Life with Possibility of Parole; as to Count IV, Life with the Possibility of Parole, Count IV to be served consecutive to Count III; Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts II.

Defendant appealed his judgment of conviction and the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an order dismissing Defendant's appeal on April 21, 1983. Remittitur was filed on May 16, 1983.

Defendant then filed his first petition for writ of habeas corpus on February 2, 1994, which was granted in part and denied in part on February 28, 1994 "to correct an error between the oral pronouncement of Judgment and the written and filed Judgment of Conviction."

Meanwhile, on October 6, 1995, Defendant was transferred from prison in Nevada to a New Mexico prison pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement. This transfer was at the request of the Nevada warden after indications that Defendant had been plotting to take

1)

the assistant warden of operations hostage.

Defendant filed his second petition for writ of habeas corpus on June 7, 1999. Defendant's second petition was denied on August 12, 1999.

On September 19, 2000, Defendant was transferred from New Mexico back to Nevada, as a result of gang activity in New Mexico. Since the same assistant warden of operations was still at the Nevada prison, Defendant was again transferred pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement to a prison in Montana.

Defendant filed a third petition for writ of habeas corpus on November 19, 2001.

Meanwhile, on January 16, 2002, Defendant was transferred back to Nevada as a result of him being classified as a management problem.

On February 14, 2002, Defendant's third petition was denied. Soon thereafter, Defendant filed an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court challenging the district court's order denying the (third) petition he filed on November 19, 2001.

On February 6, 2003, the Nevada Supreme Court filed an order of reversal and remand. In this order the Nevada Supreme Court's remand was limited for further proceedings on the issue of whether Defendant was denied any rights or protections relating to certification available to Nevada prisoners. As this court previously agreed, this issue will be addressed by the Nevada Attorney General in a separate response. The office of the District Attorney will address the two remaining motions referenced above.

# STATEMENT OF THE CASE

In that the Defendant was convicted almost 22 years ago and this case is now ancient history, a brief review of the underlying crimes are warranted.

Shortly after midnight on December 20, 1980, the 21 year old victim was working as a clerk at a Stop and Go Store. The Defendant entered the store, purchased a pack of cigarettes and left. Ten minutes later he returned and placed two beers on the counter near the cash register. At about that time, his cousin, Codefendant Theodore Burkett, entered brandishing a knife. He grabbed the victim, held a knife to her throat and forced her into their car. Moments later the Defendant exited the store, got into the car with his cousin and

the victim and drove the three of them to a deserted road near Lake Mead.

The Defendant and his cousin both undressed the victim then argued over who would "get her first." Defendant's cousin apparently won the argument because he ordered the victim out of the car and told her to place her head on the front seat with her rear sticking out. Codefendant attempted to sodomize the victim but was only able to partially penetrate her so he proceeded to rape her vaginally. When Codefendant finished it was the Defendant's turn and he also raped her. Afterwards the Defendant and Codefendant allowed the victim to get partially dressed and they drove around trying to decide what to do with her.

The Defendant stopped a second time on a descred road, was forcibly undressed and forced to orally copulate the Codefendant while the Defendant simultaneously sodomized her. After the second attack the victim was allowed to dress while the Defendant and his cousin debated whether or not they should kill her. The Codefendant gave a knife to the Defendant and ordered him to kill the victim. The Defendant then ordered the victim out of the car. Thinking that she was about to die, the victim struggled with the Defendant who shoved her back into the car where his cousin tried (unsuccessfully) to break her neck while the Defendant urged him to "Snap her neck and that's it. She is dead." The victim managed to break free from the grip on her neck as the Defendant and codefendant continued their debate as to whether or not they should kill her. The Defendant was reluctant to let the victim go because he had previously served a long prison sentence because he'd let someone go. However after the victim pleaded for her life, the Defendant asked his cousin if it would be okay if they let the victim live. He consented, so she was driven back into town and released.

## **ARGUMENT**

Both the Defendant's Motion to Amend the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and Defendant's Motion For Documents should be summarily denied for the reasons set forth below.

///

# Defendant's Motion to Amend the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Is Barred

Defendant seeks to amend his third petition for writ of habeas corpus (filed November 19, 2001) based on <u>Crump v. Warden</u>, 113 Nev. 293, 934 P.2d 247 (1997) claiming it granted him a right to effective counsel in his "1986 petition for habeas corpus."

The District Attorney's Office has no such record of a 1986 petition. However, in the Defendant's first (by the State's count) petition filed February 2, 1994, Defendant claims that he previously filed a Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) in the First Judicial District raising "ineffective counsel at trial and direct appeal, prosecute (sic) misconduct, violation of post-arrest silence" that was denied on August 5, 1988.

In any event, <u>Crump</u>, in footnote 5 stated that *if* the appointment of counsel was *mandatory*, then a defendant was entitled to the appointment of effective counsel but if such appointment was discretionary, then a defendant was not entitled to the effective assistance of counsel.

In this case, Defendant has not shown (1) that he actually filed a 1986 petition, (2) that he was indigent at that time, (3) that he wasn't represented by counsel for that first petition and (4) that he was entitled to an attorney under the statutory mandate of NRS 177.345.

Crump, decided almost 16 years after Defendant's conviction, does not constitute "good cause" for amending Defendant's fourth (by his count) petition for writ of habeas corpus (the petition filed November 19, 2001). What Crump does stand for is the idea that "good cause" for excusing a procedural bar must be "an impediment external to the defense which prevented him [the petitioner] from complying with the state procedural rules." Crump v. Warden, 113 Nev. 293, 295, 934 P.2d 247, 252 (1997); see also Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 p.2d 1229, 1230 (1989). The lack of the assistance of counsel when preparing a petition, the failure of counsel to inform defendant about his right to appeal and even the failure of trial counsel to forward a copy of the file to a petitioner have been found to not constitute good cause. See Phelps v.

<u>Director Nevada Department of Prisons</u>, 104 Nev. 656, 660, 764 P.2d 1303 (1988); <u>Hood v. State</u>, 111 Nev. 335, 338, 890 P.2d 797, 798 (1995); <u>Harris v. Warden</u>, 114 Nev. 956, 964 P.2d 785 (1998).

Defendant was legitimately removed from Nevada as a result of his own actions and has suffered no adverse consequences or legal implications from such. Defendant remained subject to the jurisdiction of Nevada while incarcerated out of state pursuant to the Interstate Compact and could have brought this amendment earlier even though he was physically incarcerated elsewhere. Boatwright v. Director, 109 Nev. 318, 321, 849 P.2d 274, 276 (1993). Crump was decided about six years ago and Defendant's request to amend is untimely. Defendant has failed to establish "good cause" to excuse the substantial and insurmountable procedural bars in this situation.

Although the *conditions* of Defendant's incarceration are not barred per <u>Boatwright</u>, and will be addressed separately by the Attorney General's office, this amendment, which challenges the *legality* of his conviction and continued incarceration, is procedurally barred.

## Defendant's Motion to Amend the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Is Barred By NRS 34.726-1 Year Bar

NRS 34.726(1) (enacted in 1991) states that "unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within one (1) year after entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within one (1) year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur." While this statute would not apply to any post-conviction proceeding commenced *before* January 1, 1993, it certainly would bar any petitions filed *after* that date. This statute bars Defendant's instant petition seeking post-conviction relief because it was filed after the one year deadline for such petitions. Defendant's original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, and an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994. An Order Dismissing Appeal was filed on April 21, 1983, and the State received the remittitur on May 16, 1983. Defendant did not file the present Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus until November 19, 2001. Therefore, Defendant's writ must be dismissed as it was filed well after

the one year time bar.

# Defendant's Motion to Amend the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Is Barred By NRS 34.810(2)- Successive Petition Bar

NRS 34.810(2) (enacted in 1985) provides as follows: "A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure of the petitioner to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ."

As the Nevada Supreme Court noted in Evans v. State, 117 Nev. 609, 29 P.3d 498 (2001) "[a] court must dismiss a habeas petition if it presents claims that either were or could have been presented in an earlier proceeding, unless the court finds both cause for failing to present the claims earlier or for raising them again and actual prejudice to the petitioner." The Court went on to hold that "post-conviction habeas claims that are independent of ineffective assistance claims and that could have been raised on direct appeal are waived." Evans, id.

Defendant's successive filing amounts to an abuse of the writ and the instant amendment to his third petition should be dismissed. "Without such limitations on the availability of post-conviction remedies, prisoners could petition for relief in perpetuity and thus abuse post-conviction remedies. In addition, meritless, successive and untimely petitions clog the court system and undermine the finality of convictions." Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 358, 871 P.2d 944, 950 (1994); Dickerson v. State, 114 Nev. 1084, 967 P.2d 1132 (1998). Defendant's guilty plea has already been repeatedly affirmed by the district court and the Nevada Supreme Court. Further review of this matter is simply not necessary. As the Nevada Supreme Court has stated on numerous occasions, "Criminal appeals must be given finality." Rogers v. Warden, 86 Nev. 359, 362, 468 P.2d 993, 994 (1970), Darnell v. State, 98 Nev. 518, 521, 654 P.2d 1009, 1011 (1982), Groesbeck v. Warden, 100 Nev. 259, 261, 679 P.2d 1268, 1269 (1984), Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), Little v. Warden, 117 Nev. 845, 34 P.3d 540, 546 (2001).

The Nevada Supreme Court has also stated "Unlike initial petitions which certainly require a careful review of the record, successive petitions may be dismissed based solely on the face of the petition." <u>Ford v. Warden</u>, 111 Nev. 872, 882, 901 P.2d 123, 129 (1995).

Furthermore, as the United States Supreme Court noted in <u>United States v. Timmreck</u>, 441 U.S. 780, 784, 99 S.Ct. 2085 (1979) "Every inroad on the concept of finality undermines confidence in the integrity of our procedures; and, by increasing the volume of judicial work, inevitably delays and impairs the orderly administration of justice."

Defendant's proposed amendment to his current petition is an abuse of the post-conviction process and a successive petition that should be barred pursuant to NRS 34.810.

# Defendant's Motion to Amend the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Is Barred By NRS 34.800(2)- Five Year Bar

NRS 34.800(2) (enacted in 1985) creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if "[a] period of five years [elapses] between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order imposing sentence of imprisonment or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction." The statute also requires that the State plead laches in its motion to dismiss the petition, which the State does in the instant case. NRS 34.800. The Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed February 28, 1994. Since over nine (9) years have elapsed between the entry of the judgment of conviction and the filing of the instant motion, NRS 34.800 directly applies in this case.

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

NRS 34.800, as the delay in filing is unexcused. The State affirmatively pleads laches under this statute and the Defendant has failed to rebut this presumption of prejudice to the State.

#### Defendant's Motion to Amend the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Is Barred By Laches

Defendant's motion to amend his petition is also barred by the doctrine of equitable laches, which is separate, distinct and in addition to the statutory bar of NRS 34.800 referenced above. Hart v. State, 116 Nev. 558, 1 P.3d 969 (2000). As the Nevada Supreme Court observed in Groesbeck v. Warden, 100 Nev. 259, 679 P.2d 1268 (1984) "petitions that are filed many years after conviction are an unreasonable burden on the criminal justice system. The necessity for a workable system dictates that there must exist a time when a criminal conviction is final." That time has long since passed in this case.

As the Nevada Supreme Court noted in the <u>Hart</u> case, there may be situations where the bar imposed by the doctrine of equitable laches may be *earlier* than analogous statutory bars. <u>Hart</u>, Id. Furthermore, once "the State pleads laches, the defendant will have the heavy burden of proving a fundamental miscarriage of justice to overcome the presumption of prejudice to the State." <u>Little v. Warden</u>, 117 Nev. 845, 34 P.3d 540, 545 (2001). The Defendant has not overcome that heavy burden and has had ample opportunity to have his arguments raised in the petitions previously reviewed.

#### **Defendant's Motion For Documents Is Premature**

Defendant is asking this Court to supply him with yet another set of transcripts.

Defendant's motion must be denied (again) because he has not demonstrated that he is entitled to a *third* set of court records at the State's expense. In order to be entitled to transcripts at the State's expense, a defendant must set forth the grounds upon which the petition is based. Peterson v. Warden, 87 Nev. 134, 483 P.2d 204 (1971). In addition, the defendant must show that the requested review is not frivolous. Specifically, the defendant must demonstrate: (1) the points raised have merit; and (2) such merit will tend to be supported by a review of the record. Id. Transcripts will not be furnished at the State's expense based upon "the mere unsupported request of a petitioner who is unable to pay for

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them." Peterson, 87 Nev. at 135, 483 P.2d at 205.

"NRS 177.325, 177.335, and 177.345 do not contemplate that records will be furnished at state expense upon the mere unsupported request of a petitioner who is unable to pay for them. Just as the petitioner must show that the requested review is not frivolous before he may have an attorney appointed (NRS 177.345(2)), so must he satisfy the court that the points raised have merit and such merit will tend to be supported by a review of the record before he may have trial records supplied at state expense. He must specifically set forth grounds upon which the petition is based." Id.

On February 27, 2002 the Defendant filed a "Notice and Motion for Documents" asking for a *third* set of trial transcripts because the first two had been lost for various reasons. This Court's order denying Defendant's request was filed on March 15, 2002. Nothing in Defendant's current Motion justifies expending the State's money to provide him with yet another set of trial transcripts since any attack on the legality of his conviction must be procedurally barred.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based upon the foregoing, the State respectfully requests that the Defendant's "Motion For Leave To Amend The Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus" and "Motion For Documents" be denied.

DATED this 22 day of April, 2003.

Respectfully submitted,

**DAVID ROGER** Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781

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# **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing, was made this 22 day of April, 2003, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:

JOEL BURKETT, NDOC #16111 ELY STATE PRISON P.O. BOX 1989 ELY, NV 89301

for the District Attorney's Office

HLS/GM/dm

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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MAY 14 10 :5 PM '03
OLERK Jime

JOEI BURKETT TET; TIONER

CASE NO! CS2190 DEPT NO! X1

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVATUA REDPONSANT, NOTICE

PRO SE PETITIONER, JUEI BURKETT IN

THE ABOUTE ENTITIES MATTER SOED

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE

THAT HE SIS NOT PRECEIVE THE

STATES OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS MOTION

FOR LEAVE TO AMEND THE PETITION FOR

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND MOTION

FOR DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED ON

APRILL 22, 2003 WITH MAY 15T

2003 DECAUSE HE WAS TRANSFERRED

ON APRIL 23, FROM ELY STATE PRISON.

AND THAT PETITIONERS MOTION IN Refly Submitted HERE WITH 15 TIMELY.

DATES This 1/12 SAYOF MAY 2003

RESPECTEURY Submitted

PRO SE PETITIONER

#### ORIGINAL ORDR 1 **BRIAN SANDOVAL** Attorney General 2 By: BRIAN T. KUNZI Senior Deputy Attorney General MAY 14 3 17 PM '03 CLERK Criminal Justice Division Nevada Bar Number 2173 4 555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 5 (702) 486-3420 (702) 486-3768 - fax 6 Attorneys for Respondents 7 **EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT** 8 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 9 10 JOEL BURKETT, 11 CASE NO.: C52190 Petitioner. 12 DEPT NO.: XI ٧. 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101 13 NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS, Attorney General's Office 14 Respondent. 15 **ORDER** 16 This matter having come before this court the 1st day of May, 2003, on Petitioner JOEL 17 BURKETT'S Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and having considered all papers on file 18 herewith and for good cause appearing the court makes the following findings of fact, 19 conclusions of law as follows: 20 FINDINGS OF FACT 21 1. Petitioner Burkett was reviewed by a Department of Corrections psychological 22 panel on September 11, 2001, for the purpose of determining his suitability for parole pursuant 23 to NRS 213.1214. Remedetives 14-03 24 2. The record reveals the panel concluded Burkett could not be certified as not epresenting a high risk to re-offend. 25 **8**6 3. Petitioner Burkett was considered for Parole by the Board of Parole \*\*Commissioners on October 31, 2001, which Board determined Burkett was not suitable for **3**28 **∄**parole.

555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101

Attorney General's Office

#### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

- Petitioner Burkett properly was considered for parole and was not denied parole simply because he was being housed out-of-state.
- 2. Petitioner Burkett's claim of ineffective assistance of counsel is a successive petition and Burkett has failed to show good cause for the filing of a successive petition..

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the petition for a writ of habeas corpus is hereby DENIED.

SO ORDERED this \_//Y day of May, 2003.

STIRICT JUDGE

Respectfully submitted by:

BRIAN SANDOVAL Attorney General

By:

Brian T. Kunzi

Senior Deputy Attorney General

\3<sup>Q</sup>\

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVALANIA 10 36 PH'03

CLERK CLERK

JOEI BURKETT,

PETITIONER.

V

THE STATE OF NEVADA

RESPONDANT

CASE No! C52190 DEPTNO! XI

PETITIONERS REPLY
TO STATES OPPOSITION
TO AMEND AND MOTION
FOR DOCUMENTS

COMES NOW. JOET BURKETT. FRO SE PETITIONER IN THE ABOVE ENTITIES MATTER AND JOES HEREBY Submit PETITIONERS REPLY TO THE STATES OPPOSITION TO AMEND THE PETITION, AND MOTION FOR DOCUMENTS THIS MOTION IS BASED UPON ALL THE PAPERS AND PEADINGS FILED HEREIN.

A MOTION TO DISMISS PETITIONER'S

FETITIONS FOR WRIT OF MAKERS CORPUS.

ON APRIL 16TH 2003. PETITIONER FILED

HIS OPPOSITION TO RESPONDANTS MOTION

TO DISMISS. WHERE-IN PETITIONER

SET FORTH GOOD CAUSE AND ACTUAL

PREJUDICE" PURSUANT TO, PELLEGRINI U.

STATE. 34 P.3D SIA (NEU 2001)

LIKEWISE. PETITIONER PUT FORTH AN

ARGUMENT PURSUANT TO, PELLEGRINI (SUPRA)

ON A FUNDAMENTAL MISCARRIAGE OF

OUSTICE" TO ONER COME ALL PROCEDURAL

BAR'S PURSUANT TO NOR.S. 34, 726,

N.R.S. 34, 810, AS WELL AS LACKES

UNDER N.R.S. 34, 800.

FECTIONER GUESS'S THE KESPONDANT
FECTION GUESS'S TO REPLY TO
PETITIONERS OPPOSITION TO THEIR MOTIONS
TO DISMISS HAS NOW FILED
A STATES OPPOSITION TO PETITIONERS
MOTION FOR LEASE TO ANTEND THE

Perition FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND REGUEST FOR DOCUMENTS. WHERE W RESPONDENTS CLAIMS, THAT Their office HAS NO RECORD OF A 1986 Petitions. This claim is EASY TO DISMISS SEE, 810 P.25 AT 318 BURKETT U. WARDENT CASE 100 19446 DISMISSA( 11/21/89 Likewise, PETITIONER HAS CONTACTED THE CLERK OF THE FIRST OudiciAl DISTRICT COURT AND HAS DEEN IN FORMED THAT THE FRECORD EXIST OF THE 1986 HABES PROCEEDINGS Whereing (1) PETITIONER WAS FOUND TO DE INDIGENT, (2) THAT HE WAS ENTITLES TO AN ATTORNEY UNDER THE STATUTORY MANSATE OF N.R.S. 177. 345., (3) THAT COUNSEL WAS APPOINTED. IT would Affer FROM THE REST OF RESPONDANTS OFPOSITION TO AMEND AND MOTION FOR DOCUMENTS They ARE SIMPLY TRYING TO RE-ARQUE Their Motion to Dismiss Filed APRIL 10TH 2003.

TO THE EXTENT RESPONDANTS ARE TRYING TO REARQUE THEIR MOTION TO DISMISS, FETTIONER WILL INCORPORATE HEREIN BY REFERRING THERETO "PETITIONERS OPPOSITION TO REPORDANTS MOTION TO DISMISS"

AND ALL ARGUMENTS FILED THERETO.

PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS THAT AT THE TIME THESE PROFESSIONS WERE Filed in november 2001, Petitioner WAS being Housed out OF STATE IN THE STATE OF MONTANA WITHOUT ACCESS TO NEUADA LAW. IF THE DENIAL OF PETITIONER'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF ACKESS TO THE COURT IS ST GOOD REASON Allow PETITIONER TO AMEND THE PETITION. THEN NO GOOD REASON EXIST TO EVER AMEND A TETITIONER KESPECTFULLY STATES THAT HE HAS SONE All THE LAW ASK GOOD CAUSE AND ACTUAL PREJUDICE" HAS ARQUED A FUNDAMENTAL

MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE, AS WELL

AS A JOSIAN OF MIS CONSTITUTIONAL

RIGHT OF ACCESS TO THE COURT

RESPONDANTS OPPOSITIONS TO AMEND

THE POTITION, AND REQUEST FOR

DOCUMENTS IS WITHOUT MER'T

AND Should be SENIED.

DATESTINS Ilm SAYOF MAY 2003,

RESPECTFULLY Subneitted

POSE PETITIONER

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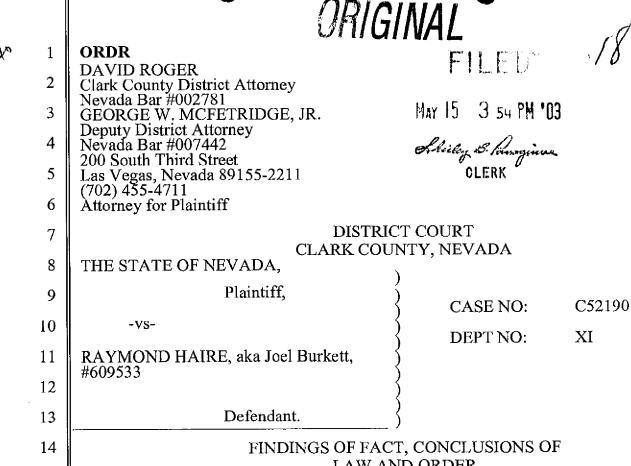
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LAW AND ORDER

DATE OF HEARING: 05/01/03 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable MICHAEL DOUGLES, District Judge, on the 1st day of May, 2003, the Petitioner not being present, In Forma Pauperis, the Respondent being represented by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, by and through GEORGE W. MCFETRIDGE, JR., Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts, arguments of counsel, and documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

# FINDINGS OF FACT

On January 19, 1981, Joel Burkett, hereinafter Defendant, was charged by 1. Information with: Count I - Robbery & Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); Count II - First Degree Kidnapping & Use

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of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.310, 193.165); Count III - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366); and Count IV - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366).

- 2. Defendant was convicted by a jury on May 4, 1981. The original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, however, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994 (pursuant to an order on Defendant's first Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus), sentencing Defendant: as to Count I, fifteen (15) years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; as to Count II, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively, Count II to be served consecutive to Count I; as to Count III, Life with Possibility of Parole; as to Count IV, Life with the Possibility of Parole, Count IV to be served consecutive to Count III; Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts II.
- 3. Defendant appealed his judgment of conviction and the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an order dismissing Defendant's appeal on April 21, 1983. Remittitur was filed on May 16, 1983. Defendant then filed his first petition for writ of habeas corpus on February 2, 1994, which was granted in part and denied in part on February 28, 1994 "to correct an error between the oral pronouncement of Judgment and the written and filed Judgment of Conviction."
- 4. On October 6, 1995, Defendant was transferred from prison in Nevada to a New Mexico prison pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement. This transfer was at the request of the Nevada warden after indications that Defendant had been plotting to take the assistant warden of operations hostage.
- Defendant filed his second petition for writ of habeas corpus on June 7, 1999.
   Defendant's second petition was denied on August 12, 1999.

- 6. On September 19, 2000, Defendant was transferred from New Mexico back to Nevada, as a result of gang activity in New Mexico. Since the same assistant warden of operations was still at the Nevada prison, Defendant was again transferred pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement to a prison in Montana.
- 7. Defendant filed a third petition for writ of habeas corpus on November 19, 2001.
- 8. Meanwhile, on January 16, 2002, Defendant was transferred back to Nevada as a result of him being classified as a management problem.
- 9. On February 14, 2002, Defendant's third pctition was denied. Soon thereafter, Defendant filed an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court challenging the district court's order denying the (third) petition he filed on November 19, 2001.
- 10. On February 6, 2003, the Nevada Supreme Court filed an order of reversal and remand. In this order the Nevada Supreme Court's remand was limited for further proceedings on the issue of whether Defendant was denied any rights or protections relating to certification available to Nevada prisoners. As this court previously agreed, this issue will be addressed by the Nevada Attorney General in a separate response while the office of the District Attorney will address the two motions referenced above.
- 11. Defendant's Motion to Amend amounts to a successive petition for writ of habeas corpus.
- 12. No good cause has been proven to excuse the procedural bars against filing successive petitions.
- 13. Defendant has not set forth sufficient grounds in his Motion for Documents to entitle him to another set of free transcripts.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. NRS 34.810(2) provides as follows: "A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and

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different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure of the petitioner to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ."

- 2. As the Nevada Supreme Court noted in Evans v. State, 117 Nev. 609, 29 P.3d 498 (2001) "[a] court must dismiss a habeas petition if it presents claims that either were or could have been presented in an earlier proceeding, unless the court finds both cause for failing to present the claims earlier or for raising them again and actual prejudice to the petitioner." The Court went on to hold that "post-conviction habeas claims that are independent of ineffective assistance claims and that could have been raised on direct appeal are waived." Evans, id.
- 3. The Nevada Supreme Court has also stated "Unlike initial petitions which certainly require a careful review of the record, successive petitions may be dismissed based solely on the face of the petition." Ford v. Warden, 111 Nev. 872, 882, 901 P.2d 123, 129 (1995).
- 4. In order to be entitled to transcripts at the State's expense, a defendant must set forth the grounds upon which the petition is based. Peterson v. Warden, 87 Nev. 134, 483 P.2d 204 (1971). In addition, the defendant must show that the requested review is not frivolous. Specifically, the defendant must demonstrate: (1) the points raised have merit; and (2) such merit will tend to be supported by a review of the record. Id. Transcripts will not be furnished at the State's expense based upon "the mere unsupported request of a petitioner who is unable to pay for them." Peterson, 87 Nev. at 135, 483 P.2d at 205.
- 5. "NRS 177.325, 177.335, and 177.345 do not contemplate that records will be furnished at state expense upon the mere unsupported request of a petitioner who is unable to pay for them. Just as the petitioner must show that the requested review is not frivolous before he may have an attorney appointed (NRS 177.345(2)), so must he satisfy the court that the points raised have merit and such merit will tend to be supported by a review of the record before he may have trial records supplied at state

1	expense. He must specifically set forth grounds upon which the petition is based."
2	<u>Id</u> .
3	<u>ORDER</u>
4	Based upon the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law contained herein, it is
5	hereby:
6	ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that Defendant's Motion For Leave To Amend
7	Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus (Post Conviction) & Motion For Documents are
8	DENIED.
9	DATED this /4 day of May, 2003.
10	Muhaf Alorg
11	/ DISTRICT JUDGE /
12	
13	DAVID ROGER
14	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781
15	
16	BY Gege W. M. Fornice
17	GEORGE W. MCFETRIDGE Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #007442
18	Nevada Bar #00/442
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# ORIGINAL

1 **NEO** FILED **BRIAN SANDOVAL** Attorney General By: BRIAN KUNZI 3 Nevada Bar Number 2173 May 16 11 44 AM '03 Senior Deputy Attorney General 555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 3900 4 Abiley it kinginun OLERY Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 486-3455 5 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff 7 **DISTRICT COURT** 8 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 9 10 Case No: C52190 JOEL BURKETT, Dept No: 11 Petitioner, 12 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER ٧. 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101 13 NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS, Attorney General's Office 14 Respondent. 15 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order was entered in the above-title action on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2003, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 1. 16 DATED this \square 1 day of May, 2003. 17 18 BRIAN SANDOVAL 19 Attorney General 20 21 **BRIAN KUNZI** 22 Senior Deputy Attorney General 23 24 25 26. 27 28

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

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General and that on the day of May, 2003, I served a true and accurate copy of the foregoing *Order* by mailing via United States mail, first class, postage prepaid to:

JOEL BURKETT #16111 ELY STATE PRISON P.O. BOX 1989 ELY, NEVADA 89301

An Employee of the Office of the Attorney General

-2-

# EXHIBIT "1"

-1-

1. Petitioner Burkett properly was considered for parole and was not denied parole simply because he was being housed out-of-state.

2. Petitioner Burkett's claim of ineffective assistance of counsel is a successive petition and Burkett has failed to show good cause for the filing of a successive petition..

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the petition for a writ of habeas corpus is hereby DENIED.

SO ORDERED this \_\_\_\_ day of May, 2003.

MICHAELL DOUGLAS

DISTRICT JUDGE

Respectfully submitted by:

BRIAN SANDOVAL Attorney General

By:

Senior Deputy Attorney General

Attorney General's Office

## ORIGINAL **ASTA District Court** 2 2003 MAY 27 PM 2: 01 Clark, County, Nevada 3 4 Case No. C52190 5 Department XI 6 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, 8 9 vs. JOEL BURKETT, 10 Defendant(s), 11 12 13 14 CASE APPEAL STATEMENT 1. Appellant(s): JOEL BURKETT 15 2. Judge: MICHAEL L. DOUGLAS 16 3. All Parties, District Court: 17 Plaintiff, THE STATE OF NEVADA 18 Defendant(s), JOEL BURKETT 19 20 4. All Parties, Appeal: 21 Appellant(s), JOEL BURKETT Respondent, THE STATE OF NEVADA 22 5. Appellate Counsel: Proper Person, JOEL BURKETT, #16111 23

/C52190

PO BOX 650, INDIAN SPRINGS, NEVADA 89070, Appellant

THE STATE OF NEVADA, David Roger, District Attorney, 200 South Third

Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711, Counsel for Respondent

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6. District Court, APPOINT
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- 7. On Appeal, N/A
- 8. Forma Pauperis: GRANTED
- 9. Date Commenced in District Court: 01/16/1981

DATED this 27 day of May, 2003.

SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE CLARK COUNTY CLERK

Ву

ASTOR CHAM, DEPUTY CLERK 200 South Third Street PO Box 551601 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601 (702) 455-4409

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(X)

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVALANTE 1 05 PH'03

Sharley & Paragine

JOEL BURKETT

PETITIONER

CASE NO! CSZ190 DEPT NO! XI

√s.

THE STATE OF NEVADA
RESPONDANT

NOTICE OF APPEAL

COMES NOW, PETITIONER JOET BURKETT

PRO SE IN THE About ENTITIED MATTER

AND JOES HEREBY CIVE NOTICE THAT

HE JOES WIEND TO SEEK APPEAL

TO THE NEVADA SURREME COURT,

FOR THE JENIAL OF THE About

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

ON MAY 14TH 2003, LIKEWISE,

IN JENYING PETITIONERS INEFFECTIVE

ASSISTANCE OF POST-CONVICTION COUNDED

SUCCESSIVE AND THE COURTS

THAT PETITIONER HAS FAILED

To Show Good CAUSE.

DATES This 22 Say of May, 2003

PRO SE PETITIONER

1	NOED FILED				
2					
3	Clark County, Nevada				
4	District Court  Jun 2 4 57 Ph 103  Clark County, Nevada  JOEL BURKETT,  CLERK				
5	Petitioner,				
6	Case No. C52190				
7	vs Dept. No. XI				
8					
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,  NOTICE OF ENTRY OF DECISION AND ORDER				
10	Respondent.				
11	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on May 14, 2003, the court entered a decision or order in this matter,				
12	a true and correct copy of which is attached to this notice.				
13	You may appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision or order of this court. If you wish to appeal,				
14	you must file a notice of appeal with the clerk of this court within thirty-three (33) days after the date this				
15	notice is mailed to you. This notice was mailed on June 2, 2003.				
16	SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRAE, CHERK OF COURT	1			
17	By: ////////////////////////////////////				
18	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING				
19	I hereby certify that on the <u>2</u> day of <u>June</u> , 2003 <u>,</u> I placed a copy of this				
20	Notice of Entry of Decision and Order in:				
21	The bin(s) located in the Office of the County Clerk of:  Clark County District Attorney's Office - Appellate Division				
22					
23	□ The United States mail addressed as follows:				
24	Joel Burkett 16111 PO Box 650				
25	Indian Springs, NV 89070	¥			
26	Norreta Caldwell, Deputy Clerk				
27	Notice of Entry of Decision and Order/2-01/jh				
28					
	∥ S14v	1			

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		• ORIGINA	L • 2/1
v.	1	ORDR BRIAN SANDOVAL	,
	2	Attorney General By: BRIAN T. KUNZI	FILED
	3	Senior Deputy Attorney General Criminal Justice Division	
	4	Nevada Bar Number 2173 555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 3900	11 J 17 17 13 17 193
	5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 486-3420	MAY 14 3 17 PH '03  CLERK
	6	(702) 486-3768 - fax Attorneys for Respondents	·
	7	EIGHTH JUDICIAL	. DISTRICT COURT
	8	CLARK COU	NTY, NEVADA
V	9	* *	, * !
	10	JOEL BURKETT,	
	11	Petitioner,	CASE NO.: C52190
	12	٧.	DEPT NO.: XI
ffice 13900	13	NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS,	
rral's O on, Suit	14	Respondent.	
ingu	15	OR	<u>DER</u>
- ye ka ya		1	<del></del>
Attorney ( 55 E. Wash Las Veg	16		urt the 1st day of May, 2003, on Petitioner JOEL
Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washingron, Suite 3900 Las Vegus, NV 89101		This matter having come before this cou	urt the 1st day of May, 2003, on Petitioner JOEL
Attorney (  555 E. Wash Las Veg	16	This matter having come before this con	
Attorney (  555 E. Wash Les Veg	16 17	This matter having come before this con	rpus and having considered all papers on file
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### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

- Petitioner Burkett properly was considered for parole and was not denied parole simply because he was being housed out-of-state.
- 2. Petitioner Burkett's claim of ineffective assistance of counsel is a successive petition and Burkett has failed to show good cause for the filing of a successive petition..

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the petition for a writ of habeas corpus is hereby DENIED.

SO ORDERED this \_\_\_\_\_\_day of May, 2003.

DISTRICT JUDGE

Respectfully submitted by:

BRIAN SANDOVAL Attorney General

Ву:

Brian T. Kunzi

Senior Deputy Attorney General

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

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27 28 of Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime (Felony - NRS 200.310, 193.165); Count III - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366); and Count IV - Sexual Assault (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366).

- Defendant was convicted by a jury on May 4, 1981. The original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981, however, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed on February 28, 1994 (pursuant to an order on Defendant's first Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus), sentencing Defendant: as to Count I, fifteen (15) years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively; as to Count II, Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively, Count II to be served consecutive to Count I; as to Count III, Life with Possibility of Parole; as to Count IV, Life with the Possibility of Parole, Count IV to be served consecutive to Count III; Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts II.
- Defendant appealed his judgment of conviction and the Supreme Court of Nevada 3. filed an order dismissing Defendant's appeal on April 21, 1983. Remittitur was filed on May 16, 1983. Defendant then filed his first petition for writ of habeas corpus on February 2, 1994, which was granted in part and denied in part on February 28, 1994 "to correct an error between the oral pronouncement of Judgment and the written and filed Judgment of Conviction."
- On October 6, 1995, Defendant was transferred from prison in Nevada to a New 4. Mexico prison pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement. This transfer was at the request of the Nevada warden after indications that Defendant had been plotting to take the assistant warden of operations hostage.
- Defendant filed his second petition for writ of habeas corpus on June 7, 1999. 5. Defendant's second petition was denied on August 12, 1999.

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- 6. On September 19, 2000, Defendant was transferred from New Mexico back to Nevada, as a result of gang activity in New Mexico. Since the same assistant warden of operations was still at the Nevada prison, Defendant was again transferred pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement to a prison in Montana.
- 7. Defendant filed a third petition for writ of habeas corpus on November 19, 2001.
- 8. Meanwhile, on January 16, 2002, Defendant was transferred back to Nevada as a result of him being classified as a management problem.
- 9. On February 14, 2002, Defendant's third petition was denied. Soon thereafter, Defendant filed an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court challenging the district court's order denying the (third) petition he filed on November 19, 2001.
- 10. On February 6, 2003, the Nevada Supreme Court filed an order of reversal and remand. In this order the Nevada Supreme Court's remand was limited for further proceedings on the issue of whether Defendant was denied any rights or protections relating to certification available to Nevada prisoners. As this court previously agreed, this issue will be addressed by the Nevada Attorney General in a separate response while the office of the District Attorney will address the two motions referenced above.
- 11. Defendant's Motion to Amend amounts to a successive petition for writ of habeas corpus.
- 12. No good cause has been proven to excuse the procedural bars against filing successive petitions.
- 13. Defendant has not set forth sufficient grounds in his Motion for Documents to entitle him to another set of free transcripts.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

NRS 34.810(2) provides as follows: "A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and

 different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure of the petitioner to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ."

- 2. As the Nevada Supreme Court noted in Evans v. State, 117 Nev. 609, 29 P.3d 498 (2001) "[a] court must dismiss a habeas petition if it presents claims that either were or could have been presented in an earlier proceeding, unless the court finds both cause for failing to present the claims earlier or for raising them again and actual prejudice to the petitioner." The Court went on to hold that "post-conviction habeas claims that are independent of ineffective assistance claims and that could have been raised on direct appeal are waived." Evans, id.
- 3. The Nevada Supreme Court has also stated "Unlike initial petitions which certainly require a careful review of the record, successive petitions may be dismissed based solely on the face of the petition." <u>Ford v. Warden</u>, 111 Nev. 872, 882, 901 P.2d 123, 129 (1995).
- 4. In order to be entitled to transcripts at the State's expense, a defendant must set forth the grounds upon which the petition is based. Peterson v. Warden, 87 Nev. 134, 483 P.2d 204 (1971). In addition, the defendant must show that the requested review is not frivolous. Specifically, the defendant must demonstrate: (1) the points raised have merit; and (2) such merit will tend to be supported by a review of the record. Id. Transcripts will not be furnished at the State's expense based upon "the mere unsupported request of a petitioner who is unable to pay for them." Peterson, 87 Nev. at 135, 483 P.2d at 205.
- 5. "NRS 177.325, 177.335, and 177.345 do not contemplate that records will be furnished at state expense upon the mere unsupported request of a petitioner who is unable to pay for them. Just as the petitioner must show that the requested review is not frivolous before he may have an attorney appointed (NRS 177.345(2)), so must he satisfy the court that the points raised have merit and such merit will tend to be supported by a review of the record before he may have trial records supplied at state

expense. He must specifically set forth grounds upon which the petition is based." Id. **ORDER** Based upon the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law contained herein, it is hereby: ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that Defendant's Motion For Leave To Amend Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus (Post Conviction) & Motion For Documents are DENIED. DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of May, 2003. **DAVID ROGER** DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781 Nevada Bar #007442 HLS/GM/ddm 

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

FILED

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JOEL BURKETT A/K/A RAYMOND HAIRE, Appellant,

vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent. Supreme Court No. 41504

MAGE!

District Court Case No.

### CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

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

### **JUDGMENT**

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

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 5th day of March, 2004.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at my Office in Carson City, Nevada, this 30th day of March, 2004.

Janette M. Bloom, Supreme Court Clerk

By:

Chief Deputy Clerk

RECEIVED

APR N 1 2004

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COUNTY CLERK APR 0 5 2004

**S8** 

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

JOEL BURKETT A/K/A RAYMOND HAIRE, Appellant, vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent. No. 41504

FILED

MAR 0 5 2004

### ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE



This is a proper person appeal from an order of the district court denying appellant Joel Burkett's post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

On July 29, 1981, the district court convicted Burkett, pursuant to a jury verdict, of one count of robbery with the use of a deadly weapon, one count of first-degree kidnapping with the use of a deadly weapon, and two counts of sexual assault. The district court sentenced Burkett to serve a period totaling two consecutive fixed terms of life in the Nevada State Prison with the possibility of parole after thirty years. This court dismissed Burkett's appeal from his judgment of conviction and sentence. The remittitur issued on May 10, 1983.

On August 21, 1986, Burkett filed a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. The district court denied the petition. This court dismissed Burkett's subsequent appeal.<sup>2</sup>

APR 0.1 2004
COUNTY CLERK

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Burkett v. State, Docket No. 13600 (Order Dismissing Appeal, April 21, 1983).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Burkett v. Warden, Docket No. 19446 (Order Dismissing Appeal, November 21, 1989).

On February 2, 1994, Burkett filed a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. In his petition, Burkett alleged that there was a discrepancy between the district court's oral pronouncement of his sentence and the written judgment of conviction. On February 28, 1994, the district court corrected the error and filed an amended judgment of conviction.

On June 7, 1999, Burkett filed a proper person post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. On August 18, 1999, the district court denied Burkett's petition. This court affirmed the order of the district court.<sup>3</sup>

On November 19, 2001, Burkett filed a proper person postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. On February 14, 2002, the district court denied Burkett's petition. On appeal, this court reversed and remanded the case to the district court on the sole issue of whether Burkett was denied certification pursuant to NRS 213.1214 only because he was housed outside of Nevada and not under observation by a Nevada institution.<sup>4</sup> On May 14, 2003, the district court denied Burkett's claim on remand.<sup>5</sup>

Supreme Court OF Nevada

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Burkett v. State, Docket No. 34767 (Order of Affirmance, July 10, 2001).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Burkett v. State, Docket No. 39400 (Order of Reversal and Remand, February 6, 2003).

<sup>5</sup>To the extent that Burkett's instant notice of appeal concerns the May 14, 2003 district court order denying Burkett's claim that he was refused certification pursuant to NRS 213.1214 simply because he was housed outside of Nevada, we conclude that Burkett is not entitled to relief. A psychological panel from the Nevada Department of Prisons determined that Burkett could not "be certified as not representing a menace to the health, safety or morals of other." There is no indication continued on next page...

On February 19, 2003, Burkett filed a proper person post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the district court. The State filed a motion to dismiss, specifically pleading laches. Burkett filed a reply. Pursuant to NRS 34.750 and 34.770, the district court declined to appoint counsel to represent Burkett or to conduct an evidentiary hearing. On May 15, 2003, the district court denied Burkett's petition. This appeal followed.

Burkett filed his petition almost twenty years after this court issued the remittitur from his direct appeal. Thus, Burkett's petition was untimely filed.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, Burkett's petition was successive because he had previously filed four petitions for a writ of habeas corpus.<sup>7</sup> Burkett's petition was procedurally barred absent a demonstration of good cause and prejudice.<sup>8</sup> Further, because the State specifically pleaded laches, Burkett was required to overcome the presumption of prejudice to the State.<sup>9</sup>

In an attempt to excuse his procedural defects, Burkett argued that he received ineffective assistance of counsel in his 1986 postconviction matter. Burkett contended that he did not raise this allegation in an earlier proceeding because he did not learn of this court's 1997

Supreme Court OF Nevada

 $<sup>\</sup>dots$  continued

that Burkett was denied certification because he was housed outside of Nevada. Therefore, the district court did not err in denying this claim.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>See NRS 34.726(1).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>See NRS 34.810(1)(b)(2); NRS 34.810(2).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>See NRS 34.726(1); NRS 34.810(1)(b); NRS 34.810(3).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>See NRS 34.800(2).

decision in <u>Crump v. Warden<sup>10</sup></u> until recently. Burkett has been housed outside of Nevada for much of his sentence and claimed that he did not have access to Nevada legal materials.

Based upon our review of the record on appeal, we conclude that Burkett failed to demonstrate good cause to excuse his untimely and successive petition. Even assuming that this court's decision in Crump constituted an "impediment external to the defense," Burkett failed to adequately explain his subsequent six-year delay in filing the instant petition. Burkett was housed in Nevada for five months in 2000, and again from January 2002 until the present. Additionally, Burkett's 2001 habeas petition, which included arguments and references to Nevada law, was filed during the period he was housed out-of-state. Thus, Burkett's excuse that he was unable to access Nevada legal materials until early 2003, when he filed the instant petition, is not convincing. Consequently, Burkett's belated discovery of this court's decision in Crump did not provide the necessary good cause to overcome the procedural bars.

Moreover, we have examined Burkett's claims of ineffective assistance of counsel in his 1986 post-conviction matter, and conclude that Burkett failed to demonstrate that he would be unduly prejudiced by the dismissal of his petition because he did not establish that his counsel was ineffective. Therefore, we conclude that the district court properly determined that Burkett's petition was procedurally barred.

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

who has counsel appointed by statutory mandate is entitled to effective assistance of that counsel." <u>Id.</u> at 303, 934 P.2d at 253. In 1986, Burkett was appointed counsel pursuant to NRS 177.345(1), which at that time required the appointment of counsel if the petitioner proved that he was indigent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>Harris v. Warden, 114 Nev. 956, 959, 964 P.2d 785, 787 (1998).

Burkett also claimed that he is actually innocent of the crimes. Burkett contended that medical evidence would demonstrate that he did not sexually assault the victim. We conclude that Burkett's claim of actual innocence is not credible, and he did not demonstrate that a fundamental miscarriage of justice would result from failure to consider his claims. 12

Having reviewed the record on appeal, and for the reasons set forth above, we conclude that Burkett is not entitled to relief and that briefing and oral argument are unwarranted.<sup>13</sup> Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.14

Shearing, C.J.

Becker, J.

J.

Gibbons

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>See <u>Mazzan v. Warden,</u> 112 Nev. 838, 843, 921 P.2d 920, 923 (1996).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>See <u>Luckett v. Warden</u>, 91 Nev. 681, 682, 541 P.2d 910, 911 (1975).

<sup>14</sup>We have reviewed all documents that Burkett has submitted in proper person to the clerk of this court in this matter, and we conclude that no relief based upon those submissions is warranted. To the extent that Burkett has attempted to present claims or facts in those submissions that were not previously presented in the proceedings below, we have declined to consider them in the first instance.

cc: Hon. Michael L. Douglas, District Judge Joel Burkett Attorney General Brian Sandoval/Carson City Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger Clark County Clerk

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

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

JOEL BURKETT A/K/A RAYMOND HAIRE, Appellant, VS. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.

Supreme Court No. 41504

District Court Case No. C52190

### **REMITTITUR**

TO: Shirley Parraguirre, Clark County Clerk

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

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

DATE: March 30, 2004

Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of Court

cc: Hon. Michael L. Douglas, District Judge Attorney General Brian Sandoval/Carson City Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger Joel Burkett

### RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR

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

REMITTITUR issued in the above-entitled cause, on

NORRETA CALDWELL

DEFUTY County Clerk

04-04303

Case No. <u>C52 19</u>0 Dept. No. /**2** 

SEP 1 10 00 M VII

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

JOEL BURKETT .	
Petitioner,	
V.	
	PETITION FOR WRI
	OF HABEAS CORPU
E.K.MCDANIEL	(POSTCONVICTION

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Respondent.

- (1) This petition must be legibly handwritten or typewritten, signed by the petitioner and verified.
- (2) Additional pages are not permitted except where noted or with respect to the facts which you rely upon to support your grounds for relief. No citation of authorities need be furnished. If briefs or arguments are submitted, they should be submitted in the form of a separate memorandum.
- (3) If you want an attorney appointed, you must complete the Affidavit in Support of Request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. You must have an authorized officer at the prison complete the certificate as to the amount of money and securities on deposit to your credit in any account in the institution.
- (4) You must name as respondent the person by whom you are confined or restrained. If you are in a specific institution of the Department of Corrections, name the warden or head of the institution. If you're not in a specific institution of the Department but within its custody, name the Director of the Department of Corrections.
- (5) You must include all grounds or claims for relief which you may have regarding your conviction or sentence. Failure to raise all grounds in this petition may preclude you from filing future petitions challenging your conviction and sentence.
- (6) You must allege specific facts supporting the claims in the petition you file seeking relief from any conviction or sentence. Failure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed. If your petition contains a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, that claim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel was ineffective.

AUG 3 1 2004 60UNTY GLERK

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(7) When the petition is fully completed, the original and one copy must be filed with the clerk of the state district court for the county in which you were convicted. One copy must be mailed to the respondent, one copy to the Attorney General's Office, and one copy to the district attorney of the county in which you were convicted or to the original prosecutor if you are challenging your original conviction or sentence. Copies must conform in all particulars to the original submitted for filing.

### **PETITION**

1. Name of institution and county in which you are presently imprisoned or where and how you are presently restrained of your liberty: ELY STATE PRISON, WHITEPINE COUNTY
2. Name and location of court which entered the judgment of conviction under attack: EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, CLARK COUNTY NEVADA
3. Date of judgment of conviction: MAY 4TH, 1981
4. Case number: C52190
5. (a) Length of sentence: 30 YEARS, 4 LIFE TERMS
(b) If sentence is death, state any date upon which execution is scheduled:  N/A
6. Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other than the conviction under attack in this motion? Yes No XX If "yes", list crime, case number and sentence being served at this time:
7. Nature of offense involved in conviction being challenged: ROBBERY/DEADLY WEAPON, FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING/DEADLY, SEXUAL ASSAULT(2) COUNTS
8. What was your plea? (check one): (a) Not guilty XX (b) Guilty (c) Nolo contendere
9. If you entered a plea of guilty to one count of an indictment or information, and a plea of not guilty to another count of an indictment or information, or if a plea of guilty was negotiated, give details:  N/A
<ul> <li>10. If you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty, was the finding made by: (check one)</li> <li>(a) Jury XX (b) Judge without a jury</li> </ul>
11. Did you testify at the trial? Yes XX No
12. Did you appeal form the judgment of conviction? Yes XX No
13. If you did appeal, answer the following:  (a) Name of Court: NEVADA SUPREME COURT  (b) Case number or citation: DOCKET NO.13600 April 21,1983  (c) Result: denied

(d) Date of result: APRIL 21,1983
(Attach copy of order or decision, if available.)
14. If you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did not. N/A
15. Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of conviction and sentence, have you previously filed any petitions, applications or motions with respect to this judgment in any court, state or federal?  Yes XXXX No
16. If your answer to No. 15 was "yes", give the following information:
(a)(1) Name of court: FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
(2) Nature of proceeding: <u>PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS</u>
(3) Grounds raised: INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL
(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application or motion?  Yes XXX No  (5) Result: DENIED
(C) Pote of the late of the la
(6) Date of result: DO NOT HAVE  (7) If known, citations of any written opinion or date of orders entered pursuant to such result DO NOT HAVE
(b) As to any second petition, application or motion, give the same information:  (1) Name of court; EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT  (2) Nature of proceeding: HABEAS CORPUS
(3) Grounds raised: VIOLATION OF SENTENCE
(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application or motion?  Yes No XXX  (5) Result: DENIED  (6) Date of result: DO NOT HAVE  (7) If known, citations of any written opinion or date of orders entered pursuant to such result: DO NOT HAVE
(c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same  Information as above, list them on a separate sheet and attach.  (d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any petition, application or motion?  (1) First petition, application or motion? Yes XXX No Citation or date of decision: DO NOT HAVE  (2) Second petition, application or motion? Yes XXXX No Citation or date of decision: DO NOT HAVE  (3) Third or subsequent petitions, applications or motions? Yes XXXX No Citation or date of decision: DO NOT HAVE
(e) If you did not appeal from the adverse action on any petition, application or motion, explain briefly why you did not. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.) N/A

17. Has any ground being raised in this petition been previously presented to this or any other court by way of petition for habeas corpus, motion, application or any other postconviction proceeding? so, identify:
(a) Which of the grounds is the same: NONE
(b) The proceedings in which these grounds were raised: N/A
(c) Briefly explain why you are again raising these grounds. (You must relate specific facts response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches attached the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.) N/A
18. If any of the grounds listed in No.'s 23(a), (b), (c) and (d), or listed on any additional pag you have attached, were not previously presented in any other court, state or federal, list briefly wh grounds were not so presented, and give your reasons for not presenting them. (You must relate specif facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inch attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.) GROUND ONE, ISSUE NOT AVAILABLE
19. Are you filing this petition more than one year following the filing of the judgment conviction or the filing of a decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly the reasons for the delay. (Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritte pages in length.) ISSUE NOT AVAILABLE UNTIL OCT, 2004
20. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any court, either state or federal, as to the judgment under attack? Yes <u>xx</u> No
21. Give the name of each attorney who represented you in the proceeding resulting in you conviction and on direct appeal: DO NOT HAVE AT THIS TIME
22. Do you have any future sentences to serve after you complete the sentence imposed by the judgment under attack? Yes No XXX _ If yes, specify where and when it is to be served, if you know: N/A
23. State concisely every ground on which you claim that you are being held unlawfull summarize briefly the facts supporting each ground. If necessary you may attach pages stating additionary grounds and facts supporting same.

(a) Ground One: PETITIONER CONTENDS THAT HIS SENTENCES HAVE BEEN
VIOLATED IN VIOLATION OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT OF THE U.S CONSTITUTIO
DUE PRUCESS
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.): IN PETITIONERS JUDGMENT O
CONVICTION FOR COUNTS TWO, THREE & FOUR HE WAS SENTENCE TO LIFE WIT
THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE, HOWEVER, AT THE TIME OF HIS PAROLE
HEARING THE NEVADA PAROLE BOARD HAD NO AUTHORTY TO ISSUE A PAROLE.
THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE GRANTED IN HIS JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION
DOES NOT EXIST. THE SENTENCE HAS BEEN VOILATED AS PURSUANT TO
NRS 213 1214 THE NEVADA PAROLE BOARD CAN NOT ISSUE A PAROLE.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(b) Ground Two:
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):
Supporting PAC 13 (16th your story offerty without citing cases of law.).
(c) Ground Three:
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):
(d) Ground Four:
Emparating FACTS (Tall yang stor, builtly without siding some at law)
Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):

in this proceeding.	s that the court grant petitioner relief to which he may be entitled, on the 3011 day of the month of August,  Signature of petitioner  Ely State Prison Post Office Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301-1989
Signature of Attorney (if any)	
Attorney for petitioner	
Address	
	VERIFICATION
petition and knows the contents thereof, the	ersigned declares that he is the petitioner named in the foregoing nat the pleading is true of his own knowledge, except as to those and as to such matters he believes them to be true.
	Roal Britioner

Attorney for petitioner

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

I, JOEL BURKET	, hereby certify pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that or
this 30th day of the month of	AUGUST, of the year 2004, I mailed a true and
correct copy of the foregoing PET	ITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS addressed to:
	E.K. MCDANIEL
	Respondent prison or jail official
	Topporture private or just victoria.
	P.O.BOX1989
	Ely, NV 89301
	Address
Attorney General	Stewart Bell
Heroes' Memorial Building 100 North Carson Street	District Attorney of County of Conviction
Carson City, Nevada 89710-4717	200 S.Third St.#701
·	Las Vegas,NV 89155
	Address

# IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

JOEL BURKETT aka RAYMOND HAIRE, Appellant(s),

VS.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C052190 SC No: 63661

# RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME

4

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT JOEL BURKETT # 16111, PROPER PERSON P.O. BOX 1989 ELY, NV 89301

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

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motorcycle. He pulled over, met her this way. She wanted a ride on his motorcyle, and then they got to know each other.

He asked her to the party earlier, couple of days before the party, and she wanted to go. He went by the party earlier. He was with Ted. He left about 9:30, took Ted home, went and got something to eat, then went down to the Stop & Go.

Found Tina there. Said -- went, got two beers. Put them on the counter.

"Tina," he said, "You ready to go to the party?" Tina said, "No. Just a minute."

He went out to the car, leaving the two beers on the counter. Tina then came out.

Of course, he didn't notice her not locking the door, putting the sign up or anything, because he was conveniently looking down under his dashboard.

They left the Stop & Go, went up and sat with -- or left the Stop & Go, immediately went to another convenience store where they got gas and they got beer, and then they went to the party. Tina didn't want to go in 'cause she didn't know anybody, so they sat in the car with Jim, and they talked.

And then he was taking her back to the Stop & Go, but there was police cars out front, so she said, "Well, I don't want to go back. Let's go to the desert."

So they go to the desert, and the sexual intercourse that he testified to of course is consensual.

He brought her back to town around

3:00, let her off. I believe they had beer and smoking some marijuana out in the desert.

He let her off someplace down in North Las Vegas, and he went home, thinking nothing of it.

1 2

Next day, the police officer grabs him, puts the arm on him. Next thing he knows, he's in a lineup, and he makes the statement, "Did she pick my partner, too?"

Because, heck, he'd been arrested with Ted Burkett and, you know, everybody is his partner.

Okay. Basically I think that's a fair statement of the facts as to the testimony.

Ladies and gentlemen, I offer you three main reasons why the facts are just exactly as Tina Cage testified. Number one is the abduction, the facts surrounding the abduction.

Number two is the identity, and number three is defendant's story in general.

Number one, the abduction. Let's look at a couple of the factors concerning the abduction. Let's look at who stole the money. Let's just look at that for a minute.

We know there's money missing from the cash register, because Pat Seevers goes there, and there's no hard paper in the cash register, so somebody took it. Somebody took the paper out.

Now, the victim leaves the store at knifepoint with Subject No. 2, forces her out of the store. Defendant Burkett is still in the store when she leaves.

Now, remember the testimony of

Williams, George Williams? He was there. Victim's there. He leaves, goes around the corner, comes back about five minutes, and now, as soon as he comes back, no clerk.

He notifies Metro, and everything else happens. George Williams didn't steal that money, ladies and gentlemen, because if he did, he would have left. He wouldn't have waited around. George Williams didn't steal that money.

Did Tina Cage steal the money? Well, maybe that's what defense will argue. Does it make sense to you that if a girl is going to steal money from the cash register, number one, that she's going to take a hundred thirty dollars, put it in the safe first? Does it make sense to you that she's going to steal money in the cash register, she's going to leave the store, leaving her purse with more money in her purse than she's stealing from the cash register, leave her purse there for anybody who comes along to take her purse and her money? Ladies and gentlemen, doesn't sound reasonable. Okay.

Who stole the money? It would be highly unlikely that Tina Cage and the defendant voluntarily, Tina Cage voluntarily leaving the store and just before George Williams can come back. So they have -- slipped in, immediately opened the cash register from the other side, takes the paper out and leaves. Highly unlikely. If he was going to go around to open the cash register, probably what you'd have to do -- can't see the keys. Probably have to go around, open the cash register. Wouldn't he also take her purse, which is right on the counter?

How did that money get out of the

register? You remember Tina Cage's testimony -- hit the keys, the register opens, and then the knife was on her, and she's being forced away. Doesn't that sound more reasonable? Doesn't that make more sense?

Additionally, couple of other facts. The beer is still on the Stop & Go counter. Why would the defendant leave the beer on the Stop & Go counter? If he's reaching around on the cash register, taking money out, he's got his hands busy. His hands are busy, so he can't carry the beer out.

Ladies and gentlemen, going further on the abduction, if the story is true as Joel Burkett told it, why would Tina Cage walk out of her store.

She's in a hurry to get to this party. Remember that.

Why would she walk out of her store and leave her coat?

Why would she walk out of the store and leave her purse? Why would she walk out of the store and leave her sandwich half eaten? Why would she walk out of the store and leave the store and le

You heard testimony that they have a key to lock the door if they have to go stock the cooler or something. Why would she walk out of the store and leave the sign not posted on the door?

Remember, he was in a hurry to get to this party, defense might argue, ladies and gentlemen. What does she do when she gets to the party? Doesn't go in, because she doesn't know anybody. If she's in such a hurry to get to the party, she would have gone in.

Additionally, ladies and gentlemen, look at this. Soon as they leave the store, they go to another store to buy gas and, as defendant testified,

beer. If defendant's statement is true, why do they leave a Stop & Go that sells beer and gas to go up the street to another Stop & Go that sells what? Beer and gas. It just doesn't hold water, ladies and gentlemen.

Point number two is the identification. I told you I was going to try and talk about three areas. That's number one, is the abduction. Number two is the identification. Tina Cage gave a good description. The guy came in, got Zig-Zag papers. Zig-Zag papers are on the defendant next day.

Name's Dusty. Sure enough, you've heard testimony that his name is Dusty.

She had the size. In fact, she testified a hundred eighty-five pounds. On his phony ID that he got from Raymond Haire, it says a hundred eighty-four pounds. She said six-zero to six-two. His ID says six-foot-two, I believe.

Ladies and gentlemen, what about the tatooes? She testified he had a spider web tatoo on his right elbow and a marijuana leaf on his right arm. Now, she also testified he had a tatoo of an unknown description on his left arm.

If you were riding in my car with me and I'm the driver and you're sitting on the front seat in between passenger -- you're sitting right here as I'm driving, what are the tatooes that are staring you right in the face? My elbow and my forearm.

She had a good description of these two. Now, maybe some of you noticed when they took off his shirt or coat, bared his arms, also noticed a spider web tatoo on the left arm, barely

visible. She didn't describe that one. She also didn't give you a very good description in detail of this tatoo on this other arm. Why do you suppose? Well, that's because he's driving. The closest arm to her face is the right arm.

Now, his story is that she'd known him for a while. If that's the case, ladies and gentlemen, why didn't she give a better description of the tatooes? She gave the description of the tatooes totally corroborating the version -- or pardon me -- the facts as they occurred.

Continuing with the identification, the facts surrounding it. They key ring. She testified J. W. on it. The vest, Camel Regulars, the Harley Davidson belt, the knives.

Now, that's interesting. You remember the testimony of the officer. He found this on Subject No. 2. He found this on Joel Burkett.

We asked her on the stand,

"Recognize this?" "Yes."

Who did she tie this to?

Subject No. 2. Who did she tie this one to? Defendant
Burkett.

She hadn't seen these knives since December 18th when they were held on her; yet she could put these to the people who had them.

Now, you might ask, "Well, wait a minute. Her description was so good." Ladies and gentlemen, she'd been robbed a week before. She'd gone through with the police questioning on height, weight, description, everything else. This girl was with them for about three hours. She's in the car,

 hold water.

 being held by Subject No. 2 with a knife.

They stopped at two places where the driver got out, probably walked in front of the car under the light past the gas pump and everything else. Who's she going to be able to see besides the guy that's walking in the light? Not the guy sitting in the car holding her with the knife where she can't look around at. That would totally explain her description as she gave it.

Ladies and gentlemen, she further described the quilt in the back seat. Described her underwear -- her panties, her bra.

Let's talk about that for a minute. This defendant Burkett is such a good friend of this girl's, why didn't he return her bra? Her bra's missing from the car. Perhaps it was lost in the desert during the scuffle. Perhaps the next day it's sitting on the seat and he throws it away.

How about her panties under the seat. Maybe he didn't know they were there. Maybe he didn't know they were there. He's such a good friend of this girl, why didn't he return her underclothing? He knew she was married. Didn't he think that might cause her a problem?

Again, his version just doesn't

Now, he offers an explanation of why she remembered and could identify Ted. She'd met him once. When she met him this one time, did she memorize what kind of knife he carried? Did she memorize how he stood -- his weight, everything else?

She didn't. He testified Ted wasn't

with him that night. In fact, only one in the car was this Jim Delaney. Why didn't she describe Jim Delaney for the police, then? It just doesn't hold water.

The lineup. When she -- when Joel Burkett says, "Did she identify my partner, too," why would he think she could identify Ted Burkett, who wasn't there the night before, according to his story? Why would would she think, or why would he think she could identify Ted?

His answer was, "Well, Ted was with me when I was arrested. That's why I thought she could identify Ted."

Well, she wasn't there when he was arrested. What made him think she could identify Ted Burkett unless Ted was his partner in crime? He called him his partner. You've heard the term "Partners in crime." Ever heard the term "Partners in arrest"?

The lab. Continuing, under the ID heading, the lab clearly puts Tina Cage in that car and, furthermore, shows the defendant's hair on Tina Cage's vagina.

Third area, ladies and gentlemen -- we talked about the abduction. We've talked about the identification. Third area I would just entitle liars' poker.

This is the party that they supposedly had on December 17, the people you've heard testify. Let's talk about the defendant for a minute.

He's 19 years old, convicted of a crime of violence, and admitted liar. He testified, "Yes. I used this, this phony..." Or not phony, it's

a birth certificate of his uncle. Gone down to the Department of Motor Vehicle to get an identification.

I believe it was December 5th. He got this identification.

Says, "I do hereby attest that I do not," it goes on, "and that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge." He signs it as Raymond Haire, and it's notarized by a notary public.

He has no problem lying. His explanation -- "So I can buy beer."

He lies for the application, lies to the notary. He lies on the application to Stop & Go. He lies to the interviewer at the Stop & Go. He lies to the police when they stop him.

Ladies and gentlemen, if he'd lie about all these seemingly unimportant things, would you think he'd come into court and lie about the serious charges against him now? Well, you bet he would. He's an habitual liar.

Ladies and gentlemen, Jury
Instruction No. 22 addresses something similar to this.
It says if you believe that a witness has lied about
any material fact in the case, you may disregard the
entire testimony of that witness or any portion of
his testimony which is not proved by other evidence.

I say analogize this. I just change a word or two, and I'd say if you find that a witness is an habitual liar and cannot be believed, then you may disregard his entire testimony or any portion of his testimony which is not proved by other evidence.

What other evidence does he have proving his statement of the facts? Jim Delaney.

Jim Delaney and Doug Hann. Puppet. Or pardon me.

Parrot.

The times. What time did he leave? 9:30. Doug Hann. "Did you have a watch that night?" "No."

"Were you drinking?" "Yeah."
"This was a long time ago." "Yes,

it was."

How about Delaney? Remember

Delaney? He's the one that says, "I'd never met her

before, never seen her since. I can't tell you what

day of the week this was. I can't tell you what she

was wearing, can't tell you whether she had a coat or

a purse. I can't tell you what the defendant was

wearing, can't tell you even if he ever had a knife.

I can't tell you any of these things, but I can tell

you her name -- Tina Cage."

Can you just imagine him introducing Tina Cage? "May I present Mr. Delaney? Mr. Delaney, may I present Tina Cage?"

Ladies and gentlemen, his phenomenal memory leaves something to be questioned.

He stated to you that he had not made any statements of this, written statements.

Additionally, you might test it with this proposition.

Joel Burkett was arrested on the 19th and put in jail. He's in jail continuously after that.

Doug Hann, Jim Delaney both know

he's in jail. They come and see him in jail.

They both know where the police

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 department is. They both know where the DA's Office is. This is their friend. You know, they can get their friend out of jail if they come forward and give their version of the facts that clears him.

They can get him out of jail if those facts can be verified or those statements can be verified. And what do they do? Do they come to the police, come to the DA's Office?

They wait until Friday afternoon, the eleventh hour, when these statements cannot be verified -- come in here on the witness stand and give you their story. Ladies and gentlemen, if those stories were true, they could withstand the light of day. They could withstand the test of verification.

But, as I was, Friday afternoon you heard them for the first time, the same time we did. We asked the defendant, "Why didn't you ask your friends to come -- come in and give those stories, clear you up?" Well, the police were against him. Well, the DA was against him.

Well, let's hope the community standards are against him, too. Ladies and gentlemen, let's apply the law to the facts.

I would submit to you that those three areas we've discussed -- that being the abduction, that being the identification, and that being the defense position in general -- establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that the crimes, that the facts occurred as Tina Cage testified.

Now, if you will accept that -- and I'm sure you do accept that -- let's compare that to the law as stated.

Robbery. There's a few elements of robbery with use of a deadly weapon. The unlawful taking of personal property from a person or in their presence by means of force or fear. And the use of a deadly weapon.

Now, some of you might say, "Well wait a minute. Tina Cage was taken from the Stop & Go with a knife, and she was outside. She didn't see anybody take the money from the register."

Jury Instruction No. 6 says, talks about the unlawful taking. This is important.

It says such taking constitutes robbery whenever it appears that although the taking was fully completed without the knowledge of the person from whom taken -- isn't that what happened here? She didn't know that the money was being taken. Such knowledge was prevented by the use of force or fear.

She was removed from the premises. Ladies and gentlemen, Joel Burkett took the money from the register, and he took it as Tina Cage was being taken out to the car.

You might have a question. You say how can he be guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon when he wasn't robbing with the weapon, he didn't have the knife in his hand? Well, the law is very clear there, too, ladies and gentlemen. If two people commit a crime and each of them do one or two of the elements, they're both equally guilty. They're both equally guilty as principals. That's your principle instruction which you have.

There's another instruction that says two or more persons commit a crime with use of a

deadly weapon and only one of the persons used the deadly weapon in the commission of a crime, it's not necessary for the State to prove both persons used the weapon because one who aids and abets another to commit a crime with use of a deadly weapon is equally guilty as a principal. I would submit to you that's exactly what happened here.

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Ladies and gentlemen, that could constitute the taking, unlawful taking, is what we're talking about -- personal property. That was the money at Stop & Go in the possession of Tina Cage, and the use of force or fear in taking it, the weapon -- a knife. I would submit to you a knife is a deadly weapon.

You have a definition of a deadly weapon in your jury instructions.

Kidnapping. Do we have a kidnapping? First degree kidnapping has got a long definition, but first, first degree kidnapping is confining someone. One word there. These are all disjunctive.

It's either seizing, confining, or inveigling or enticing. These are all disjunctive.

Confining. You confine someone against their will for the purposes of sexual assault, you've committed a first degree kidnapping. You use a weapon, in doing so, you've committed a first degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon.

That's what happened here. They confined her. Actually, they seized her and then confined her for those purposes.

Okay. Sexual assault. Did a sexual

assault occur?

Sexual assault is defined as sexual penetration. Okay. Sexual penetration means any intrusion, however slight. And, in this case, into the vagina or the anus of the victim.

You've heard the testimony. She didn't consent to these acts. You might ask the question, "Well, we had a -- didn't have evidence of ejaculation in the anus." Well, proof of emission is not necessary. That's another jury instruction -- slightest penetration, is the crime.

There's another interesting instruction, and this is Jury Instruction 15, and it says — basically it says one witness worthy of belief is sufficient to establish any fact. How many rapes are committed in a public place like the Meadows Mall? None. Rape by necessity is the kind of crime that's committed out in the desert in some secret place. It's a secret kind of a crime.

Generally, who do you have as your witness? You have the victim. You don't have a bunch of people standing and watching, taking notes. You have the victim. That's why you have a jury instruction like this. One witness worthy of belief is sufficient to establish any fact. And you take that witness, and you start asking, is there anything you don't have to -- 'cause that says you don't have to, you don't have to have corroboration.

But in this case, you take

Tina Cage's story, and you start plugging in the

corroboration, and you can spend all day plugging in

the corroboration. Every time she said something

happened, you can search further and say, "Aha. The guy did have a belt buckle. Aha, there was a J. W. key ring." Aha this, aha that. It totally corroborates her story.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I've had an opportunity to address you. Like I said as I began, the defense is now going to have an opportunity to address you, and I'll have one more opportunity to respond to what the defense might offer. I thank you for your attention.

THE COURT: We'll take a recess at this time.

Ladies and gentlemen, during the recess, I would remind you it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on this trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including newspapers, television and radio, and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted to you.

We'll be in recess for ten to fifteen minutes

(At this time, a brief

recess was taken.)

THE COURT: I'd like to ask if counsel would stipulate to the presence of all members of the jury and the two alternate jurors.

MR. BLOXHAM: State would so stipulate, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: Defense would so stipulate.

THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Buchanan. MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you, your Honor.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, it's always a pleasure to be able to come here after the submission of all the evidence and talk to you about the facts of this case. Now, it hasn't been a very long case. It's one that I'm sure that you've all listened to and listened to the evidence.

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We have people from different backgrounds and different ideas, different feelings that comes and try and arrive at a verdict in this case. Now, I've had the opportunity to talk to approximately two hundred fifty juries. I have an idea pretty much what juries feel, and it's always been my impression that juries, when they come in and sit down in a box for a trial, and they see a defendant seated there, they think the defendant's guilty.

Now, all defendants, of course, are cloaked with the presumption of innocence, and that's what our constitution says, and that's what our laws say, and that's what we try and tell people. But still it's been my impression that people feel that because a person's accused of a crime and because a person comes in before a jury trial that he's guilty.

So I don't know how you felt the other day, last Wednesday when you were seated here and were called and finally selected, of how you felt about Joel Burkett, who's seated right here -- 19 year old young man who's here before you today for really a very, very serious decision. Because these are two very serious crimes. So it's your duty now to arrive at a verdict of guilty or innocence.

Now, one of my clients who was waiting around trying to talk to me and — the other day related to me — he said he heard someone say, or some jurors walk by. I don't know whether it was you. Thought the person was guilty. Of course, that was the day before we put on our defense, so I don't know whether that was one of you or whatever it was, but in any event, that goes along with the feeling that I've always harbored in a long time of defense work of what a jury actually thinks. So basically I — you listened to argument of Mr. Bloxham, who came up here, thundered and hammered and gave a good argument, gave good reasons why you should convict. He said certain things.

But basically, before I go with my argument, I'd like to comment on his. He talked about a lot of things. He talked about this identification, everything else, but he must have been in the wrong crowd, because my client is Joel Burkett, this 19 year old, has admitted being with Tina Cage. There's no doubt in your mind.

Why is he talking about a tatoo on the arm, a scar, or a spider web, so forth -- tatooes, identification? That is not an issue in this trial.

Joel Burkett has taken the stand and admitted being with Tina Cage, has admitted having sexual intercourse with Tina Cage. There's no doubt that the person we're talking about is Joel Burkett. He's admitted that.

So they bring in a box over there -these jackets, these clothes. Boxes, reams. Expert
witnesses.

For what? To try and make the case seem as overbearing as possible. But it really doesn't make a bit of difference.

Do any of you have to go and sift through that evidence, the boots, the -- God. I don't know how much stuff's in there. Everything in the world.

But you can throw it away. You don't even need it, because everything that happened, as far as he being with Tina Cage on Decemner 17th, has been admitted.

So now we know that Tina Cage and Joel Burkett were together on the night in question of December 17th, so basically we come down to what? What do you believe? What do you think actually happened? And why do certain events come up?

So what you boil down to is the testimony of Tina Cage, Joel Burkett, James Delaney, Mr. Hann, and no one else. No one else can add one thing to this evidence.

But let's start and let's take this argument as a dichotomy because of what I heard or what my client said he heard a juror say, that he thought he was guilty. So let's assume -- and now, I'm not taking the State's case or taking the State's case in its totality and where you were or where this one juror, whoever it was -- you, someone else -- said they thought he was guilty. So let's cut it off there.

At that point, when the State rested, you did not know what my client was going to say, whether he was going to admit, which he did -- what he was going to do, whether it was an identification

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problem or not. All you saw was circumstantial evidence, a lot of evidence that in the long run turned out to be not material, but he admitted being there.

But let's take it from that point forward, so let's say that instead of pointing to the evidence, we decided to do nothing -- we stopped. We didn't put on any evidence, didn't contradict anything. We didn't rebut anything the State said. We just stand silent and take our lumps.

where would that leave you? All right. Now, Mr. Bloxham has given you examples -- pulled out a story about mules and up and down around all the old 18th Century. But we're not in the 18th Century. We're in the 20th Century.

We have a 19 year old boy here who's looking to you for some kind of justice. Now, the first two crimes that he's charged with, which will be robbery and first degree kidnapping -- first degree kidnapping. Same penalty, severe as murder. Robbery --

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I'm going to object. Sentencing has nothing to do with this.

THE COURT: Okay. The objection is sustained. You can't --

MR. BUCHANAN: I'll withdraw the -
THE COURT: You can't refer to possible sentences, and I don't want you to do it.

MR. BLOXHAM: Fact, your Honor, he's made a statement to the jury, and I think it needs to be corrected.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. BUCHANAN: In any event, the crime

for first degree kidnapping is very serious. The crime for robbery is very serious. And the punishment for these crimes are very serious, and that's up to the Court. The Court has so instructed you.

But now what do we have as far as robbery? And let's take those two first crimes. Now, remember, we're talking here as if we did not put on a defense. We're talking a dichotomy. Because someone might get back to the jury room -- "I don't believe anything he said. I don't believe any of his witnesses, and I don't believe anything." Let's go from there.

So what I'm trying to show you is if you went with that view, which of course I would seriously oppose and will vigorously argue against -- where can you go from here? Let's take the robbery.

Now, there is a very serious instruction beyond a reasonable doubt. Now, the State continually -- and I'm always amazed at this -- downplays what reasonable doubt is. Doubt to be reasonable must be actual and substantial, not mere possibility or speculation, and those events that would weigh in the more weighty affairs of your life.

Now, what are the more weighty affairs of your life that would decide what you're going to do? Maybe a health reason, an operation, a financial investment. The more weighty affairs of your life.

Or how you're going to arrive at the verdict. You must find this defendant, Joel Burkett -- walk back in this room, look at him and say, "I find him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt." Not what the State had you believe is just something that's just there;

it's comme ci, comme ca. That's not it. You have to find him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

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So let's talk about that with the crimes with which he's charged. Joel Burkett -- can you say beyond a reasonable doubt that Joel Burkett robbed that Seven-Eleven? Can you say beyond a reasonable doubt that this -- or Stop & Go? That this Stop & Go was even robbed?

Now, let's talk about that for a minute. We had Mrs. Seevers come in. She testified that one shift, they're over forty, down twenty. The gas pumps are off, and they're up and down, up and down twenty. I asked her how much money was actually taken, and she said around twenty dollars. When she was short four or five dollars, she was short even ten dollars on the first shift, she came back, so I don't think that you have enough evidence here today to even state that a robbery had taken place.

Now, can you find beyond a reasonable doubt that a robbery took place or that somebody went over and punched that cash register over and took all the money out? Is any more of a fallacy to say because the twenty dollars was in Tina Cage's purse that she was keeping the twenty dollars there, that because she was going to go out for a couple minutes and sit in a car that she took all the paper money out, put it in her purse, that twenty dollars there? Is it a coincidence that the twenty dollars was in Tina's purse and not in the cash register and all the money was gone and nothing else?

Can you find beyond a reasonable

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 that someone took personal property from, without her presence, through fear or violence, yet can't even find from the evidence we have that a robbery took place?

Now, you might think, "Well, boy,
I think there was a robbery. Why would all this stuff
have happened?" And so forth.

But thinking about it is not enough. You have to come back there and say, "I find from the evidence here that a robbery took place, has taken place."

Does Mrs. Seevers' testimony ever, being up and down, and about twenty dollars, state that lawful money of the United States was taken from Tina Cage in her presence by force and fear of bodily injury to herself? The answer has to be no. You can't even say there's a robbery. You don't have the evidence. You don't have that evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

You might think it happened, but that again is not it. You can't come back to some 18th Century parody and say that that's what it is.

A reasonable doubt is not that great a burden, because that's what we gauge our criminal prosecutions on. You must find it beyond a reasonable doubt.

So we're saying that, number one, there were certain elements that were charged in the Instruction No. 4 to find conviction of defendant of robbery. One was an unlawful taking of personal property.

Can any of you here today say exactly how much, or around twenty dollars? All anybody

knows is a cash register was short twenty bucks. It was short the shift before. It was short a lot more the shift before that.

Do you know that National Convenience Stores lost twenty bucks in this robbery? Do you know that beyond a reasonable doubt? Can you say that with absolute certainty, that they actually had a robbery? That's element number one.

Two, from the person of another or in his or her presence. Tina Cage stated that, according, now, taking the best testimony -- she was already out of the store. She didn't even know what happened. It wasn't even taken in her presence.

There's another instruction about the fact that it doesn't have to be, but she's going to have to state that she testified about a prior robbery -- broke her hand or hit her hand or something. She's going to have to state twenty bucks was taken from that cash register, or all her paper money was taken from that cash register in her presence or with her knowledge or known if we're going to satisfy these elements. Can you state that beyond a reasonable doubt?

Against the person's will. Well, if you believe her testimony in its entirety, that element could be proved, but you need all elements beyond a reasonable doubt to have that crime.

With the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. Well, I suppose you could say, if you could find first that the money was taken, that they intended to permanently deprive the owner. You have to find first that money was

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taken, and without that finding, without anybody knows what was in the cash register, without knowing what was actually taken, you don't have a robbery.

So we're saying if you take the State's case in its best light, you can't find him guilty of robbery.

All right. Now we go to the second, the biggie -- first degree kidnapping.

Two types of kidnapping here -- kidnapping with use and kidnapping without the use of a deadly weapon. What evidence do you have that Joel Burkett ever kidnapped Tina Cage?

Taking the best evidence of the State, you have what? You have Tina Cage was abducted or -- by someone who she didn't see, put a knife and took her outside the back and to the front.

That knife wasn't in the hand of Joel Burkett. That knife wasn't wielded by him. He was not the person.

Again, we're taking this in the best evidence, the State. Who abducted her from the store? He wasn't the one that put her in the car. He wasn't the one that held the knife on her, according to her testimony. When he went and got her beer, when he went and got her cigarettes, when he went and got gas, he got out of the car. He did all these things. He did not hold her at all.

The State will harp, though, when they come back that as long as he's just merely present, that that is enough, force him as an accessory, enough to charge him with kidnapping.

But you have to find it again

beyond a reasonable doubt that he actually kidnapped, and taking the evidence of the State in its best light, evidence that you can rely on, evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, there's no evidence at all that Joel Burkett did any kidnapping with what Tina Cage testified to. In fact, Tina Cage on cross-examination agreed, number one, there was no knife at the store. There was no knife with Joel Burkett in the car. There was no knife with Joel Burkett whenever they had the sexual intercourse. There was no knife when they had the anal intercourse, or at any time did Joel Burkett have a knife with the crimes with which he's charged in these four counts.

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So in none of these counts did he have any weapon, no weapon that he could find beyond a reasonable doubt.

All right. Taking it in the best event, then, of what could you find him guilty of, these four counts, that leaves one count -- that he had sexual intercourse with her against her will, by force or fear. A sexual assault. More refined way for rape. All right.

And there was evidence of that, taking the best events, because she agreed it was not with her consent.

He's also charged with anal intercourse. Have anal intercourse with her against her consent, without her -- any type of cooperation or willingness.

We go back to Renner, who goes back and says that he found no evidence of any anal intercourse at all, or oral copulation that she said

she had with the other person. So we feel without some cooperation, although there's an instruction if you believe Tina Cage in her entirety that you don't need any corroboration -- but the only corroboration that you have that there was even a sexual assault was the fact that she had acid phosphatase inside of her and spermatozoa in her vagina. That's evidence of rape.

Now, if you take our case and throw it out the window -- don't believe anything from him. Don't believe anybody, or her, with a vengeance of conviction, and going with the State's -- simply back to the 18th Century -- then you could come back with a verdict of guilty of sexual assault.

That's Count III. None of it.

Now, you talk about the sexual
assault of Tina Cage, and you say I have to have
corroboration of that sexual assault of someone. If
you believe all the testimony of Tina Cage about
struggling with a beer bottle, about being held
around the neck, about struggling inside, outside
the car -- we have two women on the jury. How easy
it is to bruise a woman. How easy it is to touch a
woman or do this or fool around or punch a woman,
or something, and a bruise.

If you take somebody around the neck and you're dragging them out of a store, throwing them into a car, have a fight out in the desert -- according to her, you're out in the middle of a desert. You're stumbling. You're outside the car. You're thrown back in. You're sexually violated by two adults, and not in the best place.

Your hair is pulled. Clumps of hair supposed to come out. They find one tiny woman's hair in the car.

How can you say beyond a reasonable doubt that she was a victim of a rape when she didn't have a mark on her body? Not a mark.

Now, if there is a rape, and all this is going on -- conversely, Joel Burkett didn't have a mark on his body, a scratch, anything.

Corroboration of rape. Not a mark.

She admitted she didn't have a mark.

The Officer Leonard said she didn't have a mark.

And what else? Can we believe
Tina Cage? Why would Tina Cage lie to you, the members
of the jury, from this very box? Did she lie to you?
Did she try and cover up certain facts and circumstances
of what happened on that early morning hours of
December 18th?

She most certainly did. I asked her specifically, "Did you have any beer?" "No." "Marijuana cigarette?" "No."

Officer Leonard takes the stand.

Says, "Sure. She admitted to me she'd been drinking beer. She was thirsty," so forth.

Joel Burkett the only liar here?

Now, again, we're still talking
in the best evidence of the State's case. Is that the
way it can go? Is that the way you would believe?
Is that the evidence that you take to try and find him
guilty of all of these crimes?

No. I don't think you can. But if you do, if you go back there and say, "It's a nice

shot. Didn't make it. Now, what are we going to find him quilty of?"

Only one crime you can find him guilty of. That's sexual assault, one count of having sexual intercourse with Tina Cage. Because to find him guilty of the rest, you have to find beyond a reasonable doubt.

You can read these instructions.
You're going to be having the advantage and opportunity
to take these instructions back with you and read them.
Leave all that evidence in the courtroom, because you
don't need it.

He's admitted being with her. Your only job now is to try and put these facts, that you remember them as you heard from the stand, in light with these instructions and come up with a fair verdict.

All right. We've gone -- we've gone through that. Now, the State's second main point -- and they said, I've marked here first, was the introduction.

Well, well. That Joel Burkett didn't do anything. Says ID. Why are they harping to you? Why is the State coming here talking about identification?

God. The guy got on the stand.

Joel Burkett got right up here, told you right to
your face, "I was with Tina Cage. I had sexual
intercourse with her. It was willing." And he gave
you a reason.

Why talk about ID? The State feels their case is so weak. We commented all during the

trial that every witness they had tried to corroborate and build up Tina Cage's testimony when up to the end, it wasn't even corroborated or impeached in any way during the State's case. But that's what they tried to do, and that's what they wanted to do.

So we really are down. Not a very hard problem as far as you're concerned, because 'course I'm here to try and convince you otherwise, but it all comes down to that very famous fable, and that's Instruction No. 18 about reasonable doubt.

Now, this is the one instruction that normally I make a lot of notes on after I get the instructions from his Honor, because this is the one where you have to look at it. If you didn't take into consideration and you listened to Mr. Roarke's argument, you might think innocence would float away like that paper. But that's not it. You've got to say, "Now, do I have a reasonable doubt? Do I have a doubt as to what happened? And if I do, why should I?"

I hope someone on the jury goes back into that jury room in deliberation and says, "Yes. I have a reasonable doubt about some of these facts."

Let's talk first about Tina Cage.
Two robberies in two weeks. Stop & Go manager says
very rare, extremely rare. But it happened. Two
weeks with Tina Cage. What would be bad about that?

Husband's unemployed, living in a rundown motel. She's working a night shift, not the greatest in the world -- from 11:00 at night until 7:00 in the morning. Evidently doesn't have

any money. Trying to get -- make ends meet, or whatever. Not the best life for anybody, especially not the best life for a 21 year old girl who -- relatively attractive and not bad.

Why would Tina Cage lie? You have reasonable doubt about her story?

You know, it could be in part true, everything after the fact of going out in the desert.

Maybe he forced himself on her. She got mad, came back, said, "He raped me," and made up the rest to cover her job, her husband -- playing around, everything else.

Reasonable doubt? You have to think about it. You have to answer that question.

Again, no marks on the body.

Something I put on -- how could anybody go through an endurance like this and all the things that are supposed to have happened and not put a mark on her body? Make you wonder? Make you wonder why at least you don't have some marks, some bruise, some scuff mark on the neck if you were being held that way, if you were being sexually abused?

She testified in one statement it was forty-five minutes before the guy came back.

Mr. Burkett, purchased the Zig-Zags. Another time she said ten minutes. She says, "I don't know.

I can't recall."

Lineup. Why would Tina Cage not

I. D. somebody else if she was so explicit and so direct

and so precise on her identification of Joel Burkett?

Why would all of a sudden her memory go, fade away

on the second person who she's identified?

Why? Ask yourself.

And some members of the jury, when you're back there, you ask your remberance. Why would she not identify with as precise as she was?

The State sat up here and listed, read them off, what she told Detective Leonard -- belt buckle, spider web tatooes, age and height, so forth.

She was in another robbery. She remembers things now. Goes to the lineup, and she doesn't identify the second person. Says it resembles him but she doesn't want to I. D. somebody.

And I'll tell you why -- because Ted Burkett, this other party, the second party wasn't there that night. She wasn't going to finger an uninvolved person who was not with her, who would have nothing to do with the crime at all. She wasn't going to put the finger on him.

But yet she has this remarkable identity. She was with him, this Ted Burkett. If he'd been there for two or three hours, the same time she was with Joel Burkett -- but she doesn't identify him. Make you wonder? Make you think did all these events occur?

We know that there was a ride to the desert. We know there was sexual intercourse. We don't know whether or not Ted Burkett was there. We don't know what was happening.

You have reasonable doubt. Can you sleep with this? Would you engage in the more weighty affairs of your life in arriving at the guilt or innocence based on her testimony?

Didn't find the bra. Don't know

secondary.

where that is. Was she wearing a bra? We don't know.

Let's contrast, because the

statements that you have here are contracted between

Joel Burkett and Tina Cage. Everything else is

All right. What about -- what about Joel Burkett? Now, I don't care how brazen you are, I don't care what you are. If anyone committed a crime such as was described here -- a kidnapping, a taking out in a vehicle, a rape, a robbery. Next morning, now, not a week later, five days later, something -- the very next morning, he drives into a used parts store, North Las Vegas, next to a North Las Vegas black and white. Comes into the store without -- with a black vest on, baring all these tatooes, which would make an identification, and says hi to Robert Smith, the cop. Orders parts. Goes about his business.

Robert Smith, a police officer of fifteen years says, "I was amazed. Here's a guy on a hot sheet, attempt to locate, who walks into a store the next morning after the attempt to locate comes out and says, "Hi." Stands right next to him at the counter -- bare arm, bare chest, with these tatooes that are marked.

I said, "Is that the normal attitude of a guy who's committed these kinds of crimes?"

"I'm amazed."

It's not the kind of way things happen. And Joel Burkett took the stand. He admitted he was an ex-felon. He's no dummy. If he was criminally involved in this type of a crime -- he has no ties to the community here, more or less, at that

time. He could have just said, "Adios." That's it. Split. Instead of walking into a police officer.

Now, I mean not happenstance or just go in and casually meeting him. He drives in and sees a police officer's car and parked next to it.

Does that give you reasonable doubt as to what actually happened on this night for the next morning to go put yourself in the midst of a police officer. Do you have reasonable doubt as to these factually occurring as Tina Cage testified to the night before?

We have two witnesses who came forward, who put up further light onto this, these events. James Delaney. Family man. Married. Steady job. Who says that Tina Cage about 12:00 o'clock and he and the defendant came and sat here and talked.

and his testimony at this point is unrebutted. Wouldn't it have been nice to have brought Tina Cage back in here, put her up here for your identification -- because you have to decide -- and have Tina Cage tell you from this chair, "I never went to any party.

I never knew Joel Burkett. I never rode on his bicycle. I never saw Ted Burkett before. I didn't have a date with him on December 19th. I didn't go to that party. I didn't see any James Delaney. I didn't talk to anybody." Period.

No. They didn't bring her back.
Would it have been nice? If you were going to arrive at a verdict, would it be nice to know if Tina Cage at this point knows James Delaney? Can any one of you

answer me, does Tina Cage know James Delaney? You don't know.

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Do you have a reasonable doubt about Tina Cage's veracity about what actually happened on that night? Did Tina Cage sit outside in the automobile and talk to these people for thirty minutes? Did Tina Cage then, after the party, decide, well, she better get back to the store?

Goes back there and finds police cars and everything around it and says, "Oh, my God. What am I going to do?" Goes out and has a couple beers, smokes a joint, has sexual intercourse. Comes back and says, "How am I going to cover myself? I've been missing from the store. The police are there. I'm sure my husband knows. How am I going to explain walking up? What am I going to say?"

She's dropped off at an apartment building. She's not dropped someplace away from a phone where she couldn't make an immediate call to the police. She's not dropped out in the Lake Mead Boulevard where she has to walk, give people time to get away. She's dropped right in front of an apartment complex, North Las Vegas, where she told them she wanted to be dropped.

Is this -- is this a rapist-kidnapper who has beer with the individual? Says, "May -- can you get me some Marlboro 100s.

I'm kind of dry, need a cigarette." Go in, buy her Marlboro 100s.

Is that the acts of a kidnapper?

This what normally happens in a kidnap? "Hey, I want a six-pack of beer. Get me a Michelob or a Coors Light,

a pack of Marlboros. While you're at it, make it Light."

Is this the acts? And then drinks
with them, denies it on the stand, lies to you, tells
you a story.

You have reasonable doubt that she was actually kidnapped? Do you have reasonable doubt as to what actually happened on that night in question? Because there are facts.

And Joel Burkett's testimony is also unrebutted at this time.

Be nice to have Tina Cage -- says,
"I never saw him before. I wouldn't ride on a
motorcycle because I'm definitely afraid of motorcyles
and because I didn't have a helmet. I never saw
Joel Burkett in the other store on Eastern."

Now, let's take the most amazing fact. And I've been involved in criminal law for a long time.

What would a guy who's in his right mind, who's let's say in a planning stages of a robbery on December 17th at 4:00 o'clock, some according to the testimony eight hours before this event happened, go to the home office — the home office of Stop & Go, make out a job application, go to an interview and go to the manager and say, "Hey, my name is Raymond Haire."

You've got that evidence of that thing. "My name is Raymond Haire. I'm 23 years old. I'm looking for a job. I'll take a polygraph test," and so forth. Does that make you wonder?

Would anybody in their right mind go and give your home address? His home address is on

there. Everything is on that job application about Raymond Haire's life. Address, telephone number. Anything you want.

Now, you know, we have to use common sense. Would anybody in their right mind go to an interview and give all that information? That's like going to the First National Bank and going to ask them for a loan and filling out the loan papers and doing all this, then walking over to the counter and sticking up the bank and walk out because the loan process wasn't fast enough.

This is not consistent with any kind of criminal activity.

He testified that Tina Cage told him about the job and that's it good working conditions. We know also Tina Cage gets fifty bucks if she recommends somebody. Make you wonder? Make you wonder what if Tina Cage actually told him, "Go get that job. Apply. I can get fifty bucks. I need bread."

Make you wonder? Make you have reasonable doubt whether Tina Cage ever knew him? A coincidence that he would go and make application to Stop & Go, the same place that Tina Cage worked, the same place that he testified he was dating a girl with. Make you have reasonable doubt?

You know, I can't, of course, get into your minds, but you have to wonder whether or not anybody would do that.

Every act that he's done in this case is consistent with innocence. The North Las Vegas cop -- to me, incredulous.

MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to object, your

Honor. Counsel keeps putting his own personal beliefs in this, and I think under the circumstances the jury shouldn't hear what counsel believes, but he should be commenting on the evidence. I believe that's the law.

THE COURT: The law is that you can't state a personal belief.

MR. BUCHANAN: Incredulous. And said by Officer Smith, a law enforcement officer of fifteen years.

Make application to a convenience store that you're going to rob? Go talk to a cop the next morning after you've supposedly done all these things? Make you wonder? Make you have reasonable doubt that maybe Tina Cage lied about this whole affair to cover up something else?

All the facts are there. Do you have reasonable doubt that this event occurred? Do you have reasonable doubt? Because that's what you're talking about.

You can walk out of here and say, "I think he might have done it, but I just wasn't convinced," and bring back a not guilty, and that's in accordance with the law.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury,
I'm not going to belabor this. I could go over it.
I -- I think I have. We've gone over the oral sex
and the anal sex. We know that she -- she told some
facts. Thirty years old. Is this a thirty year old
man? Did he sound like a thirty year old man on the
stand?

Do we know it was a blue, green car?.

Do we have some suspicions that maybe Tina Cage gave a wrong address or wrong age so that this person wouldn't be picked up, so that this crime would go undiscovered and yet still be plausible enough to sell to the police so she wouldn't get in trouble with her husband, wouldn't get in trouble with Stop & Go for her indiscretions or her faulting.

You can't tell me because

Joel Burkett, James Delaney's testimony is unrebutted.

You don't know.

And, ladies and gentlemen, if you think he did it but you don't know, you have unrebutted testimony that you can't answer in your own mind, because there's nothing else you can get that can any way rebut Delaney's and Joel Burkett's testimony, because no one did it.

If you don't know, according to the law, he's innocent. So, ladies and gentlemen, what I'm going to ask you is to go back there, think about these things. Think about these types of what has actually happened. We're never going to know what actually happened that night -- whether Tina Cage had an indiscretion, got caught up in a web of intrigue, a web of deceit. To cover herself, lied.

We don't know whether it was part deceit, part true. Sexual assault took place. Forces attention on her. We don't know.

So you're going to have to take all those circumstances and all those events and put them together and come up with a just verdict, and what I say the just verdict is is not guilty.

You can't find him guilty if you

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don't know. If you don't know, there's only one verdict -- not guilty.

If you walk out of here, say not guilty, and still feel he might have done it but you weren't given the evidence because of the lies of Tina Cage and all the other events that occurred which don't make it plausible that this actually happened the way it went down, then the only verdict you can come back with is not guilty.

You were sworn to uphold your duty to the Judge, to us during questions, whether you could be fair and impartial and arrive at a just and true verdict. Now you have to put those facts in light of these laws that the Judge has given you and come back with a just verdict.

And, ladies and gentlemen, what I'm telling you and what I'm asking you to do is come back in, look at this 19 year old kid and say, "You might not be number one citizen, but in the eyes of the laws of the United States and the State of Nevada, you are not guilty." And God hope it doesn't happen again.

I ask you to bring back that verdict, and I thank you for your attention.

THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham, you may make the State's rebuttal argument.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

Ladies and gentlemen, after being involved in this trial, is there any wonder in your mind why many victims of crimes fail to report, and especially rape -- fail to report it to the police? Fail to follow through on prosecutions. Refuse to give statements to the police?

Is there any question in your minds why a woman wouldn't want to go through what Tina Cage has gone through? Why she wouldn't want to have to re-live that experience with the police? Why she wouldn't want to have to re-live that experience with the hospital? Why she wouldn't want to have to re-live that experience at preliminary hearing and then be subjected to cross-examination by defense counsel? And then again at trial, re-live it?

It's bad enough when the State aks her the questions, but also under cross-examination. When you have two co-defendants, you do it twice. Is there any wonder in your mind why a woman may refuse to even report the crime?

That's why that man right there felt secure in walking in that auto parts December 19th. He had threatened her with a knife. The co-defendant had said, "She won't tell," and he had released her.

He had asked her to describe him first, and she didn't mention anything about tatooes, just said six-foot, blond hair, and he felt perhaps he was comfortable, no problem.

That's why the man felt comfortable that this woman would not describe him, couldn't describe him or would not describe him, would not follow through on it.

You know, Mr. Buchanan made some interesting comments. He said the State put all this evidence in, and for what? I'll tell you why -- because if the State came forward and presented this case --

Well, let me explain it this way.

What did you see the State do? The State had, to first begin with the case, had to step by step go through the facts and step by step fix this defendant up with the crime because, believe me, if we had not shown the identity of the perpetrator, this man would have taken the stand and said, "It wasn't met."

He couldn't do that, because the identity was too darn good.

Next, back peddled. He stepped a little back and said, "Well, I was -- I was with her, but no -- no sex, no -- nothing else."

Well, Richard Renner could establish his hair in her vaginal area and acid phosphatase in the vagina, so he's got to back peddle once more, step and say, "Well, it was me. We did have sex, but it was consensual."

He takes the farthest step back, because the evidence is so overwhelming that he's back there. He's on the very back step he's got, and he's arguing to you the only thing that he can, and that's consent. I don't think there's any question, as you look at the strategy. You didn't hear that story that he told on the stand. You didn't hear that.

No one heard that. No police agency heard that until he told it on the stand, and Mr. Buchanan has the nerve to say, "Well, why did the State show you his identity? Why did the State put in his belt buckle?"

The State had to, ladies and gentlemen, to put him back to the very last step he had, and that was to argue, "Yes, she came along voluntarily."

Mr. Buchanan starts with a robbery.

He says a -- what she did with the money in the register was take it out of the register and put it in her purse. She had a twenty dollar bill in the register? Ladies and gentlemen, the policy of the Stop & Go -- it only makes sense, you're going to keep fifty dollars in the register, that you keep small bills. If you had a twenty, you'd put it in the safe. You keep the money to make change.

He continues on. Well, she didn't see anybody take it, so you can't find a robbery.

Ladies and gentlemen, that's just not the law. If I was to kidnap somebody and rob them and kill them, they're never going to tell the police there was a robbery, but you can establish the robbery through the circumstantial evidence. The fact that purse is gone. The fact that this and that. Fits together, and that's what we've got here.

We've got the money missing from the register. We've got him leaving with Defendant No. 2, the shorter, the younger guy. Got him leaving. The circumstances are there. The money was taken from the register. It's just totally, totally unbelievable.

Well, it's not totally unbelievable. It's just highly unlikely that somebody else would have walked right in the store after she was abducted. The money in the register, taken the money. Then left.

And here comes George Williams.

Left. That's highly unlikely, ladies and gentlemen.

He talks about the kidnapping. He says, "Wait a minute. He didn't hold a knife. Wait a

minute. He was merely present."

Ladies and gentlemen, you've got a good instruction on what an accomplice is, and it talks about aiding, whether present or absent. You can be convicted of a crime, and you can be guilty of a crime if you assist in the perpetration of that crime, even if you're not there.

If there's any doubt in your mind on the facts of Tina Cage -- that this man wasn't helping. That would be an unreasonable -- let's assume you accept Tina Cage's story. This man had to have helped. He was driving the car. He had to have helped. He took her to the desert. He had to have been helping, under all the facts that have been shown.

He talks further. He says -sexual assault. He says there's only one hair found.
Ladies and gentlemen, you're going to have the rape,
or the recoveries of the hair to take back to the
jury room with you.

Richard Renner testified that he made one hair. He also testified he had scanned a number of them and made this one hair, but he didn't have time to fully analyze the others.

I've never looked in that envelope, the hair that was found in the car, but you'll have it. Why don't you open it up and look in it and see if there's no other hair there?

But Mr. Buchanan would talk about the one hair. He talks about no sexual assault because there's no marks on the body.

Ladies and gentlemen, there's a jury instruction. You know, a person can be so frightened

that they do nothing, and therefore no marks. It's a jury instruction, and it's 14, and it's designed for that very purpose. It says if her yielding — talking about sexual intercourse — has been induced by fear that it's necessary to save her from violence or other physical harm or that it offers hope of so doing, her conduct in such cirumstances does not amount to consent.

You don't have to get beaten up, ladies, if you're being raped. You don't have to.

And they're still committing the crime, and that's what that jury instruction tells you. I'd ask you to read it over when you get back there.

He talks about the lineup. She could identify number -- on the second lineup, she identified the defendant, Joel Burkett. Rapist Burkett. She didn't identify the first guy in the first lineup, and Mr. Buchanan offers you an explanation she didn't want to finger the wrong guy. How could she give a good description of him. Then the night before, how could she know.

She was asked, and the lineup, on the first lineup, she said, "No. 2 resembles him."

And who is No. 2? Ted Burkett. I'd submit to you she -- she did finger No. 2.

And then Mr. Buchanan asks, "Why didn't she take the stand again?" Ladies and gentlemen, you are to decide this case on the facts you receive. You are not to speculate. You are not to make hypotheses and try to figure what if, what if, what if. The case has been presented to you. The evidence has been presented to you.

Mr. Buchanan asks you to merely

speculate on what else. You know, there's an old saying in law school that if the facts are against you, you argue the law, and if the law is against you, you argue the facts, and if both of them are against you, you argue like hell. And that's what Mr. Buchanan is doing.

Failed to address a number of issues that are important to this case, and he just walked around them, talked about why would he go and apply for a job the same day he's planning the robbery. Why would he do that? Well, Mr. Buchanan says, "Hey. She wanted fifty dollars, because if she got a guy working for the company, she gets fifty dollars." That and some other things.

You didn't see Tina Cage's name on the application. You see some person named Daughtery. Mr. -- or pardon me -- Burkett, defendant Burkett doesn't mention her name at the interview. At least, when he was asked, "Did you mention her name at the interview," the kind of statement that could be verified to the interviewor, says, "Well, I don't remember." He testified she's the only one he knows that works at Stop & Go, but he doesn't mention her name. He doesn't have it on the application. She's not going to get the fifty dollars. Some guy Daughtery will, if he's hired. Again, he just apparently wasn't Stop & Go material.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wrote some notes, and I'm getting lost in them. I think the very last thing I'd like to ask you -- there's a jury instruction that is one of the -- it's the number one --

Let's call it this.

It's Jury Instruction No. 24, and it tells you you must bring to the consideration of the evidence your everyday common sense and judgment as reasonable men and women.

Ladies and gentlemen, same story that would sound ridiculous to you on the street is no less ridiculous when it's told by this man on the stand.

Ladies and gentlemen, does it sound in keeping with the lifestyle of Tina Cage to go hopping off away from her store -- good employee and wife and mother -- hopping away from the store to hurry to a party, and then not go in because she doesn't know anybody. That's the kind of party she would go in. She's a married woman, doesn't want this getting back to her husband. That's the kind of party she would go in.

Yet he says she didn't go in 'cause she didn't know anybody. Husband's going to check back on her in a short time. He's checking up, make sure she's okay. Yet she's going to leave her store, leave her purse, leave everything and go off with him. She's in a hurry to do so.

They leave that store, where there's gas and beer, to go down the street to another store and buy -- you guessed it -- gas and beer.

Ladies and gentlemen, is it in keeping with his background to commit this kind of a crime? Consider the evidence you heard, and I'm sure that you're going to reach the right conclusion there.

You're the conscience of this community. Mr. Buchanan has asked you can you come back

and look that man in the face and say, "I find you guilty of these crimes"? I asked the question on jury voir dire -- I asked, "I'm sitting over here alone. There's nobody sitting next to me, but I represent the people of the State of Nevada." So when you come back in here, I asked you to look everybody in the face, everybody in the State of Nevada, and answer the question, "Is that the kind of man that you want out on the street?"

Ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you for your service as jurors. It's one of the highest forms of civic service, and on behalf of Robert Miller, myself -- Robert Miller is the District Attorney of Clark County -- we thank you for your time and attention, and we in the most sincere terms ask you to return the verdicts of guilty to all four counts.

Now, perhaps before I step down -you've got about ten verdict forms. There's one, for
example, robbery, and then one right after it, robbery
with use of a deadly weapon. If you return, for
example -- we're asking a robbery with use of a
deadly weapon. Only robbery with use of a deadly
weapon would be signed.

Kidnapping is kidnapping, first degree and then kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon, and we ask that the kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon be signed. You'd only return one.

And then also the sexual assault.

Thank you again for your time and attention.

THE COURT: Would the officers come up

1 to be sworn to take charge of the jury? (At this time, the officers 2 were sworn to take charge of the 3 4 jury.) 5 THE COURT: Miss Clerk, would you swear the officers to take charge of the alternate 6 7 jurors? 8 (At this time, the officers 9 were sworn to take charge of the 10 alternate jurors.) 11 THE COURT: The ladies and gentlemen of 12 the jury may be excused to the jury room for 13 deliberation at this time. 14 Terry will show you the way. 15 The alternate jurors may -- if you'd 16 come, the alternate jurors would come right down here 17 to the center. Then you can go with these folks. 18 (At this time, the jury 19 and alternate jurors left 20 the courtroom.) 21 THE COURT: Court is in recess to the call 22 of the bailiff. 23 (Recess.) 24 (At 4:44 p.m., the jury 25 and alternate jurors returned 26 to the courtroom.) 27 THE COURT: Miss Clerk, would you call 28 the roll of the jury and the alternate jurors? 29 (At this time, the clerk 30 called the roll of the jury 31 and alternate jurors, and all

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members indicated their presence.)

THE COURT: At this time, the Court has a note which we'll mark for identification as Court's Exhibit Roman Numeral II so it will remain a part of the record.

The note reads, "5/4/81. Buchanan stated that an associate of his heard a juror in the hallway state he is guilty. Why didn't he have the juror pointed out by the person who heard the statement to find out if it was one of us? Fred Stone.

Foreman, Steve ..." Is it Bulger?

JUROR BULGER: Uh-huh, that's right.

THE COURT: "Bulger. 4/4/81."

Of course, this isn't evidence in the case. This is a statement made by counsel in -JUROR NO. 2: Your Honor, that should be 5.

THE COURT: What should be 5?

JUROR NO. 2: Should be 5/4. I made a mistake in the note.

THE COURT: Okay, fine. Thank you.

The arguments of counsel aren't
evidence in a case. They're illustrations and
comparisons that are made, and this is something that
should not be considered by any member of the jury in
the case.

We can't supplement the evidence, so you have to go in your deliberation on the evidence that was presented -- either documentary evidence or the testimony of witnesses. And the arguments of counsel is in no way any evidence to be considered by the ladies and gentlemen of the jury.

The jury may retire for further

1 deliberation. 2 (At this time, the jury 3 and alternate jurors left the countroom.) 5 THE COURT: Court is in recess to the call 6 of the bailiff. 7 (Recess.) 8 (At 7:25 p.m., the jury and 9 alternate jurors returned to the 10 courtroom.) 11 THE COURT: Miss Clerk, will you call the 12 roll of the jury and the alternate jurors? 13 (At this time, the clerk 14 called the roll of the jury 15 and alternate jurors, and all 16 members indicated their presence.) 17 THE COURT: Mr. Bolger, have the ladies 18 and gentlemen of the jury reached four verdicts in 19 this case? 20 THE FOREMAN: Yes, we have, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Would you hand the four 22 verdict forms to the bailiff, please? 23 Miss Clerk, will you read the four 24 verdicts aloud and inquire if these are the verdicts 25 of the jury? 26 THE CLERK: "Case No. C52190, 27 Department No. VII. 28 In the Eighth Judicial District 29 Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of 30 Clark. 31 The State of Nevada, plaintiff,

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versus Joel Burkett aka Raymond Haire, defendant.

"Verdict: We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant, Joel Burkett aka Raymond Haire, guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon, Count I.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1981.

Steve --"

THE FOREMAN: R. Bulger, B-u-l-g-e-r.

THE CLERK: "Steve R. Bulger, Foreman."

"Case No. C52190, Department No. VII.

In the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark.

The State of Nevada, plaintiff, versus Joel Burkett aka Raymond Haire, defendant.

Verdict: We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant, Joel Burkett aka Raymond Haire, guilty of first degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon, Count II.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1981. Steve R. Bulger, Foreman."

"Case No. C52190, Department No. VII.

In the Eighth Judicial District

Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of

Clark.

The State of Nevada, plaintiff, versus Joel Burkett aka Raymond Haire, defendant.

Verdict: We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant, Joel Burkett aka Raymond Haire, guilty of sexual assault, Count III.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1981.

Steve R. Bulger, Foreman."

"Case No. C52190, Department No. VII. In the Eighth Judicial District Court

"of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark.

The State of Nevada, plaintiff,

versus Joel Burkett aka Raymond Haire, defendant.

Verdict: We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant, Joel Burkett aka

entitled case, find the defendant, Joel Burkett aka
Raymond Haire, guilty of sexual assault, Count IV.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1981.

Steve R. Bulger, Foreman."

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, are those your four verdicts as read, so say you one, so say you all?

THE JURY: (In unison) Yes.

THE COURT: Do either of the parties desire to have the jury polled?

MR. BLOXHAM: State does not, your Honor.
MR. BUCHANAN: Defense does not.

THE COURT: The clerk will now record the verdicts in the minutes of the Court.

At this time, I would like to -in the presence of counsel and the spectators and
the ladies and gentlemen of the jury -- thank the
members of the staff here of Department No. VII. We
are proud of the caseload that we accomplish in this
department, and I always like to thank the members of
this staff, because they're very loyal and very good
working people who enable me to accomplish my task
in the manner that we've been able to.

I would also like to thank and congratulate the attorneys that have tried this case. These two gentlemen are two of our leading trial lawyers in the city. They try cases on a regular basis in the courts and are both tops in the legal

profession, and I always welcome either of these gentlemen into this courtroom.

Last, and certainly but not least, I would like to thank and congratulate the ladies and gentlemen of the jury and the two alternate jurors for their services in these proceedings. By saying this, this doesn't say that I approve or disapprove of your verdict, because of course the findings of fact and the fact questions are the sole province of the jury.

But I noted at the outset that you were serious people who listened and paid attention during these proceedings, and I'm sure that the verdicts that you've returned are the products of conscientious deliberation.

In our country, we enjoy personal rights and property rights to a much greater degree than has ever been known to any other society in history, and the reason for this is our judicial system that has as its very foundation trial by jury. Years ago, when our country was founded, the idea was to preserve rights rather than to accomplish justice inexpensively, swiftly and in a super expedient way; and this day and age, we hear a lot of criticism of the jury system. We hear people say, "Well, it's inconvenient. It's expensive."

But I hope as you leave here, even though this has probably been a traumatic experience for you due to the gravity of the case, that you think in terms of your contribution to the judicial system and the strength of the rights that we have in our country as opposed to the inconvenience that it's been

to you.

At this time, with the thanks of the Court, I would excuse the ladies and gentlemen of the jury and the alternate jurors.

(At this time, the jury

and alternate jurors left

the courtroom.)

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, the defendant has requested -- and not with my concurrence -- but to waive the P & P report and be sentenced now, and it's my advice to him not to do so, but he's requested me to ask the Court, which I've done.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I believe statutorily it's required.

THE COURT: Yes. I have to have it.

The statute requires that I go thirty days. I can't sentence until somebody's -- until, I think, after thirty days. Then I probably could.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right, but he made the request and, as I say, it's not my concurrence.

MR. BLOXHAM: We would request any bail that has been set, your Honor, to be revoked.

THE COURT: In view of the gravity of the charges and the convictions, at this time the Court revokes any bail that's been set, and the defendant will be held without bond.

This case is set over to Tuesday, June 2, 1981 at the hour of 9:30 a.m. for entry of judgment and imposition of sentence.

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

\* \* \* \* \*

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of the proceedings had in the jury trial of JOEL BURKETT aka RAYMOND HAIRE.

ONSTANCE KROON, CSR, No. 75

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

# CLERK'S CERTIFICATE 11 /4 46 PM

C52190

VII P

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

I, C. R. Davenport, the duly appointed and qualified Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true and correct copy of the Judgment in the matter of Burkett v. State, No. 13600.

## **JUDGMENT**

The Court being fully advised in the premises and the law, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed, to the effect: "ORDER this appeal dismissed."

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 21st day of April , 19 83.

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O-2941 எண்டும் SC524

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

JOEL BURKETT a/k/a RAYMOND HAIRE,

Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

No. 13600



#### ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL

This is an appeal from a judgment of conviction of one count of robbery with the use of a deadly weapon, one count of first degree kidnapping with the use of a deadly weapon, and two counts of sexual assault.

Appellant first contends that the trial court erred by instructing the jury that a reasonable doubt is equivalent to a "substantial doubt." However, appellant did not object to the giving of this instruction, and thus cannot now complain about the instruction unless it constituted plain error. See McCall v. State 91 Nev. 556, 540 P.2d 95 (1975). The reasonable doubt instruction given by the trial court was in accordance with the provisions of NRS 175.211, and we have expressly approved the giving of such an instruction on several occasions. See Taylor v. State, 96 Nev. 385, 609 P.2d 1238 (1980); Buckner v. State, 95 Nev. 117, 590 P.2d 628 (1979); Cutler v. State, 93 Nev. 329, 566 P.2d 809 (1977). We perceive no reason to disturb the above decisions at this time, and we therefore conclude that the instruction in this case did not constitute plain error.

Appellant also contends that the prosecutor committed misconduct during his closing argument by making two references to appellant's prior felony conviction. Appellant contends that the

<del>25</del> 161

Appellant admitted during direct examination that he had previously been convicted of assault with a deadly weapon.

comments were made for the impermissible purpose of showing that appellant had a propensity to commit crimes. See NRS 48.045. Since appellant did not object to the comments when they were made, he has waived his right to object to them on appeal, unless he can show that the comments were "patently prejudicial" to his case. See Garner v. State, 78 Nev. 366, 374 P.2d 525 (1962).

We do not believe that the prosecutor's comments were improper, much less that they were "patently prejudicial." Taken in context, the comments were clearly made for the permissible purpose of attacking appellant's credibility. See NRS 50.095; Givens v. State, 99 Nev. \_\_\_, 657 P.2d 97 (1983).

Accordingly, we hereby ORDER this appeal dismissed.

Mangulation, C. J.

Springer, J.

Springer, J.

Mewbray, J.

Steffen, J.

Gunderson, J.

cc: Hon. Carl J. Christensen, District Judge Hon. Brian McKay, Attorney General Hon. Robert J. Miller, District Attorney Messrs. Smith, Maurer & Ayers Loretta Bowman, Clerk

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1	CASE NO. C52190	
2		Aug 20   11 46 AN 187
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4		DISTRICT COURT CLERK
5		
6		CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
7 8	CMAME OF MEVADA	
	STATE OF NEVADA,	
9	Plaintiff,	<b>)</b>
10	-vs-	
11	JOEL BURKETT	
12	Defendant.	)
13		
14	<u> </u>	FICATE OF DESTRUCTION
15	The undersigned doe:	s hereby certify that she destroyed the
16	following exhibits in acc	cordance with the Order of the Court
17 18	filed therein;	
19	State's Exhibits	Defense exhibits A-Work application
20	8-12 Photograph 14-15 Photos	B-notebook on onterviews
20 21	17-records of stop & go 18-34 Photos	
21 22	36-Evidence envelope & c	ontents contents
23	40-booking sheet	
24	51-application fir Nevad	a ID
25	53-Subst of attorneys	
26		day of AUG 19 1987
20 27		,
28		LORETTA BOWMAN, COUNTY CLERK
		BY MOMOTA CARCUTE

Deputy County Clerk 100

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1 CASE NO. C52190 Aug 20 11 45 AH 197 2 DEPT, NO. DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 STATE OF NEVADA, 8 Plaintiff, 9 -vs-10 JOEL BURKETT 11 Defendant. 12 13 14 ORDER 15 Upon the ex-parte Petition of LORETTA BOWMAN, COUNTY CLERK, 16 and good and sufficient cause appearing to the Court, therefor 17 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the exhibits described and listed 18 in the Petition as having been admitted into evidence in the 19 above entitled action be, and the same are hereby Ordered to be County CLerk & Metro 20 given to the Custodian of Evidence, 21 and by him to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of. 22 Dated this day of AUG 12 1987 23 24 25 26 27

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CASE NO. C52190

DEPT. NO.

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DR. NO. 80-95384

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

JOEL BURKETT

Defendant.

## PETITON

The Petition of LORETTA BOWMAN, COUNTY CLERK, moves this Honorable Court for an ex-parte Order to destroy or dispose of any exhibits in her custody for at least two (2) years after Judgment has been filed and the time for taking an appeal has expired.

The exhibits sought to be destroyed or disposed of are of no value and that they do not have any value warranting their delivery to the Clark County Treasurer as the property of said County.

The following exhibits are to be destroyed or disposed of by the Custodian of Evidence of County Clerk & Metro

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28 ////////

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CEAN

State's Exhibits 1-evidence envelope & contents 46-hair collect kit la-underpants 47-evidence envelope & hair 2-black leather vest 48-49 Evidence envelope-Hair 3-knife & case 5-Nevada ID card 4-keys 51-application for Nevada ID 4 5-Jean jacket 52-Birth certificate 6-knife 53-Subst. of attorneys 5 7-belt buckle 8-12 photograph Defense exhibits 6 13-fingerprint exemplar A-work application 14-15 photo B-notebook on interviews 16-latent finger prints 17-records of stop & go 8 18-34 Photos 35-evidence envelope 9 35a-black & white t-shirt 36-evidence envelope & contents 10 empty camel cigarette package 37-evidence envelope & contents 11 marlboro cigarettes 38-evidnece bag & contents 12 mattress cover 39evidence bag & contents 13 40-booking sheet 41-rape kit 141 42-hair collect kit 43-45 hair sample WHEREFOR, Petitioner respectfully prays that an Order be 15 16 entered by this Honorabale Court authorizing her to effect the destruction or other disposition of the exhibits held in her 18 custody. 19 day of Dated this 1987. 20 21 LORETTA BOWMAN, COUNTY CLERK Petitioner 22 **2**3 Deputy County Clerk 24 25 REX BELL, DISTRICT ATTORNEY 27 28 Deputy District

28

CASE NO. C52190 DEPT. NO. DR. NO. 80-95384 8 56 AM '87 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, -vs-JOEL BURKETT Defendant. RECEIPT

As Custodian of Evidence, I do hereby acknowledge that I have received the following exhibits which were heretofore admitted into evidence in the above entitled action, for destruction or other disposition in accordance with the Order of the Court.

## State's exhibits

1-Evidence envelope & contents la-under pants 2-black leather vest 3-knife & case 4-keys 5-Jean jacket 6-knife 7-belt buckle 13-fingerprint exemplar 16-latent finger prints 35-evidence envelope 35a-black & white t-shirt 38-evidence bag & contents mattress cover Dated this contents

41-rape kit 42-hair collect kit 43-45 hair sample 46-hair collection kit

47-evidence envelope & hair

48-49 evidence envelope hair

METRO POLICE DEPT.



2 FILED 3 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DESTRICT 2 09 PM '94 COURT OF THE STATE OF NEWADAY 5 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLERK 6 CLARK 8 Jebuay 28/994 Case No. (52/90) 9 JOEL T. BURKETT, 10 11 Petitioner, 12 vs. Mr. McDANIELS, 13 Warden, Respondent. 14 15 BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF PETITION 16 17 FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 18 19 20 21 Joel T. Burkett **2**2 P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 **2**3 24 B 25 1 289427 197 **2**8

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6	United States v. Khoury, 901 F.2d 975 (11th Cir., 1990)	5
7	United States v. Manaco, 852 F.2d 1143 (9th Cir., 1988)	6
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#### STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION PRESENTED

(1) Is it denial of due process when the sentence orally imposed is not served due to a written mistake in the Judgment of Conviction?

Petitioner answers yes.

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#### STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On December 24, 1980, Petitioner was charged with; Count 1, burglary with intent to commit a felony; Count 2, robbery with the use of a deadly weapon in the commission of a crime; Count 3, first degree kidnapping with the use of a deadly weapon in the commission of a crime; Count 4, sexual assault; Count 5, sexual assault.

The charge in <u>Count 1</u> was dismissed. Petitioner was convicted by a jury on May 4, 1981, and subsequently sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment; <u>Count 1</u>, fifteen (15) years imprisonment for robbery and a consecutive fifteen (15) years imprisonment for the use of a deadly weapon in the commission of the robbery;

Count 2, life imprisonment with the possibility of parole for first degree kidnapping and a consecutive term of life imprisonment with the possibility of parole for the use of a deadly weapon in the commission of the kidnapping.

The sentence imposed for  $\underline{\text{Count 2}}$  to run consecutive to the sentence imposed for  $\underline{\text{Count 1}}$ .

Count 3, life imprisonment with the possibility of parole for sexual assault; and Count 4, life imprisonment with the possibility of parole for sexual assault. The sentence imposed in counts 3 and 4 to run concurrent to each other and to run concurrent to each other and to run

-4-

concurrent to the sentence imposed in count 2.

#### STATEMENT OF FACTS

At the time Peritioner was orally sentenced the court clearly stated that Counts 3 and 4 were to run concurrent with the sentence imposed in Count 2. Leaving Petitioner to serve a total of two fiteen (15) year terms for Count 1, and two life's with the possibility of parole for Count 2.

Because of a mistake in the written order of the Judgment of Conviction wherein the Court ran Counts 3 and 4 concurrent with both Counts 1 and 2, the prison was left to believe Petitioner must serve a total of three (3) life terms. Because of the written mistake in the Judgment of Conviction Petitioner has been denied the chance to ever parole from Count 1 over to Count 2, and now that Petitioner has served fourteen (14) years on Count 2 and may receive a parole in June of 1994 he's left to serve a life term never imposed by the Court. [See sentencing transcript Exhibit—A and Judgment of Conviction Exhibit—B attached to Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus]

#### ARGUMENT

There can be no question "when order of Judgment and commitment contains clerical error, but trial Judge's orally pronounced sentence unambiguous, Judge's oral sentence in defendant's presence overrides written Judgment," United States v. Villano, 816 F.2d 1448 (10th Cir., 1937)(en banc); see also: United States v. Blackner, 901 F.2d 353 (10th Cir., 1990); United States v. Chasmer, 952 F.2d 50 (3rd Cir., 1990); United States v. Khoury, 901 F.2d 975 (11th Cir., 1990).

Indeed a "defendant is entitled to know precise penalty for \*\* 201

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each count and order in which sentence must be served," Benson v United States, 332 F.2d 288 (5th Cir., 1964). And the "failure to individualize a sentence compels reversal or resentencing," United States v. Manaco, 852 F.2d 1143 (9th Cir., 1988).

Whereas here, Petitioner has been denied due process in ever being able to parole from Count 1 over to Count 2, and now Petitioner is left to serve a life term never meant to serve by the sentencing Court. The discrepancy between the orally imposed sentence and written order of the Judgment of Conviction "has worked to the extreme detriment of the Petitioner. This Court has jurisdiction to vacate or modify the suspect sentence or Judgment," State v. Eighth Judicial District Court, 667 P.2d 1044 (Nev. 1984)(emphasis added).

Moreover, the Nevada Supreme Court has long ago stated in Warden v. Peters, 429 P.2d 549 (Nev. 1967) that:

"we explicitly hold that when a mistake is made in rendering a Judgment, the sentencing Court has the inherent power to reconsider the judgment, and if the Judgment is void the sentence automatically fails." (emphasis added) Peters, (supra) Id. at 302.

Petitioner respectfully states that due to the Judgment of Conviction having "worked to the extreme detriment of Petitioner," State v. Eighth Judicial District Court, (supra), that said Judgment must be void and Petitioner's sentence must "automatically fail," Peters, (supra).

#### CONCLUSION

Petitioner respectfully submits, based upon the above points and authorities that the issue raised by the Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus is of such a Constitutional dimension as to warrant the issuance of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

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### RELIEF SOUGHT

Wherefore, Petitioner Joel T. Burkett moves this Honorable Court to grant the following relief:

- (Λ) Accept jurisdiction over this case pursuant to N.R.S. 177.320;
- (B) Require the Respondent to answer the allegations in the Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus and Brief in Support;
- (C) Hold such evidentiary hearing as this Court may deem necessary or appropriate;
- (D) Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus freeing Petitioner from his unconstitutional sentence and confinement.

  DATED this 20th day of Arrest, 1994.

Respectfully submitted,

o Se Petitioner

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FILED CASE NO: NOV 21 1003 FEB 2 2 09 PM '94 DEPT NO: 3 5 IN THE STM JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF \_\_Class 7 8 IN THE MATTER OF FINANCIAL 10 ON MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED 11 IN FORMA PAUPERIS 12 13 I hereby certify that the Petitioner herein has the sum of \$ 16.70 on account to his credit at the institution where he is confined. I further certify that Petitioner likewise has the following securities to his credit according to the records of said institution: 17 || 18 19 DATED this 15+ day of DECEMBER, 193. 20 21 Nevada Department Inmate services Accountant Authorized Officer of Institution 204

1	Case No. <u>C5019</u> 0
2	Dept. No FILED
3	FEB 2 2 10 PM '94
4	Lat of
5	CLERK
6	IN THE ZIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
7	FOR THE COUNTY OF Clark
8	
9	JOEL T. BURKETT,
10	Petitioner, Jeburary 28, 1994
11	-vs- MOTION FOR LEAVE TO
12	PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS
13	Warden,
14	Respondent.
15	/
16	COMES NOW the Petitioner, in propria persona, pursuant
17	to N.R.S. §12.015, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for
18	an Order granting Petitioner leave to proceed in the above-entitled
19	action in forma pauperis, without requiring Petitioner to pay or
20	provide security for the payment of costs of prosecuting this
21	action.
22	This motion is made and based upon the attached affidavit
23	app certificate.
24	DATED this son day of January, 19 94.
25_	Respectfully submitted,
26	Respectfully submitted,
27	193
28	175

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2	Ely, NEVADA, 89301
3	FOR PETITIONER, PRO-SE
4	
5	IN THE 3Th JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
6	of the state of Nevaria 2 2 09 PM '94
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF Clastica description
8	CLERK
9	JOEI T. BURKETT. CASE NO. C50190
10	PETITIONER, DEPT. NO
11	-vs-
12	MR. No OAZOELS, PETITION FOR WRIT OF
13	RESPONDENT, HABEAS CORPUS
14	Jebnay 28/994
15	
16	1. Name and institution and county in which you are presently
17	imprisoned or where and how you are presently restrained of
18	you liberty: Ely STATE Risor
19	White Pive County.
20	2. Name and location of court which entered the judgment of
21	conviction under attack: 8th June 14 DISTRICT
22	Clarex County.
28	3. Date of judgment of conviction: 6-2-1981
20 UZZ T	Case number: 52190
25	5. (a) Length of sentence: 30 /5465 Av (7030 /55 1646.
26	(a) Length of sentence: 30 / sales and two life Tients.  (b) If sentence is death, state any date upon which
2)7	execution is scheduled:
28	·
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1	6.	Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other
2		than the conviction under attack in this petition? Yes
3		No X If "yes," list crime, case number and
4		sentence being served at this time:
5		
6		•
7	7.	Nature of offense involved in conviction being challenged:
8		KODDEKY WITH THE USE, FIRST DECKEE
9		Kiddafing usite The use, and
10		SCXUAL ASSUATE
11	8.	What was your plea? (check one)
12		(a) Not guilty X
13	 	(b) Guilty
14		(c) Nolo contendere
15	9.	If you entered a guilty plea to one count of an indictment
16		or information, and a not guilty plea to another count of an
17		indictment or information, of if a guilty plea was
18		negotiated, give details:
19		
20		
21		•
22	10.	If you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty, was the
23		finding made by: (check one)
24		(a) Jury X
25		(b) Judge without a jury
26	11.	Did you testify at the trial? Yes X No
27	12.	Did you appeal from the judgment of conviction?
28		Yes X No
II.		140

.1	13.	If you did appeal, answer the following:
2		(a) Name of court: NEVADA Sufferie Court.
8		(b) Case number or citation: 13600
4		(c) Result: Osvico
5		(d) Date of result: Ali 21, 1983
6	14.	If you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did not:
7		
8		•
9	15.	Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of conviction
10		and sentence, have you previously filed any petitions,
11		applications or motions with respect to this judgment in any
12		court, state or federal? Yes X No
13	16.	If your answer is to No. 15 was "yes" give the following
14	-	information:
15		(a) (1) Name of court: 157 Judicial Dist
16		(2) Nature of proceeding: WRIT OF HALEAS
17		Coffus Vost CONVICTION.
18		(3) Grounds raised: INEFFECTIVE Course!
19		AT TRIAL AND DIRECT Affail, PROSECUT
20		MISCONDUCT, VIOLATIONY OF POST-ARREST SILENE.
21		(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your
22		petition, application or motion?
23		Yes X No
24		Yes X No
25		(6) Date of result: <u>Aug - 5-1978</u> .
26		(7) If known citations or any written opinion or date
27		of orders entered pursuant to such result?
28		
		-yes 170 111
li		

· <b>1</b>	(b)	As to any second petition, application or motion, give
2		the same information:
8		(1) Name of court: U.S. DISTRICT COURT.
4		(2) Nature of proceeding: WET OF Habeas
5		Co8fus (2754)
6	<b> </b>	(3) Grounds raised: SAME AS PACE &
7		QUESTION 16(A)
8		(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your
9		petition, application or motion?
10		Yes No X (5) Result: Sevice .
11		(5) Result: Senico
12		(6) Date of result: May - 22 - 1998
13		(7) If known citations or any written opinion or date
14		of orders entered pursuant to such result?
15		485
16	(c)	As to any third or subsequent additional applications
17		or motions, give the same information as above, list
18		them on a separate sheet and attach.
19	(d)	Did you appeal to the highest state or federal court
20		having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any
21		petition, application or motion?
22		(1) First petition, application, or motion?
23		Yes No
24		Citation or date of decision:
25		(2) Second petition, application, or motion?
26		YesNo
27		Citation or date of decision:
28	///	171 112
- 11		

Ţ	(3) Third of subsequent petitions, applications of
2	motions? Yes No
8	Citation or date of decision:
4	(e) If you did not appeal from the adverse action on any
5	petition, application or motion, explain briefly why
6	you did not. (You must relate specific facts in
7	response to this question. Your response may be
8	included on paper which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches attached
9	to the petition. Your response may not exceed five
10	handwritten or typewritten pages in length).
11	
12	•
13	17. Has any ground being raised in this petition been previous
14	presented to this or any other court by way of petition for
15	habeas corpus, motion, application or any other post-
16	conviction proceeding? If so, identify:
17	(a) Which of the grounds is the same: VONE
18	•
19	(b) The proceedings in which these grounds were raised:
20	NONE
21	(c) Briefly explain why you are again raising these
22	grounds. (You must relate specific facts in response
23	to this question. Your response may be included on
24	paper which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches attached to the
25	petition. Your response may not exceed five
26	handwritten or typewritten pages in length).
27	NONE
8	
- II	

		in any of one grounds indiced in hos. 25(a), (b), (c) and (d)
2		or listed on any additional pages you have attached, were no
8		previously presented in any other court, state or federal
4		list briefly what grounds were not so presented, and give
5		your reasons for not presenting them. (You must relat
6		specific facts in response to this question. your respons
7		may be included on paper which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches attached
8		to the petition. Your response may not exceed five
9		handwritten or typewritten pages in length).
10		PASE ATTOCHES HERETO
11		<u> </u>
12	19.	Are you filing this petition more than 1 year following the
13		filing of the judgment of conviction or the filing of a
14		decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly the reasons
15		for the delay. (You must relate specific facts in response
16		to this question. Your response may be included on paper
17		which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches attached to the petition. Your
18		response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages
19		in length).
20		SEE PASS ATTACHED HERETO
21		
22	20.	Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any court,
23		either state or federal, as to the judgment under attack?
24		Yes No _X If yes, state what court and the case
25		number:
26		
27		
8	///	1-73 114
- 11		

, 1	1 21.	Give the name of each attorney who represented you in the
2	2	proceeding resulting in your conviction and on direct appeal:
9	3	JAMES BUCKANAN, EARI
4	ı	AYER'S, PATRICT GILDERT
5	;	•
6	22.	Do you have any future sentences to serve after you complete
7	·	the sentence imposed by the judgment under attack? Yes
8		No $X$ If yes, specify where and when it is to be served,
9		if you know:
10		
11		•
12	23.	State concisely every ground on which you claim that you are
13		being held unlawfully. Summarize briefly the facts
14		supporting each ground. If necessary you may attach pages
15		stating additional grounds and fats supporting same.
16		(a) Ground one: SEE PAGES ATTACHED
17		HERETO MARKES Suffer Ting FACTS
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19		•
20		SUPPORTING FACTS (TELL YOU STORY BRIEFLY WITHOUT CITING CASES
21		OR LAW.):
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]	(b)	Ground two:	
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ŧ	sup	PPORTING FACTS (TELL YOU STORY BRIEFLY WITHOUT CITING CAS	ES
e	OR	LAW.):	
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13	1	Ground three:	
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17		PORTING FACTS (TELL YOU STORY BRIEFLY WITHOUT CITING CAS	ES
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19		LAW.):	
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25	(d)	Ground four:	
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. 1	SUPPORTING FACTS (TELL YOU STORY BRIEFLY WITHOUT CITING CASES
2	OR LAW.):
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9	WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that the court grant Petitioner
10	relief to which he may be entitled to in this proceeding.
11	DATED this 2011 day of Jawuary, 19 22, at
12	Ely Nevada.
13	Respectfully Submitted:
14	fand Breezett
15	FOR PETITIONER, PRO-SE
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## **VERIFICATION**

2	Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned declares that he is the Petitioner named in the foregoing Petition and knows the
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4	all ar a carrier and an area and a
5	prompt this 7 to day of 10 Out th
6	
7	Nevada.
8	Respectfully Submitted:
	feel Ti Burkett
9	FOR PETITIONER, PRO-SE
10	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY U.S. MAIL
11	I, CELT BUKKETT , hereby certify pursuant to
12	I N.R.C.P. 5(b), that on this Zoru day of (lastically)
13	19 QU, I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS addressed to:
14	Frankie Sue Del Papa, Attorney General of Nevada Capitol Complex
15	Heroes' Memorial Building Carson City, NV 89710;
16	Carson City, NV 89/10;
17	Rodalo C. Bloxham , District Attorney
18	County of Clark  ZOO S. Third ST STE 701, Po. 13x 552211
19	145 VEGAS , Nevada 89155-221/;
20	MR. Mc Dariels Warden
- 1	P.O. Box 1989
21	, Nevada <u>\$9501</u> ;
22	$\cdot i$
23	DATED this ZOTH day of JANUARY, 19 94, at
24	Nevada.
25	Respectfully Submitted:
26	Mad T. Brendelt
27	FOR PETITIONER, PRO-SE
28	///

Page 6. Question 18.

None of the issues raised in this petition has been raised previously. At the time Petitioner filed his post-conviction petition for relief, he had never had a parole hearing and was unaware as to the violations of his sentence.

Page 6. Question 19.

Petitioner has been unable to file, into the state court, the issue raised herein due to a denial of access to state law. For the last (5) five years Petitioner had been in the federal prison system, having been transferred there by respondents in 1987, whereas in the federal system Petitioner had no access to state law.

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## SUPPORTING FACTS

Petitioner was sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment:

Count I: Fifteen years for robbery and an additional (15) fifteen years for the use of a deadly weapon in the commission of a crime, to be served consecutively.

Count II: Life with the possibility of parole for first degree kidnapping, and an additional term of life with the possibility of parole for the use of a deadly weapon in the commission of a crime, to be served consecutively. Count II. is to be served consecutively to Count I.

Count III: Life with the possibility of parole.

Count IV: Life with the possibility of parole.

Counts III. and IV. to be served concurrently to the sentences imposed in Count II. (See Sentencing Transcripts attached hereto and marked Exhibit - A)

Petitioner has served fourteen years on a sentence not imposed by the court. Upon Petitioner's arrival to the Nevada State Prison and serving 8½ years on Count II. the prison informed Petitioner that he did not have to serve any time on Count I. as it was run concurrently to Count II. Petitioner thought no more of it. Now that Petitioner has served 14 years and may receive a parole in 1994, the orison has informed Petitioner that he can only be paroled to a life with the possibility of parole for Counts III. and IV.: Petitioner contends this is not the sentence imposed by the court and in violation of his due process rights. Upon investigation to find the mistake, Petitioner found that the mistake lays in the Judgment of Conviction attached hereto marked (Exhibit - B) (In Exhibit - E page 2 - lines 12 and 13)

<del>120</del> 179 The court ran Counts III. and IV. concurrently with both Counts I. and Count II. leaving the prison to believe that Petitioner must serve three life terms, when clearly the Cral Sentencing (Exhibit - A) states Petitioner is to serve two fifteen year terms for Count I. and two life terms for Count II.

Because of the mistake in the Judgment of Conviction Petitioner has been denied to ever parole from Count I. to Count II. And now that Petitioner may receive a parole from Count II. he is left to serve a life term never meant to be served by the court's oral sentence.

## RELIEF SOUGHT

Wherefore Petitioner Joel T. Burkett respectfully seeks the following relief:

- A. Grant the writ of habeas corpus freeing Petitioner from his unconstitutional sentence.
- B. Grant the reversal of Petitioner's sentence so that he may be resentenced.
- C. Crant whatever relief this Court deems just and proper. Dated this 20% day of 1994.

Respectfully ubmitted;

(Pro Se Patitioner

FILED

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LORETTA BOWMAN

CASE NO. C52190 DEPT. NO. VII

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire,

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA. IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.

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31 82 JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION

(Jury Trial)

WHEREAS, on the 20th day of January, 1981, the Defendant JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, entered a plea of not guilty to the crimes of Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, Count I; First Degree Kidnaping with Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, Count II; Sexual Assault, Count III; and Sexual Assault, Count IV, committed on the 18th day of December, 1980, in violation of NRS 200.380; 193.165; 200.310; 200.364 and 200,366, and the matter having been tried before a jury, and the defendant being represented by counsel and having been found quilty of the crimes of Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count I; First Degree Kidnaping with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count II; Sexual Assault, Count III; and Sexual Assault, Count IV; and

WHEREAS, thereafter, on the 2nd day of June, 1981, the defendant being present in Court with his counsel, JAMES L. BUCHANAN, and BONALD C. BLOXHAM, Deputy District Attorney, also being present, the above entitled Court did adjudge Defendant



(EXhibiT-B)

guilty thereof by reason of said trial and verdict and sentenced Defendant to serve a term in the Nevada State Prison as follows:

Count I: Fifteen years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively.

Count II: Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term of Life with the Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively. Count II is to be served consecutive to Count I.

Count III: Life with Possibility of Parole.

Count IV: Life with Possibility of Parole.

Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts I and II.

Defendant granted credit for time served of 165 days.

THEREFORE, the Clerk of the above entitled Court is hereby directed to enter this Judgment of Conviction as part of the record in the above entitled matter.

DATED this 29 day of Jung 1981, in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada.

DISTRICT JUDGE

81~52190X/1b LVMPD 80-95384 Rob; 1° Kidnap; UDW; 2 cts. of S/A - F - 2-



CASE NO. C52190

DEPT. NO. VII

URBURAL

BY MANY Stone

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND THE FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA

Plaintiff,

V5.

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JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond

Haire,

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CARL J. CHRISTENSEN, DISTRICT JUDGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1981, 9:00 A.M.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

18 APPEARANCES:

For the State:

RONALD C. BLOXHAM, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney

For the Defendant:

JAMES BUCHANAN, ESQ.

FREDERIC L. BAIRD

For the Department of

Parole and Probation:

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31 32 BERNIE-1 SEE PAGE

REPORTED BY: Constance Kroon, C.S.R. No. 75

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1981, 9:00 A.M.

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THE COURT: Case number C52190, the State of Nevada vs. Joel Burkett, also known as Raymond Haire.

The record will show the presence of the defendant, in custody; the presence of counsel, James Buchanan; Ron Bloxham, Deputy District Attorney representing the State of Nevada.

This is the time set for the entry of judgment and imposition of sentence. Is the defendant ready to proceed at this time? Mr. Haire, have you read over the -- Mr. Burkett, have you read over the report? What is your right name? Raymond Haire, isn't it?

THE DEFENDANT: Joel Burkett.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Burkett, have you read over the report by the Department of Parole and Probation?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, I have.

THE COURT: Do you know of any legal cause or reason why judgment should not be pronounced against you at this time?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, there's a few lies in there.

We have no legal reason for judgment not be MR. BUCHANAN: imposed at this time, your Honor. We have some comments on the contents of the probation report.

THE COURT: We'll get back to that.

Joel Burkett, by virtue of your verdict of the jury finding you guilty, you are hereby adjudged guilty to Count I, the crime of robbery and use of a deadly weapon in commission of a crime.

The Court hereby finds you guilty under Count II of the crimes of first degree kidnapping and use of a deadly weapon in commission of a crime.

The Court finds you guilty under Count III of the crime of sexual assault, a felony.

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The Court finds you guilty under Court IV of the crime of

sexual assault, a felony.

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 Does the Department of Parole and Probation have anything further to state at this time?

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, we don't have a representative from the Department of Parole and Probation here at this time.

(At this time, Mr. Baird entered the courtrocm).

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, we do.

THE COURT: Your name, sir?

MR. BAIRD: Frederic L. Baird.

THE COURT: Frederic L. Baird?

MR. BAIRD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The record will show the presence of Frederic L. Baird of the Department of Parole and Probation.

Do you have anything further to state at this time in the Joel Burkett case?

MR. BAIRD: Submitted, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the District Attorney have any statements to make?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor. We would like to make a few statements.

First of all, your Honor, on page 6 of the report, bottom paragraph, it talks about the victim. There was an attempt made on the 26th of May to contact the victim and have a statement of the victim included in the report. I notice the report was prepared the 27th of May. They made a phone call to the victim's mother-in-law asking the mother-in-law to have the victim get a hold of them.

I can inform the Court that the victim has no phone; that the mother—in—law lives clear across town; and I can assure you that if the victim were contacted and asked for a statement, that she would provide one. I don't believe it would stop sentencing today, though, because this Court did hear the trial. This Court did hear the victim's testimony from the stand.

Your Honor, as I approach this sentencing, I have to look

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at the defendant, and I have to compare him to a mad dog, your Honor, but there are some differences between the defendant Burkett and a mad dog. Your Honor, a mad dog has no choice in the way he acts. Joel Burkett, your Honor, has purposefully decided and chosen to act in the manner which he has.

Your Honor, a mad dog has no respect for other people's Joel Burkett has purposefully determined in the past, commit the crimes of grand larceny, petty larceny, burglary, robbery, auto theft, possession of stolen property. Your Honor, a mad dog has no respect for the people's dignity. Joel Burkett has purposefully determined on his own to ignore other people's dignity. The sex crimes he stands convicted of today bears record of that.

Your Honor, on page 10 of the report, it reflects that Joel Burkett shows no concern nor no sympathy for the victim in this particular crime -- very vicious crime. Your Honor, Mr. Burkett, Joel Burkett, has no respect for human life, just like a made dog.

Your Honor, the testimony this Court heard from the stand from the victim as to the facts of the case, what happened out in the desert, this victim -- I don't believe the defendant was bluffing when he attempted to find a place to bury the victim. Talked to his companion about killing the victim.

You know, there's an argument to be made -- well, he was just bluffing so she wouldn't report the crime. Your Honor, from the testimony that was adduced from the stand, I believe Jocl Burkett was totally willing and totally prepared to go through with that killing, and only because of the other person present did the killing not occur.

Your Honor, Mr. Buchanan will arque to the Court, I am sure, that this young man -- he's nineteen years old he's never convicted of any other adult crimes.

Your Honor, there's a good reason for that. This young man turned eighteen in the California Youth Authority. He turned nineteen in the California Youth Authority. He escaped November 29, 1980, and he was apprehended here in Las Vegas for these crimes December 19, 1980. He just

didn't have a chance.

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 Your Honor, talking about the California Youth Authority. His own statement reflected in the parole and probation report is he committed so many crimes, he'd been convicted of so many charges down there, he didn't even remember them all. He couldn't even list them all for the parole and probation people.

Your Honor, as this Court considers sentencing, it takes into account the character of the defendant, and it also takes into account the nature of the crime committed. This Court heard the testimony of Detective Leonard. He went over to the house where the defendant Burkett was staying, and he obtained some items.

One thing the Court may or may not have been aware of is the detective obtained some photographic albums, some photo albums from that house. I'd like, if I could, at this time to have the Court either review the photo albums, or at least a couple of the photographs reflecting Joel Burkett in the photo albums, pictures that come from the California Youth Authority while he was in there, if the Court is so inclined.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, we'd object to that. We haven't had the chance to review it. It's not in the probation report, hasn't been looked at by Parole and Probation. And I know what they're trying to show. They're trying to show this Nazi stuff and pictures.

I've seen them before, but I don't think that should be brought before sentencing. We don't come forth knowing that was going to be offered. I'd never seen the entire photograph album. It's been in custody.

There have been certain pictures that have been shown me by Detective Leonard, and I've seen those, and I don't feel they're appropriate at this time, and I feel they'd be prejudicial.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, the reason that I offer them is there's a couple of statements made in the report such as the guard in California has indicated this man is a member of the Nazi white power group in California, things like this. This supports and corroborates those statements.

I just don't want to have this Court reading over the report and saying, well, a number of these things are uncorroborated. We have some corroboration for some of the statements in the report. We offer them, if the Court chooses. If not, fine. We could move forth without --

THE COURT: I choose not.

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MR. BLOXHAM: Okay, fine. Thank you.

Your Honor, what do we have when we consider the nature of the crime, the background of the defendant? We have a very violent, violent individual. His answer to all of these charges against him is, well, he's bitter toward the jury. He's bitter toward the victim. There's people that are conspiring to put him in jail and keep him there.

Your Honor, he blames everyone except who's really to blame, and that's himself.

Your Honor, Parole and Probation has done a good job in evaluating this defendant, comparing his background, looking at the crime, putting it all together, making a recommendation. They've made a very good recommendation. In fact, they recommended the maximum, with the exception of concurrent and consecutive time.

My understanding, they recommended thirty years on the robbery, consecutive to double life on the kidnapping, which are consecutive to each other, but then, as to the sexual assaults, consurrent — two sexual assaults to the kidnapping and robbery.

We'd ask the Court to consider that as the minimum, the minimum recommendation to be considered. The State asks that that be imposed, and we also ask the Court to consider perhaps a heavier sentence due to his — the defendant's — background, and the serious nature of this crime.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Burkett, your attorney will have an opportunity to address this Court in your behalf. At this time, do you wish to make a statement in your own behalf or present any information in mitigation of punishment before sentence is pronounced?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. You know, he's saying that

they -- you know, the Probation Department checked me out real good.

Well, they said that -- on page 8 -- I got three brothers in the California prison. I ain't even got three brothers, man, and -- and they're saying that I stole a radio in the jail and I was talking over the radio. And I didn't steal a radio. They're going to say that kind of stipulation against me, and I want to say I didn't steal, and I can prove it.

Got in the front that he's appointed to me. He's not appointed to me. So this Probation Department, they don't know nothing, man, they don't know nothing. They're going on what Detective Leonard said. This is supposed to be a P & P report, not from a detective that's got something against me, you know.

And he's talking about this girl getting up on the stand. She got right up on the stand and said I didn't even kidnap and rob her.

That's all I got to say, man.

THE COURT: Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: Well, your Honor, I must say this report is probably one of the most negative I've ever read. And of course, as we know, during the trial there was some testimony or at least some evidence brought that when he came down here, that he was going to make a big disturbance. There was also some evidence brought out during the trial, or at least some conversation, that he was a very violent person and had to be watched very carefully.

But none of these things ever occurred. He's been in the Clark County Jail now since November. He's never had any incidents up there as far as fights or anything else, violence.

This Nazi white supremacy they've talked about over in California -- didn't see none of this.

Now he appears and he appeared on the stand and he -- this morning, there was this statement that Guy asked me for some kind of leniency the Court could make. But when I talked to him and when I see him, I see an eighteen-year-old boy who has not had quite as much bravado and macho as he does here in Court and as he did on the stand and as he did this night.

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We went through a long jury trial on this. There was some evidence we presented, what I thought was a good case, as the jury evidently didn't believe he and his witnesses as to what happened. He's still protesting his innocence and stating that in the probation report, and has gone down that that girl was not kidnapped, she went voluntarily, and the rest.

We thought, of course, there was some evidence that the jury could have believed. They were out some five or six hours, and evidently thought something.

Anyway, he stands here now with these counts that can go to life. Now, of course, we're not asking the Court for probation, because it's not even available, but before the Court gives some horrendous sentence, some stacked case back to back, life, robbery with use and so forth, I'd like to take into consideration that he is only nineteen, that at this point in his life, he has a lot of violence in himself, and he's shown that in the past. He'll probably show that for a while in the future.

But as they teach you in law school, they teach you in psychology and psychiatric evaluation of prisoners, after a while that burns out. Now, how long it will take Joel Burkett to burn out in the Nevada State Prison — that's one thing. But for the Court to impose some horrendous sentence on the first time that this person has been before the Court as an adult and being sentenced, we'd ask the Court to take that into consideration.

Now, this Court can stack a couple of these cases and make sure that he stays in prison for around five to ten years. I think ten years would have to be about the minimum that he could stay, under the case law here.

So what I'm asking the Court is not to stack these and go the life as they've recommended in the parole and probation report, but to give him some of these five-year terms back to back, which would insure that he is not eligible for probation for around ten years. In ten years, he'll be twenty-nine years old, and he'll spend most of the best years of his life in prison. And that, of course, will be at least a great inducement to come out

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and be a worthwhile citizen; but to take somebody at nuneteen to twenty-nine and put them in prison I feel is punishment enough.

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Now, at that point also they're going to have an evaluation of this prisoner in jail, see whether or not he burns out and so forth and whether or not he can be given probation, so they'll have a good indication. But I'd ask the Court to take into consideration the fact that he is nineteen, the fact that he is a violent person, but I think that can be corrected in prison, or at least thwarted over ten years, which is a long enough time for anyone, and to do it.

His parents have been here. His mother and family sat through the whole trial. His father's in the courtroom today. They've stood behind him, and -- and he has a problem with this Court, so I'd ask the Court to give him whatever leniency it can in the sentencing.

To characterize him as a mad dog, I don't know. Maybe his background, his upbringing, his treatment with the youth authorities, in being kicked out of school when he was in seventh grade contributed to all of this. But I think at this point that the Court can at least give him some leniency on his first offense.

THE COURT: Joel Burkett, in accord with the law of the State of Nevada, this Court does now sentence you to confinement for fifteen years in the Nevada State Prison for the crime of robbery in Count I; and does also sentence you to fifteen years in the Nevada State Prison for use of a deadly weapon in commission of a crime.

These, two fifteen-year sentences under Count I shall run consecutively to each other.

Joel Burkett, in accord with the law of the State of Nevada, this Court does now sentence you to confinement for life in the Nevada State Prison for the crime of first degree kidnapping as set forth in Count II of the information in this case.

The Court imposes an additional sentence of life in the Nevada State Prison under Count II for use of a deadly weapon in commission of a crime.

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These two sentences shall run concurrently -- excuse me --- shall run consecutively to each other and shall run consecutively to the fifteen-year sentences imposed under Count I.

Joel Burkett, in accord with the law of the State of Nevada, this Court does now sentence you to confinement for life in the Nevada State Prison for the crime of sexual assault, a felony, as set forth in Count III.

The Court also sentences you to confinement for life in the Nevada State Prison for the crime of sexual assault, a felony, as set forth in Count IV.

These two life sentences shall run consecutively to each other but shall run concurrently with the sentences imposed in Count II of the information in this case.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, credit for time served I believe is reflected as 165 days. Is that correct?

THE COURT: The defendant is given credit for time served in the sum of 165 days.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, am I to understand that Count I, Count II are consecutive to each other, concurrent to three and four? That's just for clarification, for my sake.

MR. BUCHANAN: I think the sentencing was proper.

THE COURT: Fifteen, fifteen, life, life. And then you've got two more lifes to run concurrently with those counts.

We'll be in recess at this time for a few minutes.

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings.

CONSTANCE KROON, C.S.R. NO. 75

# CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, JOEL T. BURKETT, do hereby certify pursuant to N.R.C.P.  $3 \parallel 5(b)$ , that on this <u>201h</u> day of January, 1994, I mailed a true copy of the above brief in support of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus to the Respondant therein and the District Attorney of said county.

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		FILED FILED
		Case No. (1) FEB 2 2 1- PN '94
	2	Dept. No
	3	CLERK
	4	OLL, MR
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	6	IN THE SIGHT JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
	7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF Clark
	8	
	9	JOLI T. BUKKETT,
	10	Petitioner, Sebruary 28 1994
	11	-vs- AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED
	12	MR. Majorisis, IN FORMA PAUPERIS
	13	usading,
	14	Respondent.
	15	
	16	I, <u>(Joe, T. B.KETT</u> , hereby declare and state
	17	that I am the Petitioner in the above entitled case; that in suppor
	18	of my Motion to proceed without being required to prepay fees, cost
	19	or give security therefor; I state that because of my poverty I am
	20	unable to pay the costs of said proceeding or to give security
	21	therefor; that I am entitled to relief.
0	<b>2</b> 2	I do 🔏 do not request an attorney be appointed to
COUNTY	237	represent me.
./. i t	24	I further swear that the responses which I have made to
0	25	questions and instructions below are true.
LERK	2599.6 26	1. Are you presently employed: Yes No 🗶
73	27	a. If the answer is Yes, state the amount of your salary
	28	or wages per month, and give the name and address of your employer:

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3	b. If the answer is No, state the date of last employment
4	and the amount of salary and wages per month which you received:
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6	2. Have you received within the past twelve months any
7	money from any of the following sources?
8	a. Business, profession or form of self-employment?
9	Yes No
10	b. Rent payments, interest or dividends?
11	Yes NoX_
12	c. Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments?
13	Yes No _X
14	d. Gifts or inheritances?
15	Yes No
16	e. Any other sources?
17	Yes X No
18	If the answer to any of the above is "Yes" describe each
19	source of money and state the amount received from each during the
20	past twelve months: My MOTHER VIVIAGE KINKHAM
21	#200
22	
23	3. Do you own cash or equivalent prison currency, or do
24	you have money in a checking or savings account?
25	Yes X No
26	If the answer is "Yes", state the total value of the
27	items owned: SEE FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE FILED
28	HERE USITH
	-2- 1.95 1 <del>-37</del>
- !!	3 V

1	4. Do you own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes,
2	automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary house-
3	hold furnishings and clothing)? Yes No
4	If your answer is "Yes", describe the property and state
5	its approximate value:
6	
7	5. List the persons who are dependent upon you for
8	support, state your relationship to those persons, and indicate
9	how much you contribute towards their support:
10	
11	
12	UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY, pursuant to N.R.S. §208.165,
13	the above affidavit is true and correct to the best of affiants
14	personal knowledge.
15	DATED this 20th day of January, 19 94.
16	
17	fact Ti Bundett
18	(Sign your name
19	
20	JOSEL T. B. RKETT 16111
21	Print your name DOP#
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	196
28	- 1 Table 1
	-3-

REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #001799 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff THE STATE OF NEVADA

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- FILED IN OPEN COURT -FEB 28 1994 ..... 19 LORETTA ECHAMAN, CLERK

DISTRICT COURT

## CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CASE NO. C52190 THE STATE OF NEVADA, DEPT. NO. Plaintiff, VII DOCKET NO. Ρ -vs-JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire Defendant.

# AND AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (Jury Trial)

THIS MOTION came on for hearing before this Count on the 28th day of February, 1994, on Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus to correct an error between the oral pronouncement of Judgment and the written and filed Judgment of Conviction. Court having studied the prior Judgment of Conviction and the transcripts of sentencing, and pursuant to NRS 176.565 hereby

ORDERS that Defendant's sentence is hereby corrected as follows:

WHEREAS, on the 20th day of January, 1981, the Defendant, JOEL 26 BURKETT aka Raymond Haire entered a plea of not guilty to the crimes of Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, Count I; First Degree Kidnapping with Use of a Deadly Weapon



1 in Commission of a Crime, Count II; Sexual Assault, Count III; and Sexual Assault, Count IV, committed on the 18th day of December, 1980, in violation of NRS 200.380; 193.165; 200.310; 200.364; and 200.366 and the matter having been tried before a jury, and the 5 defendant being represented by counsel and having been found guilty 6 of the crimes of Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count I; 7 First Degree Kidnapping with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count II; 8 Sexual Assault, Count III; and Sexual Assault, Count IV; and

WHEREAS, thereafter, on the 2nd day of June, 1981, the 10 Defendant being present in Court with his counsel JAMES L. BUCHANAN, and RONALD C. BLOXHAM, Deputy District Attorney, also 11 being present; the above entitled Court did adjudge Defendant quilty thereof by reason of said trial and verdict and sentenced Defendant to serve a term in the Nevada State Prison as follows: COUNT I - Fifteen years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) 16 years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be 17 served consecutively.

18 COUNT II - Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term 19 of Life with the Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon 20 in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively. Count II is 21 to be served consecutive to Count I.

22 COUNT III - Life with Possibility of Parole.

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COUNT IV - Life With Possibility of Parol. Count IV is to be 231 24 served consecutive to Count III.

25 Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentenced imposed in Count II. 26

Defendant granted credit for time served of 165 days.

THEREFORE, the Clerk of the above entitled Court is hereby

206 - 141

directed to enter this Judgment of Conviction as part of the record in the above entitled matter. day of February, 1994, in the City of Las DATED this Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada. REX BELL District Attorney 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nv. 89101 ARTHUR G. NOXON Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #000981 

81-52190X/lib LVMPD DR#80-95384

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DISTRICT COURT,

FILED Jun 10 11 07 AM '94

COUNTY.

JOEL T. BURKETT,

Petitioner,

- vs -

Case No. C-52190

E. K. McDANIEL.

Dept. No. VII

Respondent.

Docket:

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JUDICIAL NOTICE ΤО THE COURT

Petitioner above named, HEREBY GIVES JUDICIAL NOTICE THAT:

- He is the same JOEL T. BURKETT, as set forth 1) above within this application for HABEAS CORPUS RELIEF, his Petition being lawfully filed, FEBRUARY 2, 1994 in such Dept. No. VII contemporaneously with his "MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS, AND REQUESTING AN ATTORNEY, according to his Filed Stamp Return Copy from the Court Clerk.
- WHEREAS, as of this 5th day of June, 1994, Petitioner has received 2) no orders, information, status reports or other data regarding either when the Respondent has been ORDERED to ANSWER; whether the Court Appointed Counsel, nor what occurred & resulted from the preliminary review of the Petition which was set for February 28, 1994.
- 3) On Friday, JUNE 3, 1994, Petitioner has his legally authorized agent contact the Court Clerk's Office by telephone to inquire as to the status of the case & proceedings; EVEN THOUGH petitioner is in forma pauperis, & to his knowledge, without counsel, the Court General Docketing Clerk refused to provide Petitioner any information whatsoever.

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4) Petitioner has been advised that a Habeas Corpus Application is to be of the very swiftess of adjudications; NRS CHAPTER 34; Fay v. Noia, 372 U.S. 391, at 400, 83 S.Ct. 822, at 828 (1963); & Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, at 495, 93 S.Ct. 1827 at 1839, (1973). Based upon the law & the instant problem with the Court Clerk's Refusal to ADVISE Petitioner of the Legal Status of his Pending Petitioner & refusal to send him a Docket Minutes Sheet, Petitioner felt it of such URGENT nature as to give this JUDICIAL NOTICE as, without any question, the Judgment of Conviction ab initio & his imprisonment are illegal.

5) Petitioner Respectfully GIVES NOTICE that the lapse of time now being Over Four (4) Months since the filing of his Petition is Unreasonable & urges this Honorable Court to censure the Clerk's Personnel & ACT upon his Writ.

DATED & DONE JUNE 5, 1994.

doel T. Burkett DP16111 Nevada's Ely State Prison BX-1989: 12000 N. Bothwick Rd., Near, Ely, Nevada 89301

Habeas Corpus Petitioner

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL#

I, JOEL T. BURKETT, DP16111, hereby Certify pursuant to N.R.Civ.P., 5(b), that on this 5th day of June, 1994, I served Respondent, through Counsel, a true & correct copy of this JUDICIAL NOTICE by placing same into prison staffs' possession for mailing to:

Nev. Atty. General Hon. Frankie Sue Del Papa Capitol Complex Carson City, Nevada 89710 Clark County District Attorney
Mr. Rex Bell
200 S. Third St., Suite-701
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

Joel T. Burkett DP16111

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	3	IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
	4	IN AND FOR CLARK COUNTY FILED
	5	Jun 30 9 40 AM '94
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	8	JOEL T. BURKETT,
	9	Petitioner,
	10	v. Case No. 81-C-052190-C
	1.1	MR. McDANIALS, Warden, C052190
	12	
	13	Respondent./ Dept VII Set for 7-13-9
	14	MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME
	15	Comes Now, Joel T. Burkett, the Petitioner herein, who
	16	respectfully moves the Court for an enlargement of time, from
	1.7	June 23, 1994, to August 7, 1994, in which to file a Motion for
	18	Reconsideration and/or Petition for Rehearing in the
	19	above-entitled Court decision of the Petitioner's habeas corpus
	20	petition. This motion is supported by the attached Facts.
	21	Wherefore, the Petitioner respectfully prays that the Court
	22	grant this motion.
	23	Dated: June 23, 1994.
	24	Respectfully submitted:
	25	Joel T. Burkett #16111
	26	Ely State Prison  7.0. Box 1989
JUN 301992	27	Ely, Nevada 89301
1994	<b>2</b> 8	210
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FACTS 1

2	The Court rendered a decision in the Petitioner's
3	above-entitled habeas corpus petition on June 8, 1994. The
4	Petitioner received the Court's Order at the Ely State Prison on
5	June 15, 1994. Since the Petitioner believes that the Court erred
6	in its decision by failing to address the prejudice of the issue
7	presented in his petition, he began researching the statute
8	relied upon by the Court in its decisionNRS 176.565 (Clerical
9	Error). However, the Ely State Prison went into a total prison
10	lockdown situation on June 16, 1994. At that time, access to the
11	prison law library was suspended. On or about June 22, 1994, the
12	law library was partially opened for the general population. But,
13	the prison presently remains on lockdown status. The Petitioner
14	has thus been prevented from conducting research work for his
15	Motion for Reconsideration and/or Petition for Rehearing in the
16	above-entitled Court decision. As a result, the Petitioner has
17	not been able to prepare his reconsideration motion and/or
18	rehearing petition for submission to the Court.

The Petitioner firmly believes the Court misapprehended or 19 prejudice issue relating to the error overlooked the 20 sentencing as presented in his petition---an issue rising to the 21 level of a due process violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to 22 the United States Constitution. Consequently, this motion is made 23 in good faith by the Petitioner. 24

Respectfully submitted: 25 26 y State Prison 27

O. Box 1989

Ely, Nevada 89301 28

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	Joel T. Burkett hereby certifies that on June 24, 1994, he
3	mailed a copy each of his Motion for Enlargement of Time to:
4	Frankie Sue Del Papa Capitol Complex
5	Carson City, Nevada 89710
6	Rex Bell Cleark County District Attorney
7	200 South Third Street Suite 701
8	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
9	by placing said copies in the United States Postal Service at the
10	Ely State Prison.
11	Dated: June 24, 1994.
12	Joel T. Burkett #16111
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FILED 1 REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY 2 Nevada Bar #001799 Jul 19 8 20 M 194 200 S. Third Street 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711Attorney for Plaintiff THE STATE OF NEVADA 5 6 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO. C52190 10 Plaintiff, DEPT. NO. VII DOCKET NO. 11 -vs-P JOEL BURKETT, aka 12 Raymond Haire, 13 #0609533 Defendant. 14 15 16 PLAINTIFF'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME 17 DATE OF HEARING: 08-03-94 TIME OF HEARING: 18 9:00 A.M. COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by REX BELL, District 19 Attorney, through RONALD C. BLOXHAM, Chief Deputy District 21 Attorney, and files this Response to Defendant's Motion for Enlargement of Time. 22

This Response is made and based upon all the files, papers and pleadings on file herein, the Points and Authorities in support

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1 hereof, as well as oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

> day of July, 1994. DATED this

> > Respectfully submitted,

REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada <u>Bar</u> #001799

Chi'ef Deputy District Attorney

Nevada Bar #001398

# POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

#### STATEMENT OF FACTS

On May 4, 1981, a jury found the Defendant guilty of the crimes of Robbery With Use Of A Deadly Weapon, Count I; First 15 Degree Kidnapping With Use Of A Deadly Weapon, Count II; Sexual Assault, Count III; and Sexual Assault, Count IV.

On June 2, 1981, the Court sentenced the Defendant to serve the following terms of imprisonment: Count I, fifteen (15) years imprisonment for Robbery, and a consecutive fifteen (15) years imprisonment for the Use Of A Deadly Weapon in the commission of the robbery; Count II, Life imprisonment with the possibility of parole for First Degree Kidnapping, and a consecutive term of Life imprisonment with the possibility of parole for Use Of A Deadly Weapon in the commission of the kidnapping. The sentence imposed 25 for Count II was ordered to run consecutive to the sentence imposed for Count I. As to Count III, the Defendant was ordered to serve 27 Life imprisonment with the possibility of parole for Sexual 28 Assault; and as to Count IV, Life imprisonment with the possibility

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1 of parole for Sexual Assault. The sentenced imposed in Counts III 2 and IV were ordered to run consecutive to each other and to run 3 concurrent to the sentences imposed in Count II.

The original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, That original Judgment of Conviction incorrectly ordered 5 1981. 6 that the sentences in Counts III and IV were to be served concurrently to the sentences imposed in Counts I and II. operation of law (NRS 176.035) the sentences in Counts III and IV would have incorrectly computed as concurrent to each other by the 10 prison system.

On February 28, 1994, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was The Amended Judgment of Conviction correctly states the filed. sentences as orally stated by the District Court. Judgment of Conviction correctly states that Counts III and IV were 15 to be served consecutive to each other, but were to be served 16 concurrent with the sentences imposed in Count II.

The Defendant appealed the conviction and the Nevada Supreme 18 Court issued an Order Dismissing Appeal which was filed April 21, 1983.

Although the State has not verified the information in the Defendant's current Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, the Defendant alleges that he had filed a previous Petition for Writ of 23 Habeas Corpus in the First Judicial District Court for the State of 24 Nevada. The Defendant indicates that Petition was denied on or about August 5, 1988.

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The Defendant further suggests that he thereafter filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Federal Court. 3 Defendant indicates that the Federal Petition was denied on or 4 about May 22, 1993.

On February 2, 1994, the Defendant filed a Petition for Writ 6 of Habeas Corpus in the present Court. In that Petition, the 7 Defendant correctly pointed out the discrepancy between the orally 8 stated sentence by the trial Court and the written original 9 Judgment of Conviction.

On February 28, 1994, the Court agreed with the Defendant's contention that the Judgment of Conviction did not accurately reflect the orally stated sentence. Therefore, the Court permitted the filing of the Amended Judgment of Conviction in the present case.

The Defendant has filed the present Motion for Enlargement of Time wherein he requests until August 7, 1994, in which to file a Motion for reconsideration and/or petition for rehearing of the Court's action of February 28, 1994.

#### **ARGUMENT**

# INASMUCH AS THE DEFENDANT HAS FAILED TO SUGGEST GROUNDS UPON WHICH THE COURT MAY GRANT A REHEARING, THE CURRENT MOTION SHOULD BE DENIED.

Nevada District Court Rules, Rule 13(7) provides that no motion once heard and disposed of shall be renewed in the same cause, nor shall the same matters therein embraced be reheard, unless by leave of the court granted upon motion therefore, after notice of such motion to the adverse parties.

NRS 176.565 provides that clerical mistakes in judgments, orders or other parts of the record and errors in the record





arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the court at any time and after such notice, if any, as the court orders.

In the case presently before the Court, the State submits that the Defendant has not been harmed or prejudiced by the error of the original Judgment of Conviction. To best highlight this fact, the State offers the following layout:

ORIGINAL JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION:

COUNT I 15 YEARS	COUNT I 15 YEARS	COUNT II LIFE	COUNT II LIFE
COUNT III LIFE			
COUNT IV LIFE			

#### AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION:

COUNT I	COUNT I	COUNT II	COUNT II	
15 YEARS	15 YEARS	LIFE	LIFE	
		COUNT III LIFE	COUNT IV LIFE	

Inasmuch as the error in the original Judgment of Conviction has been corrected, the Defendant has properly been sentenced in the present case.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_day of July, 1994.

Respectfully submitted,

REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #001799

RONALD C. BLOXHAM
Chief Deputy District Attorne
Nevada Bar #001398

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# CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that service of the PLAINTIFF'S RESPONSE TO 3 DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME, was made this 1944 4 day of July, 1994, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage 5 pre-paid, addressed to:

> JOEL BURKETT #16111 IN PROPRIA PERSONA ELY STATE PRISON P O BOX 1989 ELY NV 89301

ANDERSON

Secretary, District Attorney's Office

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REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #001799 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711Attorney for Plaintiff THE STATE OF NEVADA

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DISTRICT COURT

### CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

C52190 CASE NO. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, DEPT. NO. VII DOCKET NO. Р -vs-JOEL BURKETT, aka Raymond Haire #0609533 Defendant.

#### ORDER

DATE OF HEARING: 8-3-94 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 a.m.

THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above 21 entitled Court on the 3rd day of August, 1994, the Defendant not 22 being present nor represented by counsel, the Plaintiff being 23 represented by REX BELL, District Attorney, through DAVID B. 24 BARKER, Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having heard the

25 arguments of counsel and good cause appearing therefore,

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IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion for IT 2 Enlargement of Time, shall be, and it is, hereby denied. DATED this  $\mathcal{I}$ day of August, 1994. REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #001799 BY DAVID B. BARKER Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #001648 1.8 

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8	CLARK COUNTY, N	IEVADA
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10	JOEL T. BURKETT, aka Raymond Haire,	Case No. C52190
11	Petitioner,	Dept. No. VII
1.2	<b>v.</b>	Docket No. P
13	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
14	Respondent./	
15	NOTICE OF APPEAL AND DESIGN	NATION OF RECORDS
16	Joel T. Burkett, the Petiti	loner herein, respectfully
17	notifies the Court of his intenti	on to appeal the Court's
18	February 28, 1994 Order correcting	an error between the oral
19	pronouncement of Judgment and the wr	itten and filed Judgment of
20	Conviction, relying upon NRS 176.56	55, and the denial of the
21	Petitioner's motion for enlargement	of time in which to file
22	reconsideration motion of the Court's	Febrauary 28, 1994, Order,
23	said Order entered on August 12, 1994	•
24	The Petitioner firmly believes	that the Court's reliance
25	upom NRS 176.565 was incorrect in dis	sposing of the issues raised
<b>-</b> 26	in his habeas petition.	
27	The Petitioner additionally re	equests that all documents
28	filed in the above-entitled case be	e designated to the Nevada

(1)

Supreme Court as records for his appeal. Dated: August 28, 1994. Respectfully submitted, Foel T. Burkett #1 P.O. Box 1989 Ely, Nevada 89301 

# CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Joel T. Burkett hereby certifies that on August 30, 1994, he mailed a true copy of Notice of Appeal and Designation of Records to:

Rex Bell, District Attorney 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

by placing said copy in the United States Postal Service at the Ely State Prison with postage prepaid.

Dated: August 30, 1994.

del T. Burkett #16111

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Eighth Judicial District Court In And For Clark County NEVADA

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Joel T. Burkett

Petitioner.

Case No. C52190

٧.

The State of Nevada

Respondent/

Motion To Correct Record

Sex: 11-2-94

9:00 AM

Comes now, Petitioner, Joel T. Burkett, Pro Se, in the above Entitled matter, Respectfully Requesting the court to issue a COPY of the above order giving in this case on 02-28-94.

This court issued a order in the above mentioned case # on 02-28-94, However it failed to send a copy of the New Judgement and Conviction to the (NDOP) Nevada Department of Prisons.

A copy needs to be sent directly to; N.D.O.P. Central office attn; Central Classification-Records

The Respondents have failed or refuse to comply with Petitioners copy of this courts order.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1994

Joel T Burkett

Pro Se Petitioner

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COUNTY CLERK

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or wages per month, and give the name and address of your diployer:

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3	b. If the answer is No, state the date of last employment
4	and the amount of salary and wages per month which you received:
5	NA
6	2. Have you received within the past twelve months any
7	money from any of the following sources?
8	a. Business, profession or form of self-employment?
9	Yes No
10	b. Rent payments, interest or dividends?
11	Yes No
12	c. Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments?
13	Yes No
14	d. Gifts or inheritances?
15	YesNo
16	e. Any other sources?
17	Yes _/ No
18	If the answer to any of the above is "Yes" describe each
19	source of money and state the amount received from each during the
20	past twelve months: MOTHER AND WIFE
21	About \$ 75,00 PER MONTH
22	
23	3. Do you own cash or equivalent prison currency, or do
24	you have money in a checking or savings account?
25	Yes No
26	If the answer is "Yes", state the total value of the
27	items owned:
28	

	4. Do you own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes,
	2 automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary house-
	3 hold furnishings and clothing)? Yes No
	If your answer is "Yes", describe the property and state
•	5 its approximate value:
•	6
	5. List the persons who are dependent upon you for
. 8	support, state your relationship to those persons, and indicate
9	how much you contribute towards their support:
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12	UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY, pursuant to N.R.S. §208.165,
13	the above affidavit is true and correct to the best of affiants
14	personal knowledge.
15	DATED this 24 day of Max, 19 99.
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18	Sign your name
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In the Eighth Judicial Court of the State of Nevada In and For the County of Clark FILED

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Respondent.

COMES NOW, Petitioner, **JOEL T. BURKETT**, in the above entitled matter respectfully submitting Argument in Support of the Petition Writ of Habeas Corpus.

# **ARGUMENT**

The facts cannot be disputed. At the time of Petitioner's conviction the law applying to the awarding of good time credits and parole eligibility persuant to a primary offense and an enhanced term imposed for the use of a deadly weapon in the commission of a crime were setforth in, **Director**, **Nevada Dept. of**Prisons v. Biffath, 621 P.2d 1113 (Nev.1981) holding, that the primary offense



and enhanced term for the use of a deadly weapon were to be treated as one continuous sentence for the purpose of determining parole eligibility and good time credits under **Biffath(supra)**. Petitioner could receive a total of three (3) years, six (6) months on Count Two of his Judgment aand Conviction making the eligibility of parole OFF BOTH TERMS six years and four months.

In 1987 the Nevada Supreme Court reversed its ruling in Biffath (supra) in Nevada Dept. of Prisons v. Bowen, 745 P.2d 697 (Nev.1987) holding, that the primary offense and enhanced penalty for the use of a deadly weapon were separate, and consecutive sentences imposed had to be treated as separate for all purposes. At footnote (4) in Bowen (supra) the Court applied the decision retroactively.

Pursuant to the Court's ruling in **Bowen** (**supra**) Petitioner can only receive one (1) year five (5) months off each of the terms in Count Two of his sentence making it a total of two (2) years (10) months. Assuming Petitioner receives a parole at his first hearing it will take over seven (7) years before the possibility of parole in the second (2nd) term in Count Two comes up for eligibility. The Court in **Bowen** (**supra**) did state at footnote four (4) the decision could not be applied to the detriment of any prisoner sentenced before the date hereof.

The United Staes Supreme Court has held that two elements must be present for a criminal or penal law to be Ex Post Facto, "It must be retrospective, and it must disadvantage the offender affected by it", Weaver v. Graham, 101 S.Ct. 960 (1981). Indeed, the "law need not impair a vested right to violate the Ex Post Facto prohibition", Graham (supra).

Petitioner respectfully submits that he is disadvantaged by the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling in **Bowen** (**supra**) in that he must serve more time before the possibility of parole on Count Two for the use of a deadly weapon. Moreover, under **Bowen** (**supra**) Petitioner must receive a parole from the kidnapping in Count Two before starting the enhanced term for the weapon, as such the prejudice to Petitioner cannot be fully determined. Under **Biffath** (**supra**) Petitioner can only be paroled to the street after six (6) years four (4) months, if given a parole. Applying **Bowen** (**supra**) to the Petitioner violates the Ex Post Facto prohibition setforth in **Graham** (**supra**); Art. I, 10 of the Federal Constitution; see also **Miller v. Warden**, **921 P.2d 882** (**Nev**, **1996**) **applying Ex Post Facto**.

Petitioner respectfully states that he is entitled to have the sentences imposed under Count Two of his Judgment and Conviction treated as one continuous term for the purpose of good time credits and parole eligibility as set forth in: <u>Director Nevada Dept. of Prisons v. Biffath</u>, 621 P.2nd 1113 (Nev. 1981).

# **DENIAL OF DUE PROCESS OF LAW**

Petitioner agrees that he has no constitutionally cognizable interest sufficient to invoke due process of law when it comes to the granting or denying of parole, Cooper v. Sumner, 672 F.Supp. 1361 (D.Nev, 1987);

Weakland v. Board of Parole Comm'rs, 678 P.2d 1158 (1984); Greenholtz v. Inmates of Nebraska Penal and Correctional Complex, 99 S,Ct, 2100 (1979). Here Petitioner contends he has a constitutionally cognizable interest that

is sufficient to invoke due process of law in the date given to appear before the Parole Board. N.R.S. 213.142. There can be no question that a "Statute can create liberty Interest protected by due process quaranteed". Bergen v. Spalding. 881 F.2d 719 ((th Cir. 1989) and pursuant to N.R.S. 213.142 a date fixed for considering applications for elemency is fixed by the Parole board. In 1994, the Nevada Parole Board denied Petitioner parole but fixed a date of June 1997 for his next consideration. Petitioner was never given consideration by the Board in 1997 or any reason for the failure. In July of 1998 Petitioner was seen by the Parole Board and granted parole. While it is true the "State may be specific or general in defining conditions for release", Severance v. Armstrong, 620 P.2nd 369 (1980) Petitioner contends due process must be fixed to the date for connsideration and that he is entitled to have the parole granted in 1998.

Given an effective starting date of June 1997, indeed, the United States Supreme Court has held that "Prisoners have a liberty interst in good behavior time credits" Wolff v. McDonnell, 418 U.S. 539 (1974);

Bergen v. Spaulding, 881 F.2d 719 (9th Cir. 1989) and "Once given they cannot be denied without minimal due process protections "Spaulding (supra). The same must hold true to a date fixed for consideration of parole by the parole board pursuant to N.R.S. 213.142. while it is true a prisoner has no constitutional right to parole, Petitioner respectfully states that pursuant to Nevada Law he has the constitutional right to the possibility of parole. N.R.S. 213.1099:

N. R.S. 213.120 and N.R.S. 213.130. and, that the date given for consideration cannot be denied without due process. Indeed, within the date for consideration lies

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the possibility of parole. Moreover, pursuant to N.R.S. 213.142, "The time elapsed between hearings must not exceed three years". Petitioner's discharge date is May 16th, 2002. Therefore, subsection (2) of N.R.S. 213.142 does not apply which allows for up to five years between hearings.

Petitioner respectfully states that the failure to give him consideration for parole in June of 1997 violates due process of law in violation of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution and N.R.S. 213,142.

# **RELIEF SOUGHT**

Wherefore, Petitioner, Joel T. Burkett, respectfully requests the following relief:

- (1) Issue an Order to grant the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus;
- (2) Issue an Order directing Respondenrs to treat Counts 2, 3, and 2, 4 as one continuous term for the purpose of good time credits and parole eligibility;
- (3) Issue an Order directing Respondents to make Petitioner's parole date in 1998 effective from 1997.

Dated this 27m day of May , 1999.

Respectfully submitted,

Pro se Petitioner

# **VERIFICATION OF SERVICE**

I, JOEL T. BURKETT, do hereby certify that I did mail a true and correct copy of the above Argument in Support of the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus to Respondent on this 27th day of 1999.

Pro se Petitioner

FILED Jun 7 10 02 AM '99 DEPT NO: 3 CLERK 5 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 7 8 IN THE MATTER OF FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE BURKETT # 45804 10 ON MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED 11 IN FORMA PAUPERIS 12 I hereby certify that the Petitioner herein has the sum 13 account to his credit at the institution 28,92 non Spend where he is confined. I further certify that Petitioner likewise 15 has the following securities to his credit according to the records 16 17 of said institution: \_\_\_ 18 19 DATED this 24 day of May, 192. 20 21 22 Nevada Department of Prisons 23 .Inmate services Assountant Authorized Officer of Institution 24 NEW MEXICO DEP'T OF PRISONS 25 /// TAMATE SERVICE ACCOUNTANT AUTHORIZED OFFICER OF 26 INSTITUTION. 227

# 822

# CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO

.24-May-99

CATIO	N: 1			INN	MATE LEDGE	<b>ER</b>		
CSN	LAST	FIRST	BEG BAL	DEBITS	CREDITS	END BAL	TRAN CODE	TRAN DATE REFEREN
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	CASH DEPOSIT	12/8/1998 4347
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$50.00	\$49.00	\$0.00	\$1.00	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	12/22/1998 08INORTE
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$28.93	\$29.93	CASH DEPOSIT	1/1/1999 5143
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$29.93	\$28.92	\$0.00	\$1.01	TRANSFER TO RESTRICTED ACCOUNT	1/1/1999 5143 ~
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$1.01	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$51.0H	CASH DEPOSIT	1/21/1999 5663
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$51.01	\$21.87	\$0.00	\$29.14	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	1/28/1999 098NORT
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$29.14	\$26.42	\$0.00	\$2.72	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	2/3/1999 101NORT
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$2.72	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$52.72	CASH DEPOSIT	2/17/1999 6469
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$52.72	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$102.72	CASH DEPOSIT	2/19/1999 6632
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$102.72	\$46.61	\$0.00	\$56.11	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	2/24/1999 110 NORT
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$56.11	\$45.61	\$0.00	\$10.50	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	3/3/1999 113NORT
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$10.50	\$1.25	\$0.00	\$9.25	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	3/11/1999 116NORT
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$9.25	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$8.75	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	3/17/1999 119NORT
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$8.75	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$58.75	CASH DEPOSIT	3/23/1999 7748
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$58.75	\$1.05	\$0.00	\$57.70	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	3/25/1999 122NORT
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$57.70	\$32.45	\$0.00	<b>\$2</b> 5.25	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	4/1/1999 125NORT
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$25.25	\$1.50	\$0.00	\$23.75	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	4/7/1999 127NORT
45804	BURKETT	<b>JOET</b>	\$23.75	\$2.80	\$0.00	\$20.95	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	4/12/1999 LIB/XER(
45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$20.95	\$20.75	\$0.00	\$0.20	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	4/14/1999 131NORT

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LOCATION:	1	INMATE LEDGER	
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*	CSN	LAST	FIRST	BEG BAL	DEBUTS	CREDITS	END BAL	TRAN CODE	TRAN DATE REFERENCE
,	45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$50.20	CASH DEPOSIT	4/20/1999 8652
•	45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$50.20	\$46.27	\$0.00	\$3.93	SALES (CANTEEN, POSTAGE, ETC)	4/28/1999 137 NORTH
	45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$3.93	\$7.50	\$0.00	(\$3.57)	TRANSFER FROM INMATE TO CLUB	4/29/1999 PICTURE
	45804	BURKETT	JOEL	(\$3.57)	(\$7.50)	\$0.00	<b>\$</b> 3.93	TRANSFER FROM INMATE TO CLUB	4/29/1999 PICTURE
	45804	BURKETT	JOEL	\$3.93	\$7.50	\$0.00	(\$3.57)	TRANSFER FROM INMATE TO CLUB	4/29/1999 PICTURE
•	45804	BURKETT	JOEL	(\$3.57)	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$46.43	CASH DEPOSIT	5/18/1999 9426
				\$0.00 -	\$332.50	+ \$378.93	=	\$46.43	
	Restr	icted Accoun	t Balance:	\$0.00 -	\$0.00	+ \$28.92	=	\$28.92	

1	Case No. <u>C52190</u> FILED
2	
3	10 42 All 39
4	JUN 7 10 42 AH '99  Skilly at Management.  OLERK
5	
6	IN THE Eighth JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
7	FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK
8	
9	JOEL T. BURKETT,
10	Petitioner,
11	-vs- MOTION FOR LEAVE TO
12	PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS  DIRECTOR AFV. DEPT.
13	OF PRISONS
14	Respondent.
15	/
16	COMES NOW the Petitioner, in propria persona, pursuant
17	to N.R.S. §12.015, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for
18	an Order granting Petitioner leave to proceed in the above-entitled
19	action in forma pauperis, without requiring Petitioner to pay or
20	provide security for the payment of costs of prosecuting this
21	action.
22	This motion is made and based upon the attached affidavit
<b>23</b>	and certificate.
24.	DATED this zymday of 1/4/, 19 99.
<b>25</b>	Respectfully submitted,
26	fool T Burlott
27	257
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FILED
Jun 7 10 n2 AH '99

In the Eighth Judicial District<sub>K</sub>
of the State of Nevada
In and For the County of Clark

Joel T. Burkett,	) \
Petitioner,	
VS.	) Case No: <u>C 52190</u>
	Dept III
Director, Nevada Dept. of Prisons, et al	NOTICE
Respondent.	/

Petitioner wishes to inform the Court that he is being housed out of state. So, he has filed in the district of his conviction, issues upon good time credits and computation of time.

Dated this 27 mday of May, 1999.

Respectfulyy submitted,

Pro se Petitioner

JUN 07 1999

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# **VERIFICATION OF SERVICE**

Pro se Petitioner

1	Case No. $C D A M O$
2	Case No. $USQM()$ Dept. No. $UU$
3	
4	Jun 7 10 112 AM '99
5	Shieley the therappine
6	IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK
8	
9	JOE T. BURKETT.
10	Petitioner,
11	v. PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
12	DIRECTOR NEVADA, IDEA, (POST-CONVICTION)
13	Respondent.
14	INSTRUCTIONS:
15	(1) This petition must be legibly handwritten or type-
16	written, signed by the petitioner and verified.
17	(2) Additional pages are not permitted except where noted or with respect to the facts which you rely upon to support
18	your grounds for relief. No citation of authorities need be furnished. If briefs or arguments are submitted, they should
क्रु	be submitted in the form of a separate memorandum.
20	(3) If you want an attorney appointed, you must complete the Affidavit in Support of Request to Proceed in Forma
	Pauperis. You must have an authorized officer at the prison complete the certificate as to the amount of money and
23	securities on deposit to your credit in any account in the institution.
7	(4) You must name as respondent the person by whom you are
24	confined or restrained. If you are in a specific institution of the department of prisons, name the warden or head of the
25	institution. If you are not in a specific institution of the department but within its custody, name the director of the
	department of prisons.
26	(5) You must include all grounds or claims for relief
27	which you may have regarding your conviction or sentence.

CE43

Failure to raise all grounds in this petition may preclude you from filing future petitions challenging your conviction and sentence. (6) You must allege specific facts supporting the claims 3 in the petition you file seeking relief from any conviction or sentence. Failure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed. If your petition contains a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, 5 that claim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel was ineffective. 7 (7) If your petition challenges the validity of your conviction or sentence, the original and one copy must be filed 8 with the clerk of the district court for the county in which the conviction occurred. Petitions raising any other claims must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which you are incarcerated. One copy must be mailed to the respondent, one copy to the attorney general's office, and one copy to the district attorney of the county in which 11 you were convicted or to the original prosecutor if you are challenging your original conviction or sentence. Copies must conform in all particulars to the original submitted for filing. 13 PETITION 14 Name of institution and county in which you are 15 presently imprisoned or where and how you are presently 16 restrained of your liberty: NEV FRISONER HOUSE 17 18 (STATE IN THE NEW MEXICO SUSTEA 19 Name and location of court which entered the judgment 2. of conviction under attack: Fighth . 20 CLARK COUNTY 21 Court Date of judgment of conviction: ( AN 20Th 1981 22 3. 23 4. Case number: C52190 (a) Length of sentence: STATEMENT OF CASE ATTACHED 24 5.

6. Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other than the conviction under attack in this motion:

(b) If sentence is death, state any date upon which

-2-

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25

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27

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execution is scheduled:

Yes No If "yes," list crime, case number	an
sentence being served at this time:	
7. Nature of offense involved in conviction being	
	. [
challenged: SEE STATEMENT OF CASE ATTACH	Ed_
HERETO	-
8. What was your plea? (check one)	
(a) Not guilty	
(b) Guilty	
(c) Nolo contendere	
9. If you entered a guilty plea to one count of an	
indictment or information, and a not guilty plea to another	r
count of an indictment or information, or if a guilty plea	was
negotiated, give details:	
10. If you were found guilty after a plea of not gui	lty
was the finding made by: (check one)	
(a) Jury	
(b) Judge without a jury:	
11. Did you testify at the trial? Yes No_	
12. Did you appeal from the judgment of conviction?	
Yes No	
13. If you did appeal, answer the following:	
(a) Name of court: NEVADA (SUPREME COURT	Γ
(b) Case number or citation: 13600	<del></del>

1	(c) Result: OENIED
2	(d) Date of Result: APRIL 21, 1983
3	(Attach copy of order or decision, if available).
4	14. If you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did
5	not: <u>// A</u>
6	
7	15. Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of
8	conviction and sentence, have you previously filed any
9	petitions, applications or motions with respect to this
10	judgment in any court, state or federal? Yes / No
11	16. If your answer to No. 15 was "yes," give the
12	following information:
13	(a) (1) Name of Court: First Judicial District
14	(2) Nature of proceeding: PETITION FOR
15	WRIT OF HADEAS CORPUS POST- CONVICTION
16	
17	(3) Grounds raised: MEFFECTIVE COLUSE!
18	DOTH AT TRIAL AND DIRECT APPEAL
19	
20	(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on
21	your petition, application or motion? Yes No
22	(5) Result: DENIE
23	(6) Date of Result: ARGUST 5, 1988
24	(7) If known, citations of any written opinion or
25	date of orders entered pursuant to each result: CASE NO:
26	86-01306H
27	
28	-4-
	<u> </u>

1	(b) As to any second potition, appareation of motion,
2	give the same information:
3	(1) Name of Court: Eighth Judian District
4	(2) Nature of proceeding: HABEAS CORPUS
5	(3) Grounds raised: MISTAKE IN J. A.S.C.
6	(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on
7	your petition, application or motion? Yes No
8	(5) Result: CRANTED
9	(6) Date of Result: FEb, 28 1994
o	(7) If known, citations or any written opinion or
1	date of orders entered pursuant to each result: ORSER
2	ENTERED EED 28 1994
3	(c) As to any third or subsequent additional
4	applications or motions, give the same information as above,
5	list them on a separate sheet and attach.
6	(d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal
7	court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any
8	petition, application or motion?
19	(1) First petition, application or motion?
20	YesNo
21	Citation or date of decision: SFE STATEMENT OF CASE
22	(2) Second petition, application or motion?
23	YesNo
24	Citation or date of decision: SEE STATEMENT OF CASE
25	(3) Third or subsequent petitions, applications.
26	or motions? YesNo
27	Citation or date of decision: SEE STATEMENT OF CASE
28	-5- 243
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e. If you did not appeal from the adverse action on
any petition, application or motion, explain briefly why you
did not. (You must relate specific facts in response to this
question. Your response may be included on paper which is
8 1/2 x 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may
not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)

17. Has any ground being raised in this petition been previously presented to this or any other court by way of petition for habeas corpus, motion or application or any other post-conviction proceeding? If so, identify: identify:

a. Which of the grounds is the same:

b. The proceedings in which these grounds were raised:

c. Briefly explain why you are again raising these grounds. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 1/2 x 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)

18. If any of the grounds listed in Nos. 23(a), (b), (c) and (d), or listed on any additional pages you have attached, were not previously presented in any other court, state or federal, list briefly what grounds were not so presented, and give your reasons for not presenting them. (You must relate

1	specific facts in response to this question. Your response may
2	be included on paper which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches attached to
3	the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or
4	typewritten pages in length.)
5	NEW VIOLATIONS COULD NOT HAVE BEEN RAISED SCONER
6	19. Are you filing this petition more than 1 year
7	following the filing of the judgment of conviction or the
8	filing of a decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly
9	the reasons for the delay. (You must relate specific facts in
ıo	response to this question. Your response may be included on
11	paper which is 8 $1/2$ x 11 inches attached to the petition.
12	Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten
13	pages in length.)
14	NEW VIOLATION AS OF 1998
15	20. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any
16	court, either state or federal, as to the judgment under
17	attack? Yes No
18	If yes, state what court and the case number:
19	
20	21. Give the name of each attorney who represented you in
21	the proceeding resulting in your conviction and on direct
22	appeal: do Not HAVE AT This TIME
23	
24	22. Do you have any future sentences to serve after you
25	complete the sentence imposed by the judgment under attack?
26	Yes No If yes, specify where and
27	when it is to be served, if you know:
28	245
	" / T /

2	you are being held unlawfully. Summarize briefly the facts
3	supporting each ground. If necessary you may attach pages
4	stating additional grounds and facts supporting same.
5	(a) Ground one: EX FOST FACTO VIOLATION
6	LL.S.C.A. CONST. ART. 1, 10, Cl. 1,
7	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
8	or law): SEE GUTTORTING FACTS ATTACHED HERETO, AND
9	ARQUIMENT IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR HABEAS CORPUS
10	(b) Ground two: JENIAI OF SUE PROCESS
l 1	U.S.G.A CONST. AMENO, 14.
12	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
13	or law): GFF GUPPERTING FACTS ATTACHED HERETO AND
14	ARGUEMENT IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR HADEAS CORPUS
15	(c) Ground three:
16	
17	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
18	or law):
19	
20	(d) Ground four:
21	
22	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
23	or law):
24	
25	WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that the court grant
26	petitioner relief to which he may be entitled in this
27	proceeding.
28	-8- <sup>1955</sup> - 246

23. State concisely every ground on which you claim that

1	executed at New Mexico State TRISON on the 27 day
2	of $M_A$ , $1999$ .
3 4	Signature of Petitioner
5	Pio 30x 1059
6	Address
7	SANTA FE, MM 87504
9	Signature of Attorney (if any)
10	Attorney for Petitioner
12	<b>Ad</b> dress
13	
14	<u>VERIFICATION</u>
15	Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned declares that he
16	is the petitioner named in the foregoing petition and knows the
17	contents thereof; that the pleading is true of his own
18	knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and
19	belief, and as to such matters he believes them to be true.
20	Read To Beered H
21	Signature of Petitioner
22	Attorney for Petitioner
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	<b>-9-</b>
28	247

# CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

- 1	
2	I, <u>JOEL T BURKETT</u> , hereby certify pursuant
3	to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that on the 27 day of May,
4	19 <u>99</u> , I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing
5	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS addressed to:
6	
7	DIRECTOR NEV DEFT OF TRISONS  Respondent prison or jail official
8	
9	CARSON CITY, NEV, 89701
10	CARBONCITY, NEV. 8970L
11	Attorney General
12	Heroes Memorial Building Capitol Complex
13	Carson City, Nevada 89710
14	RONAIDC, Bloxham
15	District Attorney of County of Conviction
16	Aco S. Third EL LAS LEGAS, NEU 89155 Address
17	
18	lood to Seeral
19	Signature of Petitioner
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	-10 248

# STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Nevada Department of Prisons pursuant to a Judgment of Conviction filed July 29, 1981, entered in the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark, in Case No. C52190, entitled State of Nevada v. Joel T. Burkett, following a jury trial. Petitioner was adjudged guilty of robbery with a deadly weapon, kidnapping in the first degree with a deadly weapon and two counts of sexual assault. Petitioner was sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment: Count One:

Robbery fifteen (15) years and a consecutive fifteen (15) years for the use of a deadly weapon. Count Two: First degree kidnapping, life with the possibility of parole and a consecutive life with the possibility of parole for the use of a deadly weapon. Count Three: Sexual assault, life with the possibility of parole. Count Four: Sexual assault, life with the possibility of parole. Count Four to run consecutive to each other, but concurrent to Count Two.

Petitioner filed an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court on December 7th, 1981. On April 21, 1983, the appeal was dismissed. On August 21, 1986, Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) in the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Carson City, Case No. 86-013064. On June 3rd, 1988, a hearing was conducted on the State Habeas Corpus Petition. On August 5, 1988, an Order Denying the Petition was entered. Petitioner appealed from the Order Denying the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus to the Nevada Supreme Court in Case No. 19446. On November 21, 1989, the Nevada

Supreme Court entered the Order Dismissing the Appeal. On December 27, 1991, Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2254 in Case No. CV-N-91-618-HDM.

On October 29, 1992, Respondents moved to dismiss the Petition on the basis that several of the claims were unexhausted. Petitioner filed a Response, setting forth a denial of a State Corrective Process as "Cause". The Court failed or refused to address Petitioner's issues of cause, and, ultimately, dismissed the Petition.

On April 11, 1995, Petitioner filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2254, a Writ of Habeas Corpus in Case No. CV-N-95-127-ECR. The Court denied the Petition in 1997.

In 1994 Petitioner filed a Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Eighth

Judicial District Court seeking to correct a mistake in his Judgment and Conviction.

Pursuant to N.R.S. 176.565, the Court granted the petition and corrected the sentence on February 28, 1994.

### SUPPORTING FACTS

Ground One: At the time Petitioner was convicted and sentenced under Nevada Law a primary offense and a term enhanced for the use of a deadly weapon were treated as one continuous term for the purpose of parole eligibility and good time credits.

In Count Two of Petitioner's Judgment and Conviction he was given a

term of life with the possibility of parole for first degree kidnapping and a consecutive term of life with the possibility of parole for the use of a deadly weapon. Due to a mistake in Petitioner's Judgment and Conviction he began Count Two of his sentence first and the prison treated the term as one continous term. (See attached hereto inmate time card.) In 1994 Petitioner received a correction from the Court as to his sentence.

Petitioner was placed on Count One of his terms and in 1998

Petitioner received a parole from Count One to his consecutive term in Count Two, at which time the prison treated the terms in Count Two seperate due to a change in Nevada Law in 1987.

Petitioner contends that he is entitled to the law in effect at the time of his conviction and that the Respondent must treat Count Two as one continuous term for the purpose of good time credits and parole eligibility. Applying the new law to Petitioner is an Ex Post Facto violation. Under the old law Petitioner can receive a total of three (3) years, six (6) months good time making the possibility of parole off all counts in six (6) years, four (4) months. Whereas, under the new law of 1987 Petitioner can only receive a total of two (2) years ten (10) months off both terms under Count Two. Moreover, because Petitioner must receive a parole from the first term in Count Two pursuant to the new law of 1987 before starting the 2nd term in Count Two. The prejudice to Petitioner cannot fully be determined at this time. Petitioner respectfully states that the new law being applied to him is to his detriment and violates the Ex Post Facto clause of Art. 10 of the Federal Constitution.

Ground Two: Petitioner was taken before the Nevada Parole Board on June 6, 1994, at which time he was denied parole until June 1997. However, Petitioner was never given a parole hearing in 1997.

In 1998 the Nevada Parole Board reviewed Petitioner's case and he was granted parole from Count One of his Judgment and Conviction to his consecutive terms. Petitioner contends that the failure to take him to the parole board in 1997 was a denial of due process in violaion of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution and that the parole granted in 1998 should be counted from 1997. This would effect Petitioner's parole eligibility date on his consecutive terms. Court grants the petition on Ground One Petitioner's first parole eligibility date would be in 2003 off Counts Two, Three and Four, not 2004. The failure to take Petioner to his parole hearing in 1997 has had the effect of adding a year to his consecutive terms. (See attached hereto parole board action in 1994.)

# RELIEF SOUGHT

Wherefore, Petitioner, Joel T. Burkett, respectfully requests the following relief:

- (1) Issue an Order to grant the Petitioner a Writ of Habeas Corpus:
- (2) Issue an Order directing Respondent to treat Counts Two, Three and Two, Four of Petitioner's Judgment and Conviction as one continuous term for the purpose of good time credits and parole eligibility;
- (3) Issue an Order to credit Petitioner's parole date from 1997, not 1998.
- (4) Grant Petitioner the just relief to which he is entitled in these proceedings.

Dated this 27<sup>ru</sup> day of May, 1999.

Pro se Petitioner

· Date : 05/01/85

NDP #16111 BURKETT, J.

Institution : Out For Treatment

# Nevada Department of Prisons INMATE TIME CARD

Crime : KIE	WAP 1ST/UDW	v cs	Case #52190		County : CL
Date	Years	County	Jail	Time	Full
Bentenced	Sentenced	Cre:	dits	Started	Time
06/02/81	LIFE	16	5	12/19/80	LIFE
Credits Ear 454		ent Exp. FE	Days Remain N/A	Time	to Serve

Parole Eligibility Date: 12/15/87 Last Parole Action: N/A

--> No Projected Expiration Date .

# · INMATE WORK CARD

NAME: BURKETT, J NUMBER: 16111 (CRIME: KID 1/UDW,CS)

INSTITUTION: NSP COUNTY: CL SENT: LIFE

1983 JA FE MA AP MA JU JL AU SE OC NO DE

STAT TIME:

PROGRAM TIME: -00-00-10-10

BLOOD:

BLOOD NOT FOUND

RECEIVED DATE: 06-03-81
SENIENCE DATE: 06-02-81
RETRO DATE: 12-19-80
RATE: 10/12-19-84
PAROLE DATE: 07-06-87

EXPIRATION DATE: LIFE

PAROLE BOARD RESULTS: N/A

**F** 

Cl

WHITE—Board File CANARY—lamate PINK—Prison "C" File BLUE—Prison "!" File

# STATE OF NEVADA

1B17A.

CERTIFICATION OF

willetty Goel 16		25	-	6/1	1/9
	UMBER sonal hearing	IÑSTÍTUT □ in absentia		/ D	ATE
The Board has decided to parole you effective:					
	d				••••••
Special Conditions:					
	•				
Out-of-StateOnly		Drug testing House arres		t to exceed	4 90 ds
No drinking		Mental heal			
Payment of all court ordered fines, fees, tion, if applicable, on schedule as deter		sary by Parc	ole and Proba		
by Parole and Probation Department			cessary by P		
Inpatient substance abuse counseling pr		Department			
	eemea				
	• • • •				
Board recommends intensive supervision				•	
Parole has been denied to:	رے (	197		.,	
Because your guideline-recommended parole month	le later than w	nur prolested ov	oiration date	porolo le i	doniad
expiration	i is later triali y	our projected ext	Jiration Gate,	parore is	deilled
The Board has determined that the crime severity lever nature of your case. Therefore, the Board has departed are listed below:	ed from the guid	eline recommend	dation. The re		
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ORDR

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA Jun 9 12 19 PM '99

Shirty & Thoughour. OLERK

Joel Burkett

Petitioner.

Case No. 81-C-052190-C

Vs

Dept. No. 3

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

ORDER RE: PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Respondent.

Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction Relief) on JUNE 7 Court has reviewed the Petition and has determined that a response would assist the Court in determining whether Petitioner is illegally imprisoned and restrained of his/her liberty, and good cause appearing therefor,

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

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that this matter shall be placed on this Court's calendar on the day of 197, at the hour of 030 o'clock  $\beta_0$  m. for further proceedings DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of

DISTRICT JUDGE

v4/99

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BRANC granes

RENE L. HULSE

Deputy Attorney General

A STORY

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

# **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

I.

# PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On May 4, 1981, a jury found BURKETT guilty of the crimes of ROBBERY WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, Count I; FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, Count II; SEXUAL ASSAULT, Count III; and SEXUAL ASSAULT, Count IV.

On June 2, 1981, the Court sentenced BURKETT to serve the following terms of imprisonment:

- •• Count I = fifteen (15) years imprisonment for Robbery, and a consecutive fifteen (15) years imprisonment for the Use of a Deadly Weapon;
- •• Count II = Life with the possibility of parole for First Degree Kidnapping, and a consecutive term of Life with the possibility of parole for the Use of a Deadly Weapon. Count II was to run consecutive to Count I;
- •• Count III = Life with the possibility of parole for Sexual Assault;
- •• Count IV = Life with the possibility of parole for Sexual Assault. Counts III and IV were ordered to run consecutive to each other and concurrent to the sentences imposed in Count II.

Judgment of Conviction, at Exhibit A.

The original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981. Exhibit A. That original Judgment of Conviction incorrectly ordered that the sentences in Counts III and IV were to be served concurrently to the sentences imposed in Counts I and II. By operation of law (NRS 176.035), the sentences in Counts III and IV would have incorrectly computed as concurrent to each other by the prison system.

On February 28, 1994, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed. Exhibit B. The Amended Judgment of Conviction correctly states the sentences as orally stated by the district court — that Counts III and IV are to be served consecutive to each other, but are also to be served concurrently with the sentences imposed in Count II. Exhibit B.

BURKETT appealed his conviction and the Nevada Supreme Court issued an Order Dismissing Appeal which was filed April 21, 1983.

In February 2, 1992, BURKETT filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus in the present Court. In that Petition, BURKETT pointed out the discrepancy between the orally stated sentence by the trial court and the written original Judgment of Conviction.

On February 28, 1994, the court agreed with BURKETT's contention that the Judgment of Conviction did not accurately reflect the oral pronouncement of sentence. Therefore, the court permitted the filing of the Amended Judgment of Conviction in the present case. Exhibit B.

BURKETT now brings the instant Petition alleging two claims for relief. First, BURKETT raises a "Biffath and Bowen" claim arguing that the Nevada Department of Prisons (NDOP) is improperly treating the two life sentences under Count II as separate sentences. Secondly, BURKETT alleges that his due process rights were violated because he did not get a parole hearing in 1997. For the reasons stated below, BURKETT is not entitled to the relief he requests.

## H.

# **ANALYSIS**

# A. <u>BURKETT'S "BIFFATH AND BOWEN" ARGUMENT MUST FAIL BECAUSE TREATING THE LIFE SENTENCES OF COUNT II SEPARATELY IS NOT DETRIMENTAL TO BURKETT.</u>

BURKETT claims that NDOP's separate treatment if his consecutive life sentences under Count II pursuant to Nevada Department of Prisons v. Bowen, 103 Nev. 477, 745 P.2d 697 (1997), violates the ex post facto clause. According to BURKETT, his consecutive life sentence for the deadly weapon enhancement should be combined pursuant to Nevada Department of Prisons v. Biffath, 97 Nev. 18, 621 P.2d 1113 (1981).

In <u>Biffath v. Warden</u>, 95 Nev. 260 (1979) (Biffath I) and <u>Director</u>, N.D.O.P. v. <u>Biffath</u>, 97 Nev. 18 (Biffath II), the Nevada Supreme Court held that enhanced sentences must "be treated as one continuous sentence for purposes of awarding good time credits" and for parole eligibility. That law was changed, however, in 1987. In <u>Bowen</u>, 103 Nev. 477, 745 P.2d 697, the Nevada Supreme Court reversed itself and held that sentences which are enhanced for using a deadly weapon must be treated as separate sentences by NDOP for purposes of sentence calculation.

The Nevada Supreme Court was aware, however, that applying the <u>Bowen</u> decision retroactively might have a deleterious effect on the sentence calculations of some prisoners which would violate

When BURKETT was convicted on July 29, 1981, weapon-enhanced sentences were treated as one combined sentence pursuant to <u>Biffath</u>. However, as <u>Bowen</u> instructs, NDOP is now required to treat BURKETT's weapon-enhanced sentence separately unless such treatment is detrimental to the prisoner. BURKETT argues that separate treatment is detrimental to him because he would earn more good time credits if the sentences were combined. BURKETT's separate sentence of life with the possibility of parole for First Degree Kidnapping (Count II) has a minimum parole eligibility of five (5) years. By law, an inmate like BURKETT, who committed his crime before July 1, 1985, and who was sentenced after June 30, 1969, can accumulate good time credits as set forth in NRS 209.443. As that statute shows, the amount of credits increases from two (2) months a year for the first year, up to five (5) months a year in the fifth and remaining years. Under <u>Demosthenes v. Williams, et al.</u>, 97 Nev. 611, 614-15, 637 P.2d 1203 (1981), and prior to the amendment of NRS 209.443, good time credits apply to "the parole eligibility of all immates entitled to eventual parole, regardless of the minimum sentence specified in the relevant statute." Accordingly, BURKETT's accumulated good time credits are deducted from his five (5) year minimum sentence to determine his parole eligibility.

BURKETT argues that he would accumulate good time credits more rapidly if his consecutive life sentences under Count II are combined to one ten (10) year minimum term. In that regard, BURKETT determines that the retroactive application of Bowen (requiring separate treatment) would be detrimental. The problem with this argument is that BURKETT overlooks the entire sentence that the court imposed. As the Amended Judgment of Conviction states, the consecutive life sentences imposed in Counts III and IV are to run concurrently with the consecutive life sentences imposed in Count II. Exhibit B. BURKETT offers no authority showing that the consecutive life sentences imposed on Counts III and IV can be combined -- nor can he. The consecutive life sentences of Counts III and IV must be served before ultimate parole to the streets could be obtained. The sentences imposed in Counts III and IV must therefore control the computation of time to serve on the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Counts III and IV also have a five (5) year minimum parole eligibility. Good time credits would also accumulate pursuant to the provisions of NRS 209.443 and would be deducted from the minimum parole eligibility.

consecutive life sentences, otherwise the court's intended sentence would be undermined. When following the dictates of this Court's sentence, treating the consecutive life sentences of Count II separately does not have a detrimental effect. Contrary to BURKETT's belief, he gains nothing by combining the two life sentences of Count II, because that sentence is restricted by the consecutive separate sentences of Counts III and IV that run concurrently with Count II. BURKETT is not entitled to relief on this claim and the claim should be denied.

# B. <u>THE PAROLE BOARD CONSIDERED BURKETT FOR PAROLE IN 1997 AND THEREFORE HIS DUE PROCESS CLAIM HAS NO MERIT.</u>

BURKETT next argues that his due process rights were violated when the parole board failed to consider him for parole in 1997. According to BURKETT, he was denied parole in 1994, for further review in 1997. BURKETT claims that he was never considered in 1997. The records of he Parole Board, however, indicate otherwise.

As BURKETT states in his Petition, he is being housed out of state in the New Mexico Prison System under the Interstate Corrections Compact. See NRS 215A.010 et seq. During his absence, the Parole Board held a parole hearing on April 30, 1997, to consider BURKETT for parole. Exhibit C. BURKETT was denied parole for one more year and was notified of the Parole Board's decision by letter dated May 15, 1997. Exhibit D. Despite being in absentia, BURKETT clearly received a parole hearing in 1997, and he is not entitled to relief on this claim.

Moreover, there is no constitutional or inherent right of a convicted person to be conditionally released before the expiration of a valid sentence, and a reasonable entitlement to due process is not created merely because a state provides for the possibility of parole. Greenholtz v. Inmates of the Nebraska Penal and Correctional Complex, 442 U.S. 1, 11 (1979). An inmate has no protectible expectation of parole unless a statute is phrased to specifically created a real expectation of parole as opposed to a unilateral hope for parole. Id. at 12; Severance v. Armstrong, 96 Nev. 836, 839, 620 P.2d 369, 370 (1980).

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BURKETT apparently believes that he has a liberty interest in being paroled. Section 213.1099 of the Nevada Revised Statutes vests the Board with the authority to release prisoners on parole:

- 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 213.1215, the board may release on parole a prisoner otherwise eligible for parole under NRS 213.107 to 213.160, inclusive.
- 2. In determining whether to release a prisoner on parole, the board shall consider:
  - (a) Whether there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the laws;
  - (b) Whether the release in incompatible with the welfare of society:
  - (c) The seriousness of the offense and the history of criminal conduct of the prisoner;
  - (d) The standards adopted pursuant to NRS 213.10885 and the recommendation, if any, of the chief; and
  - (e) Any documents or testimony submitted by a victim notified pursuant to NRS 213,130.

NRS 213.1099 (emphasis added). Although the Board must consider certain factors in making its decision, it is clear that the Board's determination regarding parole is entirely discretionary. The Nevada Supreme Court, in construing similar prior versions of this statute, has consistently held that no liberty interest lies in being granted parole precisely because the Board has nearly unlimited discretion in determining whether parole is proper. Severance, 96 Nev. at 839, 620 P.2d at 370; Weakland v. Board of Parole Comm'rs., 100 Nev. 218, 219-20, 678 P.2d 1158 (1984). Clearly, NRS 213.1099 does not create a protectible liberty interest. Accordingly, even if BURKETT had not received parole consideration, as he erroneously alleges, he cannot state a claim for relief on due process grounds. In addition, because due process concerns are not implicated, BURKETT cannot complain that his parole hearing was held in his absence. BURKETT's second claim for relief should therefore be denied as meritless.

# III.

# **CONCLUSION**

BURKETT gains nothing by combining the two life sentences of Count II, because that sentence is restricted by the consecutive separate sentences of Counts III and IV that run concurrently with Count BURKETT is therefore not entitled to relief on his "Biffath/Bowen" claim in Ground One.

BURKETT's second allegation that he did not receive a parole hearing in 1997 is erroneous, and he has no due process right to parole release. Respondents therefore request that the instant Petition for Writ FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA Deputy Attorney General I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General and that on the day of August, 1999, I served a true and accurate copy of the foregoing ANSWER TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS by mailing via United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to:

CASE NO C5219

# FILED Jul 29 9 57 AM 281

LORETTA BOWMAN
OLERK
SLIDOLO SEUEI

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

w.

JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire,

Defendant.

JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION
(Jury Trial)

WHEREAS, on the 20th day of January, 1981, the Defendant

JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, entered a plea of not guilty to
the crimes of Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission
of a Crime, Count I; First Degree Kidnaping with Use of a Deadly

sion of a Crime, Count II; Sexual Assault, Count

assault, Count IV, committed on the 18th day of

in violation of NRS 200.380; 193.165; 200.310;
200.364 and 200.366, and the matter having been tried before a
jury, and the defendant being represented by counsel and having

jury, and the defendant being represented by counsel and having been found guilty of the crimes of Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count I; First Degree Kidnaping with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count II; Sexual Assault, Count III; and Sexual Assault, Count IV; and

WHEREAS, thereafter, on the 2nd day of June, 1981, the defendant being present in Court with his counsel, JAMES L. BUCHANAN, and BONALD C. BLOXHAM, Deputy District Attorney, also being present, the above entitled Court did adjudge Defendant





guil rect by reason of said trial and verdict and sentenced

Defend to serve a term in the Nevada State Prison as follows:

Count I: Fifteen years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15)

years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be
served consecutively.

Count II: Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term

of Life with the Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon
in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively. Count II

Count III: Life with Possibility of Parole.

is to be served consecutive to Count I.

Count IV: Life with Possibility of Parole.

Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed in Counts I and II.

Defendant granted credit for time served of 165 days.

THEREFORE, the Clerk of the above entitled Court is hereby directed to enter this Judgment of Conviction as part of the record in the above entitled matter.

DATED this 28 day of June 1981, in the City of Las Vegas

State of Nevada.

DISTRICT JUDGE

81-52190X/1b LVMPD 80-95384 Rob; 1° Kidnap; UDW; 2 cts. of S/A - F -2-

the same than a

REX BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #001799 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711Attorney for Plaintiff THE STATE OF NEVADA

- FILED IN OPEN COURT -FEB 28 1994 . 19\_\_\_\_ LORETTA LOW MAN, CLERK

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DISTRICT COURT

# CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO. C52190 Plaintiff, DEPT. NO. VII DOCKET NO. -vs-JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire

Defendant.

ORDER

# AND AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (Jury Trial)

THIS MOTION came on for hearing before this Count on the 28th day of February, 1994, On Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus to correct an error between the oral pronouncement of Judgment and the written and filed Judgment of Conviction. Court having studied the prior Judgment of Conviction and the transcripts of sentencing, and pursuant to NRS 176.565 hereby

ORDERS that Defendant's sentence is hereby corrected as follows:

WHEREAS, on the 20th day of January, 1981, the Defendant, JOEL 26 BURKETT aka Raymond Haire entered a plea of not quilty to the 27 crimes of Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, Count I; First Degree Kidnapping with Use of a Deadly Weapon



1 in Commission of a Crime, Count II; Sexual Assault, Count III; and Sexual Assault, Count IV, committed on the 18th day of December, 3 1980, in violation of NRS 200.380; 193.165; 200.310; 200.364; and 4 200.366 and the matter having been tried before a jury, and the 5 defendant being represented by counsel and having been found quilty of the crimes of Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count I; First Degree Kidnapping with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count II; 8 Sexual Assault, Count III; and Sexual Assault, Count IV; and

10 Defendant being present in Court with his counsel JAMES L. 11 BUCHANAN, and RONALD C. BLOXHAM, Deputy District Attorney, also being present; the above entitled Court did adjudge Defendant 13 guilty thereof by reason of said trial and verdict and sentenced 14 Defendant to serve a term in the Nevada State Prison as follows: COUNT I - Fifteen years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) 16 years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, to be 17 served consecutively.

WHEREAS, thereafter, on the 2nd day of June, 1981, the

18 COUNT II - Life with Possibility of Parole and an additional term 19 of Life with the Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon 20 in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively. Count II is to be served consecutive to Count I.

COUNT III - Life with Possibility of Parole.

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COUNT IV - Life With Possibility of Parol. Count IV is to be served consecutive to Count III. 24

Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentenced imposed 25 in Count II. 26

Defendant granted credit for time served of 165 days.

THEREFORE, the Clerk of the above entitled Court is hereby

directed to enter this Judgment of Conviction as part of the record in the above entitled matter. DATED this day of February, 1994, in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada. DISTRICT JUDGE REX BELL District Attorney 200 South Third Street 9 Las Vegas, Nv. 89101 ARTHUR G. NOXON Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #000981 81-52190X/lib 28 LVMPD DR#80-95384

## STATE OF NEVADA

co No 52190

CERTIFICATION OF BOARD OF PAROLE COMMISSIONERS ACTION

Burkett, Joel 161	U = 0.50 $4/30/97$
Only the paragraph checked applies to you:	nearing In absentia
The Board has decided to parole you to your Hold/Detaine	r, if dropped,
The Board has referred your Parole Application for Invese effective	tigation of your proposed release plan. If approved, parole y free and continue positive programming until released.
☐ The Board has decided to parole you to your Consecutive	
Special Conditions:	
Out-of-StateonlyMandatory (AA) (NA) (GA) attendance.	
No drinking of alcoholic beverages.	
Payment of all court-ordered fines, fees, restitu- tion, if applicable, on schedule as determined by	months of parole date without fail.
Parole and Probation Division.	deemed appropriate by officer.
No contact with victim and/or victim's family what- seever.	
	sex offender therapy and anger control man- agement if deemed necessary by Parole and
no possession of gang paraphernalia	Probation Division.
purpose	Outpatient substance abuse counseling if deemed necessary by Parole and Probation
ing Program.	Division,
Inpatient substance abuse counseling, Enter and successfully complete the CRC Program	
as deemed necessary by Parole and Probation.	
Board directs intensive supervision. House Arrest Program	—not to exceeddays,
The Board has determined that the crime severity level and nature of your case. Therefore, the Board has departed from	d/or parole success factors do not adequately reflect the true on the guideline recommendation. The reasons for departure
are listed below:	
Over NRAT: When Denied	Under NRAT: When Granted
△ Nature and severity of the orime. □ Previous criminal history.	<ul> <li>☐ Positive prison programming.</li> <li>☐ Lack of criminal record.</li> </ul>
☐ Failed supervision. ☐ Factors involved in the crime (use of weapon,	☐ Stable release plans. ☐ Youth of offender in conjunction with no juvenite
injury to victim, financial loss to victim).	record.
☐ Further evaluation is needed.  ☐ Poor disciplinary report.	
VR. diag.	disary free
COMMENT: 1-YMMOUL GUILLY	sursury your
☐ No action has been taken in your case due to the following	g:
PANEL RECOMMENDATION:	
	Crime Severity Level;
0150	Parole Success Likelihood Score:
Johnson Mille	Guldeline-Recommended Months:
For the Nevada Parole Commissioners	
Final Action:  Commissioner (LED) Grant Deny	Commissioner SCOTT:   Grant   Deny
Commissioner MCLEBS Grant Beny Commissioner DENISON: Grant Deny	Commissioner SEILER: Grant Deny
Commissioner DENISON. El Grant Deny	Commissioner VITTOLHT
Commissioner HARRIS:	Hearing Representative
Commissioner Commission Commissioner Commiss	☐ Grant ☐ Deny
Recommendation: Ratified 🗆 Overturned 🗅 A	mended By Board majority
-B 107/c	(d):21% **(E:th)

EXHIBIT

State .

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86Y6Y86Z0Y1 .0N XA%

10L-23-99 FRI 10:14 AM NY PAROLE BOARD

CENTRAL DEFICE 1445 Hot Springs Road Suite 108-8 Carnon Clly, Nevado 89711 (702) 687-5049 Fax (702) 687-6736

DONALD L. DENISON. Chebman CORDELIA DUNFIELD, Member JAMES D. ALLEN. Member THOMAS P. WRIGHT, Member

SUSAN J. McCURDY

# STATE OF NEVADA BOB MILLER



LAS VEGAS OFFICE 2601 E. Sabara Avenue Les Vegos. Nevade 89104 (702) 486-4370 Fan (702) 486-4376

DONALD L. DENISON, Chairman MICHAEL R. HARRIS, Member JESSE D. ECOTT, Member ROBERT G. SEILER, Member

# **BOARD OF PAROLE COMMISSIONERS**

MAY 15, 1997

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PENITENTIARY OF NEW MEXICO - NORTH PO BOX 1059
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO 87501-1059

RE: BURKETT, JOEL NV #: 16111 YOUR # NMCD- 45804

Dear Case Worker:

The above named inmate was considered for parole in absentia at a hearing held by the Nevada Board of Parole Commissioners on April 30, 1997.

The decision by the Board was to deny parole for another year. Further review by the Nevada board will be April of 1998.

Please provide the enclosed decision of the Board to the inmate.

Sincerely,

FOR THE NEVADA BOARD OF PAROLE COMMISSIONERS:

Susan J. Mc Curdy

Executive Secretary

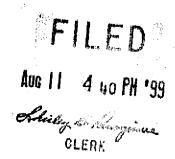
SJM/dm enclosures

EXHIBIT D

272

10)-3643

Joel Burkett #45804
P.O. Box 1059
Santa Fe, N.M.
87504-1059



# DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JOEL BURKETT PETITIONER,

CASE NO:81-C-052190-C DEPT. NO. III

٧Ş.

THE STATE OF NEVADA RESPONDENT,

## OPPOSITION

Comes now, Petitioner Joel Burkett in opposition to the answer filed by respondent on the 3rd day of August, 1999 to the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

# RECEIVI

#### ARGUMENT

Respondent conceeds that at the time of Petitioner's conviction the law applying to good time credits and parole eligibility were set forth in Nevada Dept. of Prisons V. Biffath, 97 Nev. 18 621 P.2d 1113 (1981) Holding: That the primary offense and enhancement for the use of a deadly weapon were to be treated as one continuous sentence for the purpose of determining parole eligibility and good time credits. It is clear from Respondent's exhibit B that counts three and four are concurrent to the life terms in count two. Counts three and four

therefore have no bearing on the terms in count two being treated as one continuous term for the purpose of parole eligibility and good time credits.

Respondent contends that Petitioner was sentenced in such a way as to deny him equal protection of the law. If the court were to agree with Respondent's contention, then of course Petitioner's sentence is illegal, and uncostitutional in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, which forbids a state to deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, see, Neal V. Hargrave, 770 F.Supp 553, 558 (D.Nev. 1991) "The allegation that the Plaintiff intentionally was given less good time than the other simular situated prisoners stated an equal

protection claim"

It would appear Counsel for the REspondent has misunderstood the term concurrent. Indeed Respondent conceeds that it is detrimental to Petitioner to serve counts two seperately, at page 4, in lines 11-12. Respondent admits Petitioner can receive more good time after (5) years. It must follow that applying Nevada Dept. of Prisons V. Bowen, 745 P.2d 697 (1987) to Petitioner is therefore detrimental. Respondents analysis in part (A) of the answer is without merit.

As to Respondent's analysis of ground two of the petition in part (B) of the answer.

Petitioner was never informed of the 1997 hearing. In light of exhibit C and D it is clear that ground two of the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is without merit and must be dismissed.

## Conclusion

In light of the respondents misunderstanding of the term "concurrent" and the fact that Petitioner cannot be sentenced in such a way as to deny equal protection of the law Respondent's answer to ground one of the petition is meritless.

Petitioner conceeds ground two of the petition is without merit in light of exhibit C and D of Respondent.

Dated this 374 day of August 1999

Joel Burkett

Joel Burkett

# Certificate of Service

I, Joel Burkett, do hereby certify that I did serve upon Respondent a true and correct copy of the above opposition on this  $\nearrow T^{\mu}$  day of August 1999.

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FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA

Attorney General

(702) 486-3420

By: RENE L. HULSE Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 3778

Criminal Justice Division 555 E. Washington Ave., #3900

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Respondent

**ORIGINAL** 

FILED

Aug 18 10 45 AM '99

Shilly & Polaryjuna CLERK

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JOEL BURKETT,

Petitioner,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA

Respondents.

Case No. 81-C-052190-C Dept. No. III

# FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER

DATE: August 12, 1999 TIME: 8:30 a.m.

JOEL BURKETT's (BURKETT) Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus came on for hearing on the 12th day of August, 1999. BURKETT, in proper person, was not present being in the custody of the Nevada Department of Prisons and incarcerated in the New Mexico Prison System. Respondents were represented by and through its legal counsel, Attorney General FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA, by Deputy Attorney General Rene L. Hulse. Upon reviewing the Petition, the pleadings and papers on file herein, and considering argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes as follows:

1. On May 4, 1981, a jury found BURKETT guilty of the crimes of ROBBERY WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, Count I; FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A

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- 2. The original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981. That original Judgment of Conviction incorrectly ordered that the sentences in Counts III and IV were to be served concurrently to the sentences imposed in Counts I and II. By operation of law (NRS 176.035), the sentences in Counts III and IV would have incorrectly computed as concurrent to each other by the prison system.
- 3. On February 28, 1994, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed. The Amended Judgment of Conviction correctly states the sentences as orally stated by the district court that Counts III and IV are to be served consecutive to each other, but are also to be served concurrently with the sentences imposed in Count II.
- 4. BURKETT claims that NDOP's separate treatment if his consecutive life sentences under Count II, one of which is a deadly weapon enhancement, pursuant to <u>Nevada Department of Prisons v. Bowen</u>, 103 Nev. 477, 745 P.2d 697 (1997), violates the ex post facto clause.
- 5. When BURKETT was convicted on July 29, 1981, weapon-enhanced sentences were treated as one combined sentence pursuant to <u>Director, Nevada Department of Prisons v. Biffath</u>, 97 Nev. 18 (1981).
- 6. In 1987, NDOP began treating weapon-enhanced sentences as separate sentences pursuant to Nevada Department of Prisons v. Bowen, 103 Nev. 477, 481, 745 P.2d 697 (1987). Bowen was applied retroactively unless it would be detrimental to a prisoner. Id. 103 Nev. at 481, n.4.
- 7. BURKETT's separate sentence of life with the possibility of parole for First Degree Kidnapping (Count II) has a minimum parole eligibility of five (5) years. BURKETT, who committed his crime before July 1, 1985, and who was sentenced after June 30, 1969, accumulates good time credits as set forth in NRS 209.443. Under <u>Demosthenes v. Williams</u>, et al., 97 Nev. 611, 614-15, 637 P.2d 1203 (1981), and prior to the amendment of NRS 209.443, good time credits apply to "the parole eligibility of all inmates entitled to eventual parole, regardless of the minimum sentence specified in the

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- 8. BURKETT argues that he would accumulate good time credits more rapidly if his consecutive life sentences under Count II are combined to one ten (10) year minimum term, and therefore the retroactive application of <u>Bowen</u> (requiring separate treatment) is detrimental.
- 9. As the Amended Judgment of Conviction states, however, the consecutive life sentences imposed in Counts III and IV are to run concurrently with the consecutive life sentences imposed in Count II. The consecutive life sentences imposed on Counts III and IV cannot be combined. The consecutive life sentences of Counts III and IV must be served before ultimate parole could be obtained. Treating the consecutive life sentences of Count II separately is not detrimental to BURKETT, because the sentences under Count II are necessarily restricted by the consecutive **separate** sentences of Counts III and IV that run concurrently with Count II. BURKETT is not entitled to relief on this claim.
- 10. BURKETT also argues that his due process rights were violated when the parole board failed to consider him for parole in 1997.
- 11. BURKETT is being housed out of state in the New Mexico Prison System under the Interstate Corrections Compact. During his absence, the Parole Board held a parole hearing on April 30, 1997, to consider BURKETT for parole. BURKETT was denied parole for one more year and was notified of the Parole Board's decision by letter dated May 15, 1997. BURKETT clearly received a parole hearing in 1997, and there is no merit to this claim.
- 12. In addition, there is no constitutional or inherent right of a convicted person to be conditionally released before the expiration of a valid sentence, and a reasonable entitlement to due process is not created merely because a state provides for the possibility of parole. Greenholtz v. Inmates of the Nebraska Penal and Correctional Complex, 442 U.S. 1, 11 (1979). An inmate has no protectible expectation of parole unless a statute is phrased to specifically created a real expectation of parole as opposed to a unilateral hope for parole. Id. at 12; Severance v. Armstrong, 96 Nev. 836, 839, 620 P.2d 369, 370 (1980). The Nevada parole statutes do not create a liberty interest in being granted

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	1	parole. Severance, 96 Nev. at 839, 620 P.2d at 370; Weakland v. Board of Parole Comm'rs., 100 Nev.
	2	218, 219-20, 678 P.2d 1158 (1984). BURKETT is not entitled to relief on due process grounds.
	3	Based upon the foregoing, and good cause appearing;
	4	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that BURKETT's Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus is denied.
	5	DATED: (hypot 18, 1999)
	6	( Med Starlfaush
	7	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
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	11	Submitted this Land and a submitted this Lan
	12	FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA
ffice 3900 11	13	Attorney General
Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101	14	By: Ken & Duly
y Gene asbingto Vegas, N	15	RENE L. HULSE Nevada Bar No. 3778
Attorne 55 E. W. Les	16	Deputy Attorney General 555 East Washington Ave., #3900
ેજ	17	Las Vegas Nevada 89101 (702) 486-3420
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CLERK 1 **NEOJ** FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA 2 Attorney General By: RENE L. HULSE 3 Deputy Attorney General Criminal Justice Division 4 Nevada Bar Number 3778 555 E. Washington Ave. #3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 5 (702) 486-3107 6 Attorneys for Respondents 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 10 JOEL E. BURKETT, 11 CASE NO. 81-C-052190C Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Veges, NV 89101. DEPT. NO. III Petitioner, NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER VS. STATE OF NEVADA, Respondents. 16 17 TO: JOEL E. BURKETT, Petitioner 18 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order was entered in the above-entitled action on the 19 18th day of August, 1999, a copy of which is attached hereto. 20 21 DATED this 19th day of August, 1999. 22 FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA Attorney General 23 24 By: RENE L. HULSE

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Deputy Attorney General

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# **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Nevada and that on the 19th day of August, 1999, I served the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER by mailing a copy thereof addressed to:

JOEL E. BURKETT, NDOP #16111 NEW MEXICO STATE PRISON P.O. BOX 1059 SANTE FE, NEW MEXICO 87504

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Attorney General's Office
555 E. Washington, Suite 3900
Las Vegas, NV 89101
C. 7 C. 7

Attorney General

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	2	FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA Attorney General					
	3	By: RENE L. HULSE Deputy Attorney General					
	4	Nevada Bar No. 3778   Criminal Justice Division   Aug   8   10 46 AM '99					
	5	555 E. Washington Ave., #3900   Las Vegas, Nevada 89101   Chicago Company					
	6	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 486-3420 Attorneys for Respondent  CLERK					
	7						
	8	DISTRICT COURT					
	9	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA					
	10	JOEL BURKETT, )					
	11	) Case No. 81-C-052190-C Petitioner, ) Dept. No. III					
	12	vs.					
ilce 3900	13	THE STATE OF NEVADA					
Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101	14	Respondents.					
' Cener shingto egas, N	15						
fforne; 5 E. Wa Las V	16	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER					
A 55.	17	DATE: August 12, 1999 TIME: 8:30 a.m.					
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	19						
	20	JOEL BURKETT's (BURKETT) Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus came on for hearing on the					
	21	12th day of August, 1999. BURKETT, in proper person, was not present being in the custody of the					
	22	Nevada Department of Prisons and incarcerated in the New Mexico Prison System. Respondents were					
	23	represented by and through its legal counsel, Attorney General FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA, by Deputy					
	24	Attorney General Rene L. Hulse. Upon reviewing the Petition, the pleadings and papers on file herein,					
	25	and considering argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes as follows:					
	26	1. On May 4, 1981, a jury found BURKETT guilty of the crimes of ROBBERY WITH					
	27	THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, Count I; FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A					
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- 2. The original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981. That original Judgment of Conviction incorrectly ordered that the sentences in Counts III and IV were to be served concurrently to the sentences imposed in Counts I and II. By operation of law (NRS 176.035), the sentences in Counts III and IV would have incorrectly computed as concurrent to each other by the prison system.
- 3. On February 28, 1994, an Amended Judgment of Conviction was filed. The Amended Judgment of Conviction correctly states the sentences as orally stated by the district court that Counts III and IV are to be served consecutive to each other, but are also to be served concurrently with the sentences imposed in Count II.
- 4. BURKETT claims that NDOP's separate treatment if his consecutive life sentences under Count II, one of which is a deadly weapon enhancement, pursuant to Nevada Department of Prisons v. Bowen, 103 Nev. 477, 745 P.2d 697 (1997), violates the ex post facto clause.
- 5. When BURKETT was convicted on July 29, 1981, weapon-enhanced sentences were treated as one combined sentence pursuant to <u>Director</u>, <u>Nevada Department of Prisons v. Biffath</u>, 97 Nev. 18 (1981).
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- 8. BURKETT argues that he would accumulate good time credits more rapidly if his consecutive life sentences under Count II are combined to one ten (10) year minimum term, and therefore the retroactive application of <u>Bowen</u> (requiring separate treatment) is detrimental.
- 9. As the Amended Judgment of Conviction states, however, the consecutive life sentences imposed in Counts III and IV are to run concurrently with the consecutive life sentences imposed in The consecutive life sentences imposed on Counts III and IV cannot be combined. The consecutive life sentences of Counts III and IV must be served before ultimate parole could be obtained. Treating the consecutive life sentences of Count II separately is not detrimental to BURKETT, because the sentences under Count II are necessarily restricted by the consecutive separate sentences of Counts III and IV that run concurrently with Count II. BURKETT is not entitled to relief on this claim.
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- 11. BURKETT is being housed out of state in the New Mexico Prison System under the Interstate Corrections Compact. During his absence, the Parole Board held a parole hearing on April 30, 1997, to consider BURKETT for parole. BURKETT was denied parole for one more year and was notified of the Parole Board's decision by letter dated May 15, 1997. BURKETT clearly received a parole hearing in 1997, and there is no merit to this claim.
- 12. In addition, there is no constitutional or inherent right of a convicted person to be conditionally released before the expiration of a valid sentence, and a reasonable entitlement to due process is not created merely because a state provides for the possibility of parole. Greenholtz v. Inmates of the Nebraska Penal and Correctional Complex, 442 U.S. 1, 11 (1979). An inmate has no protectible expectation of parole unless a statute is phrased to specifically created a real expectation of parole as opposed to a unilateral hope for parole. <u>Id.</u> at 12; Severance v. Armstrong, 96 Nev. 836, 839, 620 P.2d 369, 370 (1980). The Nevada parole statutes do not create a liberty interest in being granted

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	2	218, 219-20, 678 P.2d 1158 (1984). BURKETT is not entitled to relief on due process grounds.						
	3	Based upon the foregoing, and good cause appearing;						
	4							
	5	DATED:AUG 1 8 1999						
	6	JOSEPH PAVLIKOWSKI						
	7	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE						
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	9							
	10							
	11	Submitted this Ladiay of August, 1999, by:						
	12	FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA						
ice 3900	13	Attorney General						
Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101	14	By: Sew S. Julie						
Genera rington gas, NV	15	RENE L. HÚLSE Nevada Bar No. 3778						
torney E. Wasl Las Veg	16	Deputy Attorney General 555 East Washington Ave., #3900						
Ath	17	Las Vegas Nevada 89101 (702) 486-3420						
	18	(702) 480-3420						
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                                Clark, County, Nevada
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                                                      Case No. C52190
                                                      Department III
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    THE STATE OF NEVADA,
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                       Plaintiff,
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    vs.
    JOEL BURKETT,
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                      Defendant(s),
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                              CASE APPEAL STATEMENT
                1. Appellant(s): JOEL BURKETT
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                2. Judge: JOSEPH PAVLIKOWSKI
21
                3. All Parties, District Court:
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    Plaintiff, THE STATE OF NEVADA
23
    Defendant(s), JOEL BURKETT
24
                4. All Parties, Appeal:
25
    Appellant(s), JOEL BURKETT
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                                                                                 /C52190
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1	Respondent, THE STATE OF NEVADA
2	5. Appellate Counsel: Proper Person, JOEL BURKETT, P.O. Box 1059 Sante Fe,
3	New Mexico 87504, Appellant
4	THE STATE OF NEVADA, Stewart L. Bell, District
5	Attorney, 200 South Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711, Counsel for
6	Respondent
7	6. District Court, Rtnd
8	7. On Appeal, N/A
9	8. Forma Pauperis: Granted
10	9. Date Commenced in District Court: 01/16/81
1	
12	DATED this <u>31st</u> day of August, 1999.
13	CLARK COUNTY CLERK
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15	a lichelo taderson
16	Michele Andersøn DEPUTY CLERK
17	200 South Third Street PO Box 551601
18	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601 (702) 455-4409
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Joel T. Burkett 45804

P.O. Box 1059

Santa Fe, NM 87504-1059

FILED

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CLERK CLERK

Case No.: 81-C-052190-C

District Court

# Clark County, Nevada

Joel Burkett

Petitioner,

Dept. No.: III

vs.

The State of Nevada

Notice of Appeal

Respondent,

Joel Burkett, Pro Se, Petitioner in the above entitled matter does hereby give notice that he intends to seek an appeal for the courts denial of the above entitled Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on the 18th day of August 1999.

Dated this 25 day of August 1999

oel Burkett, Pro Se

RECEIVED

AUG 3 1 1999

COUNTY CLERK

(Carry)

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Joel Burkett, do hereby certify that I did serve by mail, upon Respondent, a true and correct copy of the above notice of appeal on this 25 day of August 1999.

Joel Burkett, Pro Se

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

FILED

JOEL BURKETT,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

Supreme Court No.
Aug 21 | 37 PM '01

District Court Case No. C052190

34767

## **CLERK'S CERTIFICATE**

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

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

## **JUDGMENT**

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

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 10th day of July, 2001.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at my Office in Carson City, Nevada, this 7th day of August, 2001.

Janette M. Bloom, Supreme Court Clerk

By: Chief Caputy Clark

ORIGINAL **FFCL** FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA Attorney General By: RENE L. HULSE Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 3778 FILED Aug 18 10 45 AM '99 Criminal Justice Division 555 E. Washington Ave., #3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 486-3420 5 6 Attorneys for Respondent 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 10 JOEL BURKETT, Case No. 81-C-052190-C 11 Petitioner, Dept. No. III 12 Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101 13 THE STATE OF NEVADA 14 Respondents. 15 FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER 16 DATE: August 12, 1999 TIME: 8:30 a.m. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 COUNTY CLERK 24 EX.

JOEL BURKETT's (BURKETT) Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus came on for hearing on the 12th day of August, 1999. BURKETT, in proper person, was not present being in the custody of the Nevada Department of Prisons and incarcerated in the New Mexico Prison System. Respondents were represented by and through its legal counsel, Attorney General FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA, by Deputy Attorney General Rene L. Hulse. Upon reviewing the Petition, the pleadings and papers on file herein

On May 4, 1981, a jury found BURKETT guilty of the crimes of ROBBERY WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, Count I; FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A

and considering argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes as follows:

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-1-

DEADLY WEAPON, Count II; SEXUAL ASSAULT, Count III; and SEXUAL ASSAULT, Count IV.

- 2. The original Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 29, 1981. That origins Judgment of Conviction incorrectly ordered that the sentences in Counts III and IV were to be serve concurrently to the sentences imposed in Counts I and II. By operation of law (NRS 176.035), th sentences in Counts III and IV would have incorrectly computed as concurrent to each other by th prison system.
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-3-

parole. Severance, 96 Nev. at 839, 620 P.2d at 370; Weakland v. Board of Parole Comm'rs., 100 Nev 218, 219-20, 678 P.2d 1158 (1984). BURKETT is not entitled to relief on due process grounds. Based upon the foregoing, and good cause appearing; IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that BURKETT's Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus is denied. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE Submitted this day of August, 1999, by: FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA Attorney General's Office 555 E. Wachington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney General By: RENE L. HULSE Nevada Bar No. 3778 Deputy Attorney General 555 East Washington Ave., #3900 Las Vegas Nevada 89101 (702) 486-3420 



JOEL BURKETT, Appellant, vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.

Supreme Court No. 34767

District Court Case No. C052190

## REMITTITUR

TO: Shirley Parraguirre, Clark County Clerk

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

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

DATE: August 7, 2001

Janette M. Bloom, Clerk of Court

By: Richards
Chia Deputy Clerk

 cc: Hon. Ronald D. Parraguirre, District Judge Attorney General
 Clark County District Attorney
 Joel Burkett

#### RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR

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

REMITTITUR issued in the above-entitled cause, on \_

AUG 2 0 2001 NORRETA CALDWELL

County Clerk

01-11655

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

JOEL BURKETT,

No. 34767

Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

FILED

JUL 10 2001

#### ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE

This is a proper person appeal from an order of the district court denying a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

We have reviewed the record on appeal and for the reasons stated in the attached order of the district court, we conclude that the district court properly denied appellant's petition. Therefore, briefing and oral argument are not warranted in this case. Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.<sup>2</sup>

Young, 5

- Lavia, J.

Becker, J

cc: Hon. Ronald D. Parraguirre, District Judge
 Attorney General
 Clark County District Attorney
 Joel Burkett
 Clark County Clerk

01-11567

rink)

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AUG 0 9 2001
COUNTY CLERK

(0)-4891

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See <u>Luckett v. Warden</u>, 91 Nev. 681, 682, 541 P.2d 910, 911 (1975).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>We have considered all proper person documents filed or received in this matter, and we conclude that the relief requested is not warranted.

CERTIFIED COPY
This document is a full, true and correct copy of the original on file and of record in my office.

DATE: 2001
Supreme Count Clerk, State of Nevada
By Chief Deputy

	Property of the second
1	Case No. 052190
	Dept. No. VII 2001 NOV 19 PM 2: 46
3	Aling of any
4	CLERK -
5	
6	IN THE EGITH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CIARK
8	
9	JOEL T. BURKETT,
10	Petitioner,
11	-vs- AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED
12	DIRECTOR, NEV. DEP'T IN FORMA PAUPERIS
13	OF TRISONS,
14	Respondent. /
15	
16	I, Joel Burkerr, hereby declare and state
17	that I am the Petitioner in the above entitled case; that in suppor
	of my Motion to proceed without being required to prepay fees, costs
	or give security therefor; I state that because of my poverty I am
20	unable to pay the costs of said proceeding or to give security
21	therefor; that I am entitled to relief.  I do $$ do not $_{-}$ request an attorney be appointed to
22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
23	represent me.
24 25	I further swear that the responses which I have made to
26	questions and instructions below are true.  1. Are you presently employed: Yes No
27	a. If the answer is Yes, state the amount of your salary
	at II one anones to lab, obtain one amount of your dusury

1	$\mathcal{N}/A$
2	
8	b. If the answer is No, state the date of last employmen
4	and the amount of salary and wages per month which you received:
5	N/A
6	2. Have you received within the past twelve months any
7	money from any of the following sources?
8	a. Business, profession or form of self-employment?
9	Yes No
10	b. Rent payments, interest or dividends?
11	Yes No
12	c. Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments?
13	Yes No
14	d. Gifts or inheritances?
15	Yes No
16	e. Any other sources?
17	Yes No
18	If the answer to any of the above is "Yes" describe each
19	
20	About #100,00 A MONTH
21	About \$100,00 A MONTh
22	
23	3. Do you own cash or equivalent prison currency, or do
24	you have money in a checking or savings account?
25	YesNo
26	If the answer is "Yes", state the total value of the
27	items owned: About \$5000 IN MY
28	TRISON ACCOUNT

1	4. Do you own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes,
2	automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary house-
3	hold furnishings and clothing)? Yes No
4	If your answer is "Yes", describe the property and state
5	its approximate value:/A
6	
· 7	5. List the persons who are dependent upon you for
. 8	support, state your relationship to those persons, and indicate
9	how much you contribute towards their support:
10	
11	
12	UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY, pursuant to N.R.S.§208.165,
13	the above affidavit is true and correct to the best of affiants
14	personal knowledge.
15	DATED this 10th day of Movember, \$\Bar{2001}\$.
16	
17	Cal Been Rott.
18	Sign your name
19	
20	Print your name DOP#
21	rrill your name . Bot w
22	
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NEVADA DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY

2001 NOV 19 PM 2: 46

JOEL T. BURKETT PETITIONER, CASE NO: (52190

./C

ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT

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OF PETITION FOR WRIT

DIRECTOR, NEV, DEP'T

OF HABEAS CORPUS

OF PRISONS, et al,

RESPONDENT,

COMES NOW, PETITIONER, JOEI T. BURKETT, PRO SE IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED MATTER SUBMITTING ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

# JURISDICTION

PETITIONER IS LEGALLY A NEVADA STATE PRISONER
SOLELY UNDER AUTHORITY OF NEVADA PURSUANT
TO HIS CONVICTION, EVEN WHILE HOUSED IN
THE MONTANA STATE PRISON SYSTEM UNDER
THE INTERSTATE CORRECTION COMPACT,
BOATWRIGHT V. DIRECTOR, 849 P.2d 274 (1993)
AND AND HADEAS CORPUS RELIEF IS AVAILABLE TO
ALLOW THE PRESENTATION OF QUESTION OF

LAW THAT CANNOT OTHERWISE DE REVIEWS, OR
THAT ARE SO IMPORTANT AS TO RENDER
ORDINARY PROCEDURE INADEQUATE AND JUSTIFY
THE EXTRAORDINARY REMEDY, DIRECTOR, DEPT.
PRISONS V. ARNOT, 640 P.20 1218 (1982);
STATE EX REI, OSDORN V. FOGLIANI, 417 P.20 148,
149, BOATWRIGHT (SUPRA).

# ARGUMENT

THE FACTS ARE UNDISPUTABLE, RESPONDENT TRANSFERED PETITIONER OUT OF STATE PURSUANT TO THE INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT IN 1995, INTO THE NEW MEXICO STATE PRISON SYSTEM, IN 1998 While IN NEW MEXICO PETITIONER RECEIVES A PAROLE FROM COUNT ONE OF HIS SUSGEMENT OF CONVICTION OVER TO COUNTS TWO AND THREE IN SEPTEMBER 2000 PETITIONER WAS RETURN TO NEVADA, FIVE MONTHS LATER, IN JANUARY 2001, YETITIONER WAS GNCE AGAIN TRANSFERED, INTO THE MONTANA STATE TRISON SYSTEM This TIME. PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF PETITIONER'S SUGGEMENT AND CONVICTION IN COUNTS TWO, THREE, AND FOUR, HE WAS SENTENCE TO

.Σ

. FLOSA TURSO OT VISOUTUR OU DAY AND MIR.S. 2.12, 1099 TIME PAROLE ISCARD did not Exist AT THE TIME OF FETITIONER'S

NAROIE HEARING, LARSUANT TO NAR.S. RIS. 12 14, MOITSINGS BUA TUBRENT AND COUNICTION CAI ATSOT TES SA SIGNATA TO YTILICISSO! INE THE TAUEL IN MENDA, AS SUCH, THE GIVEN A HEARING BY Thouse DEFORE ON SEPTEMBER 1/TH 2001 MINEN HE WAS ANY ANTHORITY TO CERTIEY FEITHONER TURSLUALT TO N.R.S. B.B. IZILY, WAS WITHOUT NEWDA, OR A SYCHIATRIST, THE MANEL TO TIFTE BAT UI BOITORAL OT BERNEOIL STATE DENYING HIM ACCESS TO A KSYCKOLOGIST RESPONDENT HAS HOUSED PETITIONER OUT OF हिरेड०45 " ये.हे.डे.हे.हे.हे.हे.हे.हे. TO TUBINTAME DEPARTMENT OF ZA LI BELIZAD BINN LATTAVSEDO FERSON SO CONVICTED WAS UNDER GUALIFIED (SYCHATRIST CERTIFIES THAT THE A BOILDE IN ALEVADA WHO IS ALSO TETITIONER HAS NO POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE, UNIESS HOWEVER, LURSUANT TO N.R.S. 213, 1214, LIFE WITH THE GOSIBILITY OF PAROLE,

THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT IN, BOATWRIGHT V. DIRECTOR, 849 P.26 274 (1993) REALIZES, That CONFINEMENT IN ARIZONA PRECLUSES THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE GRANTES IN HIS JUDGEMENT OF CONVICTION! THE SAME HOLDS TRUE, WHEREASHERE, VETITIONER HAS BEEN HOUSES OUT OF STATE ALL BUT FIVE MONTHS OF HIS SENTENCE IN COUNTS TWO AND TUREE, THE PANEL PURSUANT TO N.R.S. 213, 1214 HAS NO AUTHORITY TO CERTIFY FETITIONER, LIKEWISE, THE NEVADA PAROLE BOARD IS WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO GRANT PAROLE N.R.S. 213, 1099. While IT IS TRUE; " AS LONG AS THE DEGREE OF CONFINEMENT TO Which THE FRISONER IS Subjected ... IS WITH N THE SENTENCE INPOSED WOOD HIM. .. THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE DOES NOT ITSELF SUBJECT AN INMATES TREATMENT by PRISON AUTHORITIES TO JUDICIAL OVERSIGHT" KENTUCKY DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS V. Thompson, 109 SICT 1909 (1989) IT NECESSARILY FOLLOWS, WHEREAS HERE, THE SEGREE OF CONFINEMENT IS NOT WITHIN THE SENTENCE IMPOSED, IN THAT PETITIONER WAS NOT SENTENCED TO LIFE WITHOUT THE GOSSIBILITY OF YAROLE, 4.

DUE PROCESS ATTACHES, WHEED, "FREEDOM FROM bodily RESTRAINT HAS ALWAYS DEEN AT THE CORE OF THE LIBERTY PROTECTED BY THE SUE PROCESS CLAUSE FROM ARDITRARY GOVERNMENTAL ACTION! YOUNDERG V. REMEO, 102 SICT 2252 (1982); FouchA V. LouiSIANA, 112 S.CT 1780 (1992) THE COURT IN VITEK V. JONES, 100 SICT 1254 (1980) FOUND THAT THE QUE FROCESS Clause ITSEIF CONFERS A LIBERTY INTEREST IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS IRRESPECTIVE OF STATE REGULATIONS, AT THE HEART OF VITEK (SUPRA) THE COURT CONCLUDED THAT AN " TUMATE CRIMINAL CONVICTION AND SENTENCE DO NOT AUTHORIZE THE STATE TO CLASSIFY HIM AS MENTALLY ILL" NEAL V. ShiMOSA, 131 F.38 828 (9TH CIR, 1997) LIKEWISE, VETITIONER'S CONVICTION AND SENTENCE DO NOT AUTHORIZE THE STATE TO DENY THE POSSIBILITY OF YARDIE. THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT HAS MASE CLEAR THAT " PRISON OFFICIALS MAY NOT YUNISH AN INMATE DEYOND THE TERMS OF HIS CONFINEMENT SET by THE COURT" HEWITT V. HELMS, 103 S.CT 864-869 (1983)

MOREOVER, "THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE PROJECTS AGAINST RESTRAINTS OR CONSITIONS OF CONFINEMENT THAT EXCEED THE SENTENE IN AN GNEXPECTED MANNER" SANDIN V. CONNER, 115 SICT 2300 (1995) HERE PETITIONERS SENTENCE'S HAUE BEEN EXCEEDED, IN AN UNEXPECTED MANNER, IN THAT HOUSING YETITIONER OUT OF STATE HAS SENIES ANY POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE INEFFECT, VETITIONER HAS SERVED TUREE (3) YEAR'S SIX (6) MONTH'S FOR NOTHING AS IT CANNOT APPLY TO ANY COSSIBILITY OF YAROLE AS SET FORTH WITHIN HIS JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION. THE SENTENCES HAVING DEEN VIOLATED PETITIONER IS ENTITIES TO IMMEDIATE RELEASE FROM COUNTS TWO (2) AND THREE (3), WHEREASHERE, THE COURT IS WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE THE POSSIBILITY OF FAROLE, IN LIGHT OF THE MANDATORY INTENT OF, N.R.S. 213, 1214; AND N.R.S. 213, 1099, which STATES, "THE BOARD Shall NOT KELEASE ON YARDIE A PRISONER CONVICTED OF AN OFFENSE LISTED IN SUBSECTION 5 UNIESS." N.R.S. 213, 1214(1) LIKEWISE

N.R.S, 213, 1099 STATES; "EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN This SECTION AND N.R.S. 213,1214 THE BOARD MAY RELEASE ON PAROLE".... PETITIONER IS MINOFUL THAT "IT IS BASIC CANON OF STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION THAT USE OF WORD "ShAIL" INDICATES MANDATORY INTENT! SALAHUDDIN V. MEAD, 174 F.30 271 (2ND CIR, 1999) LIKEWISE, THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT HAS STATES "WHEN THE INTENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE 15 CLEAR, IT IS THE DUTY OF THIS COURT TO giVE EFFECT TO SUCH INTENTION AND TO CONSTRUE THE LANGUAGE OF THE STATUTE SO AS TO QUE IT FORCE AND NOT NULL'FY ITS NANIFEST FUR POSE" NEVADA DEPT. OF FRISONS V. BOWEN, 745 428 AT 699 (NEV. 1987) THE FANEL CANNOT CERTIFY PETITIONER AS HE HAS NOT DEEN UNDER OBSERVATION WhILE CONFINED by A Physician AuthorizEd TO PRACTICE MEDICINE IN NEUADA N.R.S. 213, 1214, THEREFORE, THE VAROLE BOARD IS WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO GRANT YABOIE N.R.S. 213, 1099 YETITIONER IS ENTITIES TO RELEASE FROM

	COUNTS TWO (2) AND THREE (3)
	WHERE AS HERE, THE COURT CAN NOT
	WHERE AS HERE, THE COURT CAN NOT ORDER ANY FOSSIBILITY OF TAROLE, AFTER HIS SENTENCES HAVE DEEN VIOLATED.
	AFTER HIS SENTENCES HADE DEEN VIOLATED.
:	
	DATED This 10th day of November, 2001
; 	
	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED
	PRO SE PETITIONER
	PRO SE PETITIONER
,	
· — ,,,,,, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

# VERIFICATION OF SERVICE

I. JOEI T. BURKETT, SO HEREBY CERTIFY

THAT I SIS MAIL A THE AND CORRECT

COPY OF THE ADOVE ARGUMENT IN

SUPPORT OF THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF

HABEAS CORPUS TO RESPONDENT ON

This 10th Sayof November 2001

PRO SE PETITIONER

98 /11 DEING A NEVADA DOCUMENTO

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Daily Transaction Summary: October 01, 2001 - October 31, 2001 Page 1							
Living Unit	e: BURKETT, JOEL T t: CU3 I: LA	Account State Primary Baland Savings Baland Hold Baland	ce: \$67.70 ce: \$0.00	Beginning Balance: Deposits: Expenditures: Commissary: Ending Balance:	\$13.10 \$137.50 (\$53.09) (\$29.81) \$67.70	Mandatory Savings:	Yes
Teather Commen				opyridd fell fall fryddiolegiaeth y gaeth y fall y			Tagan and the same of the same
Date f	Payer	Account		Paid To		mount	
(B. biblish and recovered as brown, as we all in	Burkett/Vivian Pinkham Inmate Payroll - September 200	Primary 11 Primary				<b>100.00</b> \$37.50	
		HUNDHULLING CO. C.	rocherson fin de Kullandian	energrand and biological control of the control of	e salabahiji	a Parket in the second	
and the state of t			\$1,000 statement (100 statement)		the second second second		sample of the property of the sample of the
Date (	Category		Check Number	Amount	Taxes	S&H/Other	Total
10/30/2001	<b>*</b> *	·			<b>Taxes</b> \$0.00 \$0.00	\$8.H/Other \$0.00 \$0.00	Total (\$39-14) (\$13.95)
10/30/2001 ( 10/16/2001 (	Canteen Special Purchase United Parcel Service	Canteen Special Purchases United Parcel Service	Number	(\$39'14)	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00	(\$39.14)
10/30/2001 ( 10/16/2001 (	Canteen Special Purchase United Parcel Service	Canteen Special Purchases United Parcel Service	Number	(\$39.14) (\$13.95)	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00	(\$39.14)
10/30/2001 ( 10/16/2001 (	Canteen Special Purchase United Parcel Service	Canteen Special Purchases United Parcel Service	Number  were voided price	(\$39.14) (\$13.95)	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00	(\$39.14)
10/30/2001 10/16/2001 Expenditures Note	Canfeen Special Purchase United Parcel Service e: Check numbers refer to non-v	Canteen Special Purchases United Parcel Service oided checks. Check numbers that	Number  were voided price	(\$39.14) (\$13.95) or to the printing of this report will not Surcharges Total \$0.00 (\$10.08) \$0.00 (\$17.01)	\$0.00 \$0.00 appear.	\$0.00	(\$39 <u>14)</u> (\$13.95)

Max per Period Paid To Total Period To Outside Description Curr Curr Source Total Paid Remaining Paid To Ordered Pct Ordered Transferred

No Remaining Obligations

2001 NOV 19 PM 2: 46

office of Things

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO

PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

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JOEL T. BURKETT

Petitioner,

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12

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DIRECTOR, NEV. DEP'L,

13 OF TRISONS

-vs-

Respondent.

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14

COMES NOW the Petitioner, in propria persona, pursuant to N.R.S. §12.015, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for an Order granting Petitioner leave to proceed in the above-entitled action in forma pauperis, without requiring Petitioner to pay or provide security for the payment of costs of prosecuting this action.

This motion is made and based upon the attached affidavit and certificate.

DATED this 10th day of Movember

Movember,

Respectfully submitted,

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(A)

Case	No.	C52190
Dept.	No.	VII

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2001 MOV 19 PM 2: 45

Chief Chingen

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

JOEL T. BURKETT

Petitioner,

v.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)

DIRECTOR, NEV. DEP'T OF ,
PRISON'S
Respondent.

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

-1-

Failure to raise all grounds in this petition may preclude you from filing future petitions challenging your conviction and sentence.

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- (6) You must allege specific facts supporting the claims in the petition you file seeking relief from any conviction or sentence. Failure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed. If your petition contains a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, that claim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel was ineffective.
- (7) If your petition challenges the validity of your conviction or sentence, the original and one copy must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which the conviction occurred. Petitions raising any other claims must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which you are incarcerated. One copy must be mailed to the respondent, one copy to the attorney general's office, and one copy to the district attorney of the county in which you were convicted or to the original prosecutor if you are challenging your original conviction or sentence. Copies must conform in all particulars to the original submitted for filing.

#### PETITION

- I. Name of institution and county in which you are presently imprisoned or where and how you are presently restrained of your liberty: Housed out of STATE
- 2. Name and location of court which entered the judgment of conviction under attack: Eighth Charles District

  Court Clark County
  - 3. Date of judgment of conviction: ( ) 20 1981
  - 4. Case number: <u>C52190</u>
  - 5. (a) Length of sentence: STATEMENT OF CASE ATTACHED
- (b) If sentence is death, state any date upon which execution is scheduled:
- 6. Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other than the conviction under attack in this motion:

Yes	No If "yes," list crime, case number and
sentence be	eing served at this time:
. , ,	
<del></del>	
7. Na	nture of offense involved in conviction being
challenged:	SEE STATEMENT OF CASE ATTACHED
HERETO	
8. Wh	nat was your plea? (check one)
( a	a) Not guilty
(k	o) Guilty
(c	c) Nolo contendere
9. If	f you entered a guilty plea to one count of an
indictment	or information, and a not guilty plea to another
count of ar	n indictment or information, or if a guilty plea was
negotiated,	give details:
10.	If <b>you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty</b> ,
was the fir	nding made by: (check one)
	(a) Jury
•	(b) Judge without a jury:
11. 1	Oid you testify at the trial? Yes No
12. 1	Did you appeal from the judgment of conviction?
3	YesNo
13.	If you did appeal, answer the following:
	(a) Name of court: NEVADA SUPREME COURT
	(b) Case number or citation: 13600
	<b></b>

	(c) Result: OFANEO
	(d) Date of Result: APRIL 21, 1983
	(Attach copy of order or decision, if available).
	14. If you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did
ne	ot:
	/
	15. Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of
C	onviction and sentence, have you previously filed any
p	etitions, applications or motions with respect to this
j.	udgment in any court, state or federal? Yes No
	16. If your answer to No. 15 was "yes," give the
f	ollowing information:
	(a) (1) Name of Court: First Judicial District
	(2) Nature of proceeding: WRIT OF
-	HALEAS CORPUS POST-CONVICTION
_	
	(3) Grounds raised: WEFFECTIVE COUNSEL
_	both AT TRIAL AND DIRECT APPEAL
·	
	(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on
У	your petition, application or motion? Yes / No
	(5) Result: OFALIE
	(6) Date of Result: August 5, 1988
	(7) If known, citations of any written opinion or
ć	late of orders entered pursuant to each result: 56-01306H
_	
	-4-

1	(b) As to any second petition, application or motion,
2	give the same information:
3	(1) Name of Court: Eighth Quelicial District (2) Nature of proceeding: HALEAS CORPUS
4	
5	(3) Grounds raised: MISTAKE IN SENTENCING
6	(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on
7	your petition, application or motion? Yes No
8	(5) Result: GRANTED PETITION
9	(6) Date of Result: <u>FEB 28 1994</u>
o	(7) If known, citations or any written opinion or
1	date of orders entered pursuant to each result: FED 28
2	1994
3	(c) As to any third or subsequent additional
4	applications or motions, give the same information as above,
15	list them on a separate sheet and attach.
16	(d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal
17	court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any
18	petition, application or motion?
19	(1) First petition, application or motion?
20	YesNo
21	Citation or date of decision: STATEMENT OF CASE
22	(2) Second petition, application or motion?
23	YesNo
24	Citation or date of decision: STATEMENT OF CASE
25	(3) Third or subsequent petitions, applications.
26	or motions? YesNo
27	Citation or date of decision: STATEMENT OF CASE
	_

e. If you did not appeal from the adverse action on
any petition, application or motion, explain briefly why you
did not. (You must relate specific facts in response to this
question. Your response may be included on paper which is
$8\ 1/2\ x\ 11$ inches attached to the petition. Your response may
not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)
$\wedge$ (/ $A$

17. Has any ground being raised in this petition been previously presented to this or any other court by way of petition for habeas corpus, motion or application or any other post-conviction proceeding? If so, identify: identify:

a. Which of the grounds is the same: NonE

b. The proceedings in which these grounds were raised:

c. Briefly explain why you are again raising these grounds. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 1/2 x 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)

18. If any of the grounds listed in Nos. 23(a), (b), (c) and (d), or listed on any additional pages you have attached, were not previously presented in any other court, state or federal, list briefly what grounds were not so presented, and give your reasons for not presenting them. (You must relate

1	Specific inces in tesponse to cuit desperous four festiones was
2	be included on paper which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches attached to
3	the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or
4	typewritten pages in length.)
5	SEE ATTACHED HERETO QUESTION IB: AT PAGE II
6	19. Are you filing this petition more than 1 year
7	following the filing of the judgment of conviction or the
8	filing of a decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly
9	the reasons for the delay. (You must relate specific facts in
0	response to this question. Your response may be included on
1	paper which is 8 1/2 x 11 inches attached to the petition.
2	Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten
3	pages in length.) The issue Raised HEREIN Could
4	NOT BE RAISED UNTIL PETITIONER'S FIRST TAROLE SATE A Which TIME THE VIOLATION BECOME RIPE.
5	20. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any
6	court, either state or federal, as to the judgment under
7	attack? YesNo
8	If yes, state what court and the case number:
9	
20	21. Give the name of each attorney who represented you in
21	the proceeding resulting in your conviction and on direct
22	appeal: do NOT HAVE AT This TIME
23	
24	22. Do you have any future sentences to serve after you
25	complete the sentence imposed by the judgment under attack?
26	Yes No If yes, specify where and
27	when it is to be served, if you know:
28	
	n · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

1	23. State concisely every ground on which you claim that
2	you are being held unlawfully. Summarize briefly the facts
3	supporting each ground. If necessary you may attach pages
4	stating additional grounds and facts supporting same.
5	(a) Ground one: DENIAL OF QUE TROCESS
6	VIOLATION OF 14TH AMENDMENT US CONSTITUTIO
7	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
8	or law): SEE SUPPORTING FACTS AFTACHED
9	HERETO
10	(b) Ground two:
11	
12	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
13	er law):
14	
15	(c) Ground three:
16	
17.	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
18	or law):
19	
20	(d) Ground four:
21	
22	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases
23	or law):
24	
25	WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that the court grant
26	petitioner relief to which he may be entitled in this
27	proceeding.

1	EXECUTED at Alexand STATE TRISON on the 10th day
2	of November, 2001.
3	
4	Signature of Petitioner
5	700 CONIEY LAKE RO
6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7	DEER LOGE, MT, 5972
8	Signature of Attorney (if any)
9	
10	Attorney for Petitioner
11	Address
12	
13,	
14	VERIFICATION
15	Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned declares that he
16	is the petitioner named in the foregoing petition and knows the
17.	contents thereof; that the pleading is true of his own
18	knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and
19	belief, and as to such matters he believes them to be true.
20	Par (15 months)
21	Signature of Petitioner
22	Attorney for Petitioner
23	
24	·
25	
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# CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL i \_, hereby certify pursuant 10 1 \_ day of November to N.R.C.P. 5(b), that on the 2001, I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS addressed to: Director well DEPT Respondent prison or j CARSON CITY, NEU Attorney General Heroes Memorial Building Capitol Complex Carson City, Nevada 89710 REX BEIL District Attorney of County of Conviction 17.

QUESTION 18:

PETITIONER CONTENS THAT THE ISSUE RAISED HEREIN HAS NOT DEEN RAISED IN ANY OTHER COURT, STATE OR FEDERAL, LIKEWISE, PETITIONER CONTENSS THAT The Issue Could NOT be Raised UNTIL THE CATE OF HIS FIRST PAROLE HEARING, AT Which TIME THE SENTENCE WAS VIOLATED, AND THE ISSUE KIPE FOR COURT. TETITIONER ALSO CLAIMS THAT HE HAS DEEN HOUSED OUT OF STATE All but FIVE (5) MONTHS OF THE SENTENCE AT ISSUE WITHOUT ACCESS TO , ANY NEVADA LAW. AND did NOT KNOW THAT A CONSTITUTION-AL VIOLATION WAS AT ISSUE UNTI FOUR MONTHS PRIOR TO THE FILING OF This PETITION, AT which TIME A FRIEND SENT HIM COPIES OF THE NEUADA STATUTES, AT ISSUE

# STATEMENT OF THE CASE

JOEI T. BURKETT CHEREAFTER PETITIONER IS IN THE CUSTOSY OF THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS PURSUANT TO A JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION FILED JULY 29, 1981, ENTERED IN THE Eighth Judicial DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, IN CASE NO! C52190, ENTITIES STATE OF NEVADA V. JOEL T. BURKETT, FOLLOWING A JURY TRIAL PETITIONER WAS Adjudged quilty OF ROBBER WITH A SEASIY WEARON; KIDNAPPING IN The FIRST DEGREE with A SEASIY WEAPON AND TWO COUNTS OF SEXUAL ASSACRIT. PETITIONER WAS SENTENCED TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT; COUNT ONE; ROBBERY, FIFTEEN VEARS AND A CONSECUTIVE FIFTEEN YEARS FOR THE USE OF A SEASIY WEAROW. COUNT TWO: FIRST SEGREE KICKAPPING, LIFE WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE, AND A CONSCUTIVE LIFE WIM THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE FOR THE USE OF A DEADLY WEARON. COUNT THREE; SEXUAL ASSAULT, LIFE WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE. COUNTFOUR, SEXUAL ASSAULT, LIFE WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE. COUNTS THREE AND FOUR TO RUN CONSECUTIVE TO EACH OTHER, BUT CONCURRENT COUNT TWO.

VETITIONER FILES AN APPEAL TO THE NEUADA SUPREME COURT ON DECEMBER 7Th 1981, ON APRIL 21ST 1983, THE APRIL WAS SISMISSED, ON AUGUST 215T 1986, PETITIONER FILED A PETITION FOR WRIT OF HALDEAS CORPUS IN THE FIRST GUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CASE NO: 86-013064, ON JUNE 320 1988 A HEARING WAS CONDUCTED, ON AUGUST STH 1988 AN ORDER DENYING THE PETITION WAS ENTERED. PETITIONER APPEALED IN CASE NO: 19446, ON NOVEMBER 21, 1989 THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT ENTERED THE ORDER DISMISSING THE ARPEAL. ON DECEMBER 27, 1991 PETITIONER FILED A PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. 2254 IN CASE NO: CV-N-91-ADM. THE VETITIEN WAS ON APRIL 11, 1995 PETITIONER FILES PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. 2254 IN CASE NO: CV-N-95-127-ECR, THE COURT DENIED THE PETITION IN 1997.

IN 1994 PETITIONER FILED A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THE Eighth Judicial DISTRICT COURT SEEKING TO CORRECT

A MISTAKE IN HIS JUDGEMENT OF
CONVICTION, THE COURT GRANTED THE
PETITION ON FEBRUARY 28th 1994.

IN 1999, PETITIONER FILED A WRIT
OF HADEAS CORPUS IN THE EIGHTH
JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, THE
PETITION WAS DENIED, PETITIONER
APPEALED TO THE NEUADA SUPREME
COURT IN CASE NO! 34767, THE
APPEAL WAS DENIED IN JULY
OF 2001.

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# "Supporting FACTS"

GROUND: 1, PETITIONER WAS TRANSFERED OUT OF STATE PURSUANT TO THE INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT IN 1995 INTO THE NEW MEXICO STATE PRISON SYSTEM, IN 1998 While IN NEW MEXICO PETITIONER WAS GRANTED A YAROLE FROM COUNT ONE OF HIS JUDGEMENT OF CONVICTION OVER TO Courts (2) Two AND (3) THREE, TURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF LETITIONERS JUDGEMENT OF CONVICTION IN COUNTS TWO (2) AND THREE (3), HE WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF YAROLE". PETITIONER WAS RETURN TO NEVADA FROM NEW MEXICO IN SEPTEMBER 2000, IN JANUARY 2001 SETITIONER WAS ONCE MORE TRANSFERED OUT OF STATE I THE MONTANA STATE PRISON SYSTE ON SEPTEMBER 11TH 2001 PETITIONER WAS CONTACTED by A TANIE PURSUANT TO NEVADA STATUE; N. R. S. 213, 1214 THE YETITIONER

15.

01 り用のようら言 Out CONVICTED と言いるひも ERACTICE MEDICINE AUE. 118 DAT Cald Not IFE IZI IZZII Also A qualifies 0 カソスドロイン 2.7 20 ROCESS OF JUDGENEUT OF ZY.X **MINATUA** リバアと CONFINED SAIE STATATE TETITIONER'S CONTENTION KEWISE, SENTENCE, TZAT DEPARTMENT TET: TIOUEN WAS AUTHORITY AUTHORITY ATTITIOSSO QN TED FOUR DEENIN A UM VIOLATED, Too CERT, FEED AUTHORIZED ALL anded Observation MASIE rossibility STATES ar Suar 10 Auc T T THE O HZF 445 CONVICTION, 0 国をなりと イス可以の公可なけ HANGE I DE CAUSE DYCK! ATRINE MUADA ANOLE ORALI AROLE UMME MISONS NOTTATION ノゴ・ゴトラ 石と町 TO CONSTITUTION O T VIOLATION TIZEREFORE NONTHS O مالات TAROLE SCARC

AT THE TIME OF TETITIONER'S

PAROLE HEARING THE POSSIBILITY OF

PAROLE DID NOT EXIST.

IT IS PETITIONER'S CONTENTION THAT

THE SENTENCE, HAVING DEEN

VIOLATED, IT CAN NOT DE CORRECTED

IN THAT THE COURT CAN NOT

ORDER A PAROLE HEARING WITH THE

POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE DECAUSE

PURSUANT TO NEVADA STATUTE

THE PAROLE BOARD HAS NO

AUTHORITY TO GRANT PAROLE, NOR

CAN PETITIONER DE CERTIFIED

PURSUANT TO NEVADA STATUTE,

AT THIS TIME.

# RELIEF Sought

WHEREFORE, PETITIONER, JOEI T. BURKETT RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS THAT THE COURT GRANT THE FOLLOwing RELIEF;

(1) ISSUE AN ORDER GRANTING
THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABENS
CORPUS;

(2) ISSUE AN ORDER DISMISSING THE SENTENCE'S IN COUNT COME TWO AND THREE OF PETITIONER'S JUDGEMENT OF CONVICTION;

(3) GRANT PETITIONER THE JUST RELIEF TO Which HE IS ENTITLED IN THESE PROCEEDINGS.

DATES This 10th of November, 2001,

RESPECTEURY SUBMITTED,

for libertoner

TRO SE PETITIONER

Order Re Writ of Habeas Corpus/Rev- 2/01/jh

# DISTRICT COURT FILED CLARK COUNTY NEVADATION DEC 24 PM 3: 58

CASE NO: C52190 JOEL BURKETT DEPT NO: 3 PETITIONER, MOTION TO APPEAR THE STATE OF NEVADA RESPONDENT,

1-24-02

COMES NOW, JOEL BURKETT, PRO SE, IN THE Above ENTITLED MATTER RESPECTEURY REQUESTING THAT HE BE PRESENT IN COURT FOR THE JAN, 24Th 2002 HEARING.

This Court issued A ORDER IN THE About THIS COURT ISSUED A UNCERT IN THE ABOUT TO THE WITHIN 45 DAYS BRESPOND TO THE PETITION WITHIN 45 DAYS

IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED THAT THE CASE DE PLACED ON THE COURTS

CALENDAR FOR JAN 24Th 2002. FOR FUTHER PROCEEDINGS. PETITIONER RESPECTEURY REQUESTS THAT THE COURT ISSUE AN ORDER DIRECTING RESPONSENT TO BRING PETITIONER TO THE JAN 24TH 2002 HEARING. PETITIONER CONTENS THAT HE hIS ENTITLES TO DE PRESENT AND THAT PURSUANT TO WHITE V. STATE, 771 P.28 152 (WEV 1989) THE COURT HEIS THAT " THE DISTRICT COURT Abused ITS DISCRETION WHEN IT CONSUCTES A HEARING ON THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS WITHOUT PETITIONER being PRESENT! IN Light OF THE About CASE, YET, TONER RESPECTEURY REQUESTS THAT HE BE TRESENT FOR ANY HEARING IN This MATTER DATE This 20th Sayof December, 2001 RESPECTEURY SubagITTED, al Budd PRO SE, PETITIONER,

IROOF OF SERVICE
I, JOEI BURKETT, SO HEREBY CERTIEY
THAT I SiS MAIL A COPY OF THE
ALOUE MOTION TO APPEAR TO THE
RESPONDENT ON THIS 20th SAYOF December 2001
Rol Beerlott
PRO SE PETITIONER

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

JOEL BURKETT aka RAYMOND HAIRE, Appellant(s),

VS.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C052190 SC No: 63661

# RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME 3

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT JOEL BURKETT # 16111, PROPER PERSON P.O. BOX 1989 ELY, NV 89301

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

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1	A. No.
2	Q And was it disturbed? Did it
3	appear disturbed?
4	A. No.
5	Q .Now, you performed a count down; is
6	that correct?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q And after performing this count down,
9	did you arrive at any kind of a conclusion whether or
10	not money was missing from the store?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q What was that conclusion?
13	A. \$20.
14	MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object, unless
15	there's foundation how she arrived at this, your Honor.
16	She can't just make this flat statement.
17	THE COURT: The answer is stricken.
18	The jury is admonished to disregard it.
19	Now, then, the question is did you
20	come to a conclusion, and so you should answer that
21	question either yes or no.
22	· Q Did you come to a conclusion whether
23	or not money was missing?
24	A. Yes.
25	Ç Yes. Okay.
26	Did you bring something with you
27	to court today at our request?
28	A. Yes.
29	MR. BLOXHAM: May I approach the
30	witness, your Honor?
31	THE COURT: Yes.
32	MR. BLOXHAM: May we have this marked
ı	- 457

as State's Proposed Exhibit next in order? 2 Now, Mrs. Seevers, showing you what's 3 been marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 17, I'd ask you, what are those? 5 What is it, means? State's Proposed Exhibit 17. That's been marked as State's Proposed Exhibit 17. 10 Yes, sir. What are these documents? This -- this is what I ran on the adding machine. Okay. When? Decipher --When did you run that on the adding machine? Just the other day when I dug -- when I got this out. These particular documents that you Q. do have attached, though, these long --These were all done that -- that morning. December 187 Yes, sir. Okay. Now, is that, those documents -are they kept the ordinary, regular course of business at Stop and Go markets when you compute sales and shortages, overages, and things like that? Yes. Every day. I noticed there's a lot of writing on

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458

there. Who did the writing? Do you know?

A Yes. This -- this writing was -- the first shift is mine. Then the second shift here was the girl that worked from 3:00 to 11:00, and this is my writing again.

- Q Shows three shifts?
- A. Yes.
- Now, who would have completed the third shift?
  - A. I did.
  - Q And who was supposed to complete it?
- A Well, I usually do in the morning when I go in.
- Q So you generally complete the two out of the three shift figures?
  - A. Yes, uh-huh.
- Q Okay. Now, that's your top sheet.
  What's the next sheet, if I could ask?
  - A. This one here. Well, we sell gas.
  - Q Okay.
- A At the store. And it takes a separate sheet, and the daily gas checkout sheet, each shift, to tell how much gas was pumped out of the gas sales, were pumped out of the pumps, so forth, and then what was rang up on the register as gas. We have a separate key for gas.
  - Q On the register?
  - A. Yes.
- Q Now, the third sheet. So the second sheet concerns gasoline sales at your Stop and Go?
  - A Uh-huh, uh-huh.
  - Q Is there a third sheet, or not?
  - A. No, no. These sheets here -- this one

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 here is -- is done every day, and it tells you exactly where all the money, how much, how many checks, food stamps, change, funds, and exactly how much cash. How much money we should have and how much we did.

- Q Okay. Are all of these documents, then, kept in the ordinary and regular course of business at the Stop and Go market, 732 North Eastern?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q. Are they kept by someone with knowledge of the transactions?
  - A Yes.
- Q Okay. And where did you obtain these to bring them to court?
  - A. I had them in my store.
- Q You keep them yourself, and you instruct other people on how to keep them. Is that correct?
- $\label{eq:lambda} \textbf{A} \qquad \text{Well, as the manager, I keep them when } \\ \textbf{I}^*\textbf{m} \text{ there every day.}$
- Q Okay. And are these the documents that you used to compute whether or not there was a shortage or money missing from ---
  - A. Yes, uh-huh.
  - Q -- 732 North Eastern on December 18, 1980?
  - A. That's right.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I'd ask this be admitted as business records concerning the Stop and Go market, and allow the witness to testify from them.

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

Q Now, Mrs. Seevers, can you kind of tell us what you did and what you arrived at, what kind of conclusion?

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- A From when I entered the inventories?
- Q Well, as you did your --
- A Are we still on these, these papers, concerning these papers?
  - Q Yes, ma'am.

A All right. Well, I checked out all the money, counted all the money, opened the safe and dropped all the money, all the money in the tubes and all the money underneath and counted everything, every bit of money that was in that store.

And then first I did a reading.on it. You -- on the register.

Mine is a kind of an electronic register that you turn a key and it gives you the readings for everything for the whole day, and it gives you a grand total on the end, and that is the figure you begin with less the beginning figure from that day, and that's how.

And then I did this paperwork.

- So, in other words, did you total out what you should have and then count what you did have and come up with a difference?
  - A. Right.
  - Q Was there money missing?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q Approximately how much?
  - A. \$20.
  - Q Approximately \$20?
  - A. Uh-huh.
- Now, on those sheets, how does a person drop money in the safe?

I assume it's in the floor?

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- A Uh-huh. It is, it is.
- Q Where is it?
- A. It's a Diebold safe and --
- Q. Where is it located in the store?
- A It's to the right of the -- as you're behind the counter and you're facing the register, it's to your -- the person, salesperson's right.
  - Q Can the clerk get in that safe? .
- A Not in the bottom. The only thing she can do is to drop coins out in tubes, in little plastic tubes that the money is in, like a -- like a roll of nickels or a roll of quarters, to make change.
  - Q Okay.
  - A. When she runs low on change.
- g. So am I -- once a person puts money in the safe, once a clerk puts money in the safe, can that clerk extract paper money, for example?
- A. Not if she drops it to the side where it drops down into the bottom of the safe, no.
- Q So the money, did you -- did you find any money in any place in the safe other than all the way in the bottom where there are some coins?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. Was there any paper on the top?
  - A In the register, are you talking about?
  - Q. Well, I'm talking about in the safe.
- As I understood it, there's two parts of your safe?
  - A. Uh-huh.
  - Q One she can get in, one she can't?
  - A That's right.
- Q So I'm directing my question, I guess, to the one she cannot get in.

All right. Yes. There was -- the money was all there in the bottom. Okay. Now, as a clerk makes a drop, how is the drop made? All right. She puts it in an envelope which corresponds with this number here on this sheet. Okay. And you can tell here, some of them are underlined where each clerk stops and the next one begins. And she drops it in the envelope in the side, and then that drops down, an no one can get down to the bottom, except me, or who's ever in charge with a key. Okay. Now, do you know what time Tina Cage started her shift on December 17th? Well, she was always on time, and her shift began at 11:00 o'clock. Okay. So between 11:00 and then the time you showed up, can you tell from your records if any drops were made by Tina Cage into the safe that you can't retrieve money from? Yes. Okay. And how many drops were made? Three. Three drops? Uh-huh. Is it in somebody's handwriting? Yes. Is -- do you recognize the handwriting? No, I don't recognize the handwriting. Okay. Do you know Tina Cage's handwriting?

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Okay. Who records on this? Who makes the recordation on this sheet? The clerk? 3 Yes. So the clerk, am I to understand, drops the money in the safe and then records here? Yes. Okay. And it does show three drops 8 from 11:00 o'clock? Uh-huh. 10 What are the amounts of the drops? 11 First one was 80, the second one was 20, 12 and the next one was 30. 13 Does that reflect dollars, \$80? 14 Dollars, yes -- \$80. I'm sorry. 15 \$20 and \$30? 16 Yes. 17 Do those particular numbers correspond 18 with numbers in the safe? 19 20 Money in those amounts? Uh-huh. 22 You have to answer out loud. 23 Yes, yes. I'm sorry. 24 Okay. Any kind of a procedure at the 25 Stop and Go if a clerk has to leave for any reason --26 an emergency or something like that? 27 MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object. 28 Immaterial. 29 MR. BLOXHAM: I think it's very 30 material, your Honor, 31 THE COURT: The objection is overruled. 32 Thank you. MR. BLOXHAM:

Assume that your clerk had to leave,
got a call, an emergency, or maybe a -- I'll stop here.

Let me ask you, is there any
procedure where a clerk can lock the front door?

- A Yes, there is.
- Q And how would the person secure the front door?
- A There's a key in the store all times for that person to use to lock the front door.
- Q Okay. Now, is there any signs or anything like that to be posted at that point?
- A Yes. We have a handwritten sign that they can put on the door.
- Q So there is a procedure if a person had to leave for something?
- A Well, they can just lock the door and -if it was an emergency -- and leave.
- Q . Okay. Now, does that store have a back door?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Was the back door operational on December 18, 1980?
  - A. No, sir.
  - Why was it not operational?
- A Well, it's locked with a -- one of those -let's see. You know, regular silver lock with a little
  key. And then it has a heavy two by four across on the
  inside with metal, those holders, like that.
- Q were there anything, was there anything stacked up in front of it, to your knowledge, on that --
- $\tt A. \hspace{0.5cm} {\tt Yes.} \hspace{0.5cm} {\tt My} \hspace{0.5cm} {\tt cylinders} \hspace{0.5cm} {\tt that} \hspace{0.5cm} {\tt hold} \hspace{0.5cm} {\tt CO}_2 \hspace{0.5cm} {\tt and} \hspace{0.5cm} {\tt Pepsi} \hspace{0.5cm} {\tt syrup.}$

Q Okay. Now, did you have occasion to see Tina Cage after she turned up missing from the store that night?

A That night?

Yes. Well, when did you next see Tina Cage?

A I saw her -- let's see, now -- the next day.

Q Okay.

A Or -- well, it was that same day, only later.

Q Later on in that day, or the next day, or do you recall?

A No. I really can't say for sure.

 $\ Q$  Okay. Was that at the store that you saw her, though?

A. Yes, yes.

Q And can you kind of describe her appearance at that time?

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object.

Immaterial. Unless there's some relation, I can't see how it can be material some five hours later.

MR. BLOXHAM: There's been no testimony of how much later it was. Was it either that day or the next day, sometime in that time frame.

 ${\tt I}^{t}{\tt m}$  going to withdraw the question, your Honor.

THE WITNESS: Yes, uh-huh.

what does the night clerk generally do from 11:00 to 7:00 in the morning?

Is that an easy shift, a difficult shift? What is the work scene?

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A It's very hard manually. They -- the -that shift has to take care of all the store, cleaning
and stocking, and stocking all the cups and getting
ready for the next day. You have to mop the floors.

She cleans outside, you know, sweeps the parking lot. Washes all the glass, stocks the cooler. You know, just -- it's -- it's a full time job to do.

- Q Busy shift?
- A It's a busy shift for that, yes.
- Q What kind of worker was Tina Cage?
- A Very good, very good.
- Q Did you -- when did you generally go in the store -- during the daytime? Or when did you generally go into the store 732 North Eastern?
  - A 6:00 in the morning.
- Q And Tina Cage -- what time would she generally get Off?
  - A. 7:00.
- Q So you did see Tina Cage a few times while she was working at that store?
  - A Yes, uh-huh.
- Q Did you find the store in good shape when you went there, or bad shape?
  - A Excellent shape.
  - Q Did you ever see her husband?
  - A. Yes.
- Q What was the circumstances under which you'd see her husband?
- A. Well, he'd -- sometimes would wait for her to get off work. He would either be out. One time I remember that he was sitting out in the car. The next

time or two, he was inside the store waiting for her.

Q She didn't work for you very long, did she?

A No.

MR. BLOXHAM: I have no further questions. Pass the witness.

THE COURT: Cross examination?

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS EXAMINATION

### BY MR. BUCHANAN:

- Q All right. Now, Mrs. Seevers, you're a manager, and you would instruct your employees in certain procedures, everything else, right?
  - A. Yes.
- And the cup of ammonia is an instruction you give your employees to throw in someone if there's an attempted robbery. Is that correct?
  - A. · No, sir.
  - Q What do you do with it?
- A. I didn't instruct her to put that ammonia there.
  - Q Was that a normal instruction you do?
  - A. No.
- Q So you don't know what the ammonia was doing there?
- A. I assumed that it was there in case she was robbed or she had something to defend herself with.
- throw it on somebody or use it, correct?
  - A. She didn't use it.
  - a I know she didn't use it, but I'm saying

that's what it's there for, to be used in the event of a robbery or something, to use it to throw or whatever?

A. I have to assume that she was going to do that. I don't know for sure.

Q When you observed that ammonia that night, it was not used. It was still in a position of -- let's say a defensive position, defensive weapon?

A It was still sitting over in a cup right there.

Q So then in other words, it had not been used?

A It wasn't tipped over. There was still ammonia in the cup. I don't know how full it was to begin with, whether it was used or not.

Q. Now, you say, according to your records in that exhibit, that voluminous exhibit, that's approximately \$20 short?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Isn't it common in the Stop and Go to be anywhere from 20 or \$50 O.D. or short or over on any one day?

. No.

Q What's the average overage on that slip?

Can you state whether the -- any
of the other shifts were over or under?

A. Yes.

Q Were they over or under, or all on the money?

A Pretty close, yes, sir.

Not pretty close. How close?

1	A. I'd have to look at the slips again.
2	Q All right. Tell me about the first
3	shift, from 7:00 to from 7:00 in the morning until
4	1:00 o'clock in the afternoon.
5	A All right. That was the shift I worked.
6	Q All right. Were you over or under?
7	A. I was over on the front part of the
8	shift.
9	Q How much?
10	A Forty-nine twenty.
11	Q Made 49 bucks, shortchanged somebody?
12	A. No, sir. On the second sheet I was
13	short thirty-eight eighty on gas.
14	Q So you're short thirty-eight eighty
15	on gas. Someplace you lost it?
16	A No. Someplace it wasn't rang up on
17	the right key, or was put in the drawer without being
18	rang up at all, which happens.
19	Q Okay. So it happens?
20	A. Right.
21	Q So all right, So what about the
22	next shift?
23	A. She came up sixty-two ninety-two over
24	on the first sheet, and fifty-eight sixty short on the
25	second sheet.
26	Q So in other words, there's a spread of
27	about, in one shift, of a hundred forty, approximately
28	a hundred forty dollars?
29	A A spread. Yes, sir.
30	Q Your shift was approximately hundred bucks
31	one way or the other?
32	L NO.

Q Well, you're over -- you're under in the gas, right?

A Yes, but I'm over on cash, so that means --

- Q .I'm talking about the spread.
- A Between that one of the one shift.

  On the first shift. The spread is only -- the difference between forty-eight twenty and thirty-eight eighty --
  - Q Ten dollars.
  - A All right.
- Q All right. And the second shift was about a hundred and forty?
  - A. No, sir.
  - Q How much?
  - A Between sixty-two and fifty-eight.
- 4 All right. Let's just say, then, \$60 short, approximately?
  - A. No.
  - Q Four dollars?
- A No. That's over -- we were over on the front and short on the -- on the second sheet.
  - Q Okay. How much were you short?
  - A Fifty-eight and sixty-two over.
- Q What about the next shift, or is that the only two shifts?
- A That's the only two shifts, plus the third one that I did myself.
- Q All right. And then we can assume, then, if you say that according to your calculations that Tina Cage's money, or whatever your calculations come up, were \$20 short?

- A Yes, sir. What about it?
- A No. This happened to be one of the days that sometimes this happens, but the --
- Q So you can't state right now today whether or not Tina Cage hit the wrong button on the gas pumps or whether or not she shorted somebody or made money or anything. You can't state here today how that \$20 shortage came about?
- A. The money was gone out of the register, though.
- Q. But you don't know that. There was no money to begin with? You of your own knowledge cannot say what happend to that \$20.
  - A. No.
  - Just that it wasn't there.
  - A It wasn't there.
- Q And it could have been short, rung up wrong on the gas pump, or whatever.

It could have been, right?

- A. It could have been.
- Q So what you're telling us today and by reason of your calculations is -- and your figures on that sheet -- you can't state today whether that money was taken in a robbery or that money was short on a gas pump or that it was short change or anything. Is that correct?
  - A That's correct.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you. No further questions.

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#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

# BY MR. BLOXHAM:

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- Q. You weren't there?
- A. No.
- Q When anything happened, you came and counted it, right?
  - A No.
- Now, the way I understood your testimony is depending upon which key you hit, you've got to take these two figures together to get your overage or underage?
  - A That's right.
- Q. You testified at the end of the first shift you had an overage -- you had an underage which resulted in an overage of \$11.30. Does that sound about right?
  - A. Yes.
- Q Okay. And then the second shift, depending on which key you hit, you had an overage of sixty-two and an underage of fifty-eight sixty, roughly, or plus \$4.32.

You're still carrying an overage.

## Is that correct?

- · A. Yes, of four dollars.
  - Q. \$4.32?
- A That doesn't carry over from the second shift. That's for the two shifts.
  - Q That's total for two shifts?
  - A. Total for two shifts.
- Q Okay. Now, that's -- is that as of 11:00 o'clock p.m.?

When would this \$4.32 overage --

\* 473

- A That's when the girl checked out, 11:00.
- Q. Okay. So in other words, in her books, she showed an overage of \$4.32 for the day?
  - A That's right.
- Q. But again, it's because of hitting different keys, and then you've got to take it from different areas. Is that right?
- A. Yes. Sometimes if you don't ring it up, just put the money in there, so you're going to be over on money.
- Q Okay. Even though you sold the things it wasn't --
- A. Yes. Even though the merchandise was purchased by a customer, if you get super busy -- somebody will come in and throw thirty cents down for a candy bar, and you'll scoop it up and put it in the register rather than to leave it on the counter. Maybe you forget to ring that up.
- Q. So your testimony from that record is that at 11:00 o'clock p.m., there was an overage roughly of \$4.32, or whatever the difference was?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Then you show three deposits into the safe of a total of a hundred thirty dollars?
  - A That's right.
- Now, you mentioned this cup of ammonia.

  Did you ever talk to Tina Cage about that ammonia, or are you just assuming that that's what that was for?
- A I'm just assuming that that's what that was for.

MR. BLOXHAM: I have no further questions.

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Thank you, your Honor.

#### RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUCHANAN:

- Q Your question, your answer to my last question I gave you wouldn't change, would it?
  - A What was your last question?
- Q About the fact that you can't state over, under, gas pump, shortage -- where it went?
  - A No, because I wasn't there.

MR, BUCHANAN: Thank you. Nothing

further.

THE COURT: You may step down.

Thank you, Mrs. Seevers.

THE WITNESS: You're welcome.

MR. BLOXHAM: We'd call the next

witness, Detective Leonard.

THE COURT: 17 was offered. I guess

I never admitted it, did I?

MR. BLOXHAM: I did offer it,

your Honor.

THE COURT: Any objections to that?

17 for identification will be

received in evidence as State's Exhibit numbered 17.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

# ROBERT D. LEONARD,

having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. BLOXHAM:

Q Would you state your full name and spell the last name for the record, please?

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- Robert D. Leonard, L-e-o-n-a-r-d.
- Q Is it Detective Leonard?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q You're employed by the Las Vegas
  Metropolitan Police Department; is that correct, sir?
  - A Yes, sir, I am.
  - Q How long have you been so employed?
  - A. Twelve and a half years.
- Q What is your current position and assignment?
  - A. I'm assigned to the robbery detail.
- Q Okay. Sir, directing your attention to December 18, 1980, where you on duty?
  - A Yes, sir, I was.
- Q Did you have occasion to go to 732 North Eastern, a Stop and Go located here in Clark County, Nevada?
  - A Yes, sir, I did.
- Q Approximately what time did you go to that location?
  - A Approximately 1:00 a.m..
- Q And were you dispatched, or were you just patroling through that area?
- A. We were called out to respond to that location. Detective Mark Brook, B-r-o-o-k, and myself.
- Ω Okay. When you arrived at that location, what if anything did you observe?
- A We observed Datective Sergeant Gary Robey, R-o-b-e-y: Detective Will Wuke, W-u-k-e; and ID Officer Mumpower, M-u-m-p-o-w-e-r; and another ID officer who I do not know, already at the scene, along with a number of other persons.

Q Okay. Did you have occasion to enter the Stop and Go at that location?

- A. Yes, sir, I did.
- Did you have occasion to observe the counter area where the register is?
  - A Yes, sir, I did.
  - Q Both in front and behind?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q What if anything did you observe, sir?
- A Well, pointed out to myself by Sergeant Robey were a number of items sitting on the counter itself. I believe there was a Michelob bottle and a six-pack of some other brand of beer, and pointed out a purse.

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I'm going to object if it's pointed out. The question is, your Honor, whether he observed. I would just ask the officer to restrict his answer to the question.

THE COURT: The objection is -MR. BUCHANAN: Not what it was pointed out to him.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. BLOXHAM; Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. This purse that you observed -- what if anything did you observe -- what if anything did you notice about the purse?
- A. The purse was examined by Detective Wuke for some type of identification. Apparently identification had been found, and the person's name later determined to be the victim, Tina Cage.
  - Q Do you recall seeing any identification?
  - A Yes, sir.

Q Driver's license or anything?
λ Yes, sir.
Q Did you notice whether or not there
was any money in that purse?
A. Yes, sir, there was. I believe it
was I think there was a twenty-dollar bill.
0 Now, id you subsequently become the
detective assigned to this particular robbery case?
A Yes, sir, I did.
Q Did you have occasion to meet with a
Tina Cage at any time after going to that location?
. A Yes, sir approximately 3:00 a.m
Q And where was it that you met with
Mrs. Cage?
A. At the Metropolitan Police Department
Detective Bureau.
a And this is approximately 3:00 a.m.?
A Yes, sir.
Q Did you meet Tina Cage's husband?
A There was a gentleman that I later
learned to be her husband. I didn't personally
meet him.
g. You didn't interview him?
A No, sir.
Q Now, at the station or the detective
bureau, did you interview Tina Cage?
A. Yes, sir, I did.
Q Where did the interview take place?
A In one of our interview rooms.
Q. That a large room, small room, medium
room?
A. No, sir. It's a small room.

1	Q Did you have occasion to speak with
2	Tina Cage?
3	A Yes, sir, I did.
4	Q Did you have occasion to watch her
5	walk, observe her demeanor?
6	A Yes, sir.
7	Q Did you notice anything unusual, smell
8	any alcoholic beverage or anything like that about
9	her person?
10	A No, sir, I did not.
11	She appear to be under the influence
12	of anything, based on your experience?
13	A No, sir, she didn't appear to be
14	under the influence.
15	Q Okay. She was able to converse with
16	you, no problem, is that right?
17	A. Yes, sir.
18	MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object.
19	Leading again.
20	THE COURT: Well, the answer is in.
21	It will stand.
22	Q Was there a formal statement taken at
23	that time from Tina Cage?
24	A. Shortly after that. Yes, sir.
25	That was that prepared and typed,
26	to your knowledge?
27	λ. Yes, sir.
28	Q. After meeting with Tina Cage, was there
29	anything else that you did that morning pursuant to this
30	case or pertaining to this case?
31	A After interviewing her and obtaining a
32	description of the suspect and of the vehicle and
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obtaining the statement, we then transported her to Southern Nevada Memorial Eospital.

Q Okay. Now, you obtained statements concerning her -- the descriptions of the individuals involved. Is that right?

This is about 3:00 a.m., 4:00 a.m.,

A Yes, sir.

or whatever?

- Q Do you recall what those descriptions were of the individuals involved in this robbery?
- A. She described them as two white male adults. I'd have to look at my --

MR. BUCHANAN: To which we'd object as hearsay.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

- Q. Okay. Pursuant to the discussion with Tina Cage, were you looking for anyone?
  - A Yes, sir, I was.
- Q Can you tell us what the description of the people you were looking for was? Can you give us that?
- A I'd have to refer to my notes to get any exact description.
- Q Did you at or near the time that you were preparing this description to look for these individuals -- did you prepare in your own hand a list of the description that you were going to then subsequently look for?
  - A. Yes, sir, I did.
- p Do you have a complete and absolute memory of every detail that you completed on your description sheet?

A. No, sir, I don't.

Q. By referring to your notes, would that aid you in testifying as to what, who you were looking for then?

A Yes, there.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I'd ask permission for Detective Leonard to review his notes and inform this Court of who he was looking for.

MR. BUCHANAN: Well, your Honor, we would object to that. I can't see the materiality, number one. It would be hearsay because he obtained it from somebody else. Because he recorded it or put it into recorded form doesn't make it any less hearsay.

We've already had testimony from Tina Cage as to what evidence or what testimony she gave. That was the proper identification, and unless there's some difference now from what she said or what she said she told Detective Leonard, I can't see now why Detective Leonard, who is reading it right now anyway, can add to the testimony.

It's hearsay. She's the one that testified. She said what they looked like. She said what they told the police. That's it. Now to come back again -- every witness seems to want to buttress up Tina Cage.

That's hearsay of what he's going to testify to, and we object to it.

MR. BLOXHAM; We're not asking this detective what Tina Cage said. We're asking this detective if he was looking for two individuals in a car.

He testified he was. We were asking

this detective who or what's the description of the person you were looking for, what's the car look like.

I think it becomes most important to complete the testimony of the further witnesses we intend to call. I would suggest strongly to the Court that that is not hearsay. What this detective, who this detective is looking for is not hearsay.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. May we have
the detective refer to his notes and perhaps read,

unless he has a good memory of it?

MR. BLOXHAM: Read to us?

THE COURT: Yes, he may. Yes,

he may.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

Q Who were you looking for, Detective Leonard?

THE COURT:

A The number one suspect I was looking for was a subject going by the name of Dusty, a white male approximately 30 years of age, six foot to six foot two, 185 pounds, muscular built, short straight parted on the left side sandy blond hair, brown eyes, a van dyke type beard, slightly darker than the hair. He had a tattoo of a spider web on his right elbow, tattoo of a marijuana leaf on his right forearm, the left forearm completely covered with tattoos.

He was the driver of the suspect vehicle. He was in possession of a key ring which was orange in color and had initials J as in John, W as in whiskey on the key ring.

He was wearing a white t-shirt

for --

with the name of a rock group in a circular design and a year printed in black on it. He was wearing a black leather or plastic type vest, worn blue jeans, and shoes unknown type.

He was in possession of a four-inch long hunting type knife, a buck type knife, in a pouch on the right side of his belt.

He smoked Camel digarettes, the regular kind, and had a chain on his belt loop possibly going into a wallet.

The second subject I was looking

MR. BUCHANAN: To which we object -- no materiality to the second subject.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

A (Continuing) was a white male, 19 to 20 years, approximately five foot six, a hundred forty pounds, slim build.

He had collar length black hair which was slightly wavy, parted on the right side, dark eyes, and a thin stubble of beard growth on his chin.

He had a Harley-Davidson type belt buckle, golden in color, attached to his belt, a wide thick brown belt. Had a fairly new looking Levi jacket, blue jeans, white basketball type tennis shoes that were very dirty.

He was wearing a thin bladed skinning type knife in a sheath. He also smoked regular Camel cigarettes.

The Levi jacket appeared to be too

large for him. He was in possession of a yellow Cricket lighter. He had a large brown leather wallet.

And the subjects were in possession of an approximately 1974 to '75 Ford Maverick two-door, medium blue in color, extremely dirty on the outside. It had stock blackwall tires, stock hubcaps. It had black cloth split back seat. It had a small white quilt laying in the back seat.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, I think this way and above what the question was -- what was the physical description. Now we're going through the whole thing. Why don't we just put the report in if he can't remember anything?

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I think the question goes to the suspects he was looking for and the vehicle that they might be driving.

MR. BUCHANAN: The vehicle wasn't asked in the question. He's just volunteering. He's just reading his whole report.

- Q At this time I'll ask what vehicle were you looking for at that time, Officer?
- A I was looking for a 1974 to '75

  Ford Maverick two-door, medium blue in color, very dirty
  on the outside. Stock blackwall tires, stock hubcaps.

  A black cloth type split back seat, small white quilt
  laying in the back seat. A black plastic dash.

The interior light did not work. The heater did not work. The radio just barely worked.

tray sitting in the front floorboard. The floorboards were extremely dirty with trash, old newspapers, food bags and so on.

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There was a spare battery in the rear floorboard which had to be used to start the car each time it was stopped.

The gas tank showed approximately one quarter of a tank of gas. And it contained a package, partially opened package of Marlboro 100s cigarettes and it also contained the victim's bra and panties.

- Q. Did you have a description of panties that you were looking for?
- A I obtained a description of the panties on 12/19 of 1980.
  - Ω Okay.
- A The panties were Wonderworld brand, size 7, bikini type, white with small pink and blue flowers and a lace top.
- Q Thank you, Detective. Did you testify that you took the victim, Tina Cage, to the hospital on December 18th?
  - A Yes, sir, I did.
  - What hospital was she taken to?
  - A. Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital.
- Approximately what time did you go to the hospital?
  - A. Approximately 7:00 a.m..
- And were you given anything at the hospital by the doctor or nurse to look, book into evidence?
- A. Obtained what's referred to as a rape kit from the substation. Placed a D.R. number on the front of it and then gave that to a nurse who then returned this rape kit to me.

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	Q.	Okay.	What i	anything	did	you	đọ
with	the rape	kit aft	er obta:	ning it?			

- A It was placed into evidence.
- Q. Did you put your name on it, P.R. number?

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, I think he'd have to identify the rape kit. If there is one in existence, he should be able to. It should be marked, and he should identify it.

MR. BLOXHAM: I'll withdraw the question if it's that offensive, your Honor.

- Q. Sir, can you -- now I want to direct your attention to, Detective Leonard, to December 19, 1980. Were you on duty at that time, also?
  - A Yes, sir, I was.
- Did you have occasion to meet with Tina Cage again?
  - A. Yes, sir, I did.
  - 0. Where did this meeting occur?
- A Metropolitan Police Department, Detective's Bureau.
- Q And what if anything did you do at that point?
- A Went over her statement with her again, obtained some additional information such as description of the panties and bra that she was wearing, and --
  - Let's stop right there.

Now, you gave a pretty good description of who you were looking for. What time and date did you receive that description, again, the complete one, except the additional and the panties?

Was that on December 18th in the

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morning hours at Metro?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Okay. So at that point, you had that description. Is that correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Okay. You know you met with her on the 19th, and what occurred?

That's the next day, the 19th.

What happened?

A. Uh-huh.

MR. BUCHANAN: We're going to object, your Honor. I can't again make an offer of proof.

I can't determine what happened the 19th, 20th. Maybe he had a date. We're on the 21st. It doesn't make any difference.

What we're talking about is the night of the 19th. Everything else is immaterial, unless it's someplace relevant to this, what we're talking about, this crime, unless they're again trying to buttress up her testimony, with which I can't understand.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

Q Please continue, sir. Your testimony was, I believe, you met with Tina Cage the 19th at the detective bureau. What occurred?

A. Obtained additional descriptions and had her go through the mug books and attempt to identify suspects.

Q Was she able to identify anyone from the mug book?

A No, sir, she was not.

Q Did she point out any that -- did she

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yes.

black shirt and blue Levis. Appears to be brown shoes.

MR. BLOXHAM: May the record reflect
identification of the defendant, Joel Burkett,
your Honor?

THE COURT: The record may so show,

Q Detective Leonard, did you Raymond Haire by any other name at any time?

Have you known Raymond Haire by any other name?

- A Yes, sir. Later on I discovered that subject was known as Joel Burkett.
- Q Now, you mentioned a Theodore Burkett.
  Do you see Theodore Burkett in the courtroom today?
  - A Yes, sir, I do.
- Q Where is he seated and what is he wearing?
- A Well, from my position, he's seated directly behind Joel Burkett, and he's wearing a white and black like a t-shirt or something with Led Zeppelin written across the front of it.
- Q. These are the two individuals you saw at the detective bureau?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q What was Joel Burkett or Raymond Haire, the same individual -- what was he, how was he dressed and what was he wearing when you saw him?
- A. He was wearing a black leather type vest, no shirt, and dirty Levis, and black motorcycle boots, is what we call them.
  - Q Did you notice if he had any tattoos?
  - A. Yes, sir, he did.

Q	And what tattoos did you notice?
	MR. BUCHANAN: Objection. Immaterial.
They already lo	ooked at the tattoos, the jury, and
this thing. Wh	nat I can't it's been asked
and answered.	
	MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to withdraw
the question, y	your Honor.
	May we have this marked as State's
next in order?	
Q.	Detective Leonard, showing you what's
been marked for	dentification purposes as State's
Proposed Exhibi	t 18, can you identify that?
A.	Yes, sir.
Q.	And what does that appear to be?
A	These were four extra photographs taken
of subject Rayn	ond Haire or Joel Burkett.
Q	Do you know when those were taken?
A	At the time of his booking.
Q.	Do those fairly do those fairly and
accurately depi	ct how he appeared on December 19, 1980?
A.	Yes, sir, they do.
	MR, BLOXHAM: Move to admit State's
Proposed Exhibi	t 18, your Honor.
	MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.
	THE COURT: State's Proposed 18 will
be received in	evidence as State's Exhibit numbered 18.
Q.	Did you observe Theodore Burkett at that
time, sir?	
A.	Yes, sir I did.
<b>Č</b>	What if anything did you observe about
Theodore Burket	t?

He also matched the description of the

subject we was looking for. 2 By clothing, did you notice anything? He was wearing a Harley-Davidson belt 3 buckle. Okay. Now, did you have occasion to 5 prepare a physical lineup concerning the two suspects 6 that you're talking about December 19, 1980? 8 Yes, sir, I did. When was the physical lineup conducted? 10 On the 19th, beginning at approximately 3:15 p.m. 11 12 And where was the physical lineup 13 conducted. 14 On the third floor of the same building, 15 in the auditorium. 16 And who viewed this physical lineup as 17 a witness or victim? 18 A. Tina Cage. 19 Now, were you conducting the lineup, sir? 20 Yes, sir. 21 And how many lineups were conducted? 22 Two, sir. 23 The first physical lineup -- do you 24 know who the suspect in the lineup was? 25 Theodore Burkett. A. 26 Did Tina Cage view this lineup? 27 Yes, sir, she did. 28 Was she able to make identification 29 of anyone in the lineup? 30 No, sir, she did not. 31 Did she indicate to you anything further

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as far as viewing this lineup?

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1	A.	Yes, sir. She stated that the suspect
2	in No. 2 positi	on resembled the young suspect with
3	the black hair.	•
4	Q	And who was in No. 2 position?
5	A.	Theodore Burkett.
6	۵	Did you subsequently then conduct
7	a second physic	pal lineup?
8	A.	Yes, sir, I did.
8	Q	And was Tina Cage the person who
10	viewed this one	a, also?
11	Α.	Yes, sir.
12	Q.	Was Tina Cage able to identify anyone
13	in the second p	physical lineup?
14	A.	Yes, sir, she did.
15	Q.	And wha was it that she identified?
16	A,	The subject in No.2 position, which was
17	Raymond Haire a	at that time, or Joel Burkett.
18	Q,	Was there any problem with the
19	identification?	,
20		MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object.
21	That's asking f	or a conclusion of this witness from
22	Tina Cage.	
23		MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to withdraw
24	that, your Hono	or.
25	O.	Were photographs prepared at that time,
26	sir?	
27	Α.	Of the physical lineup? Yes, sir.
28	Q.	At your request or
29	λ.	Yes, sir.
30	<b>Q</b> .	Do you know who requested them?
31	A.	I requested them. Standard procedure.
32	٥	After these physical lineups,

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Detective Leonard, did you have occasion to apply for a search warrant concerning any automobile?

- A Yes, sir, I did.
- Q. And did you recall what the automobile was that you applied for the search warrant for?
- A. It was the vehicle that Joel Burkett and Theodore Burkett had been -- had had in their possession at the time of their arrest.
- O Do you recall what year or anything from -- without looking at your records?
  - A. It was a 1972 Maverick.
- And where was the automobile located,
   or did you subsequently search that automobile?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q With assistance from other people?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q Where was the automobile located?
  - A. In our ID garage, this same building.
- Q. When the search began, were you personally present?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q was the automobile sealed or in an unsealed condition when the search began?
  - A. Sealed.
- Q What if anything did you observe as the search of the automobile occurred?
- A Observed a number of items in the automobile that I thought were of evidentiary value, items Tina Cage had described in her description of the vehicle.
- Q Okay. What did you specifically notice, if anything, that you can describe after you personally

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your Honor?

 looked in and viewed this car?

A Observed the description from the vehicle. The white -- ended up being a mattress cover laying in the back seat. A plastic console type tray sitting in the front. Numerous Michelob beer bottle caps scattered throughout the floorboard. An empty package of Marlboro 100s cigarettes.

After the vehicle was then opened and further searching, also discovered numerous hairs which apppeared to be female type hairs, and also discovered a pair of white panties hidden underneath the right front seat.

- Q Were these items impounded, to your knowledge?
  - A. Yes, sir, they were.
  - Q. And do you know who did that?
- A The ID officer who conducted or did the processing. That's ID Officer Nancy Kingsbury.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Now, just so that we don't have any questions, could I have State's Proposed Exhibits 1 and 1A?

May I approach the witness,

THE COURT: Yes.

- Exhibit 1, have you ever seen that particular envelope before, sir?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q And when did you see it?
- A Yesterday afternoon at approximately 1:00 p.m. when I picked it up from the evidence vault.

Q.	You	điả	pick	it	чp	from	the
evidence vault	,						

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q What did you do with it when you picked it up?
- A Brought it here to the courtroom, presented it to the court clerk.
- Q Okay. Was it sealed when you picked it up?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q And was it still in the same condition when you deposited it with the court clerk?
  - A Yes, sir.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. May we have these photographs marked State's next in order?

THE COURT: We'll take our

recess here.

During the time we are in recess, ladies and gentlemen, I would remind you it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on this trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including newspapers, television and radio, and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted to you.

We will be in recess for ten or fifteen minutes.

(A brief recess was taken at this time.)

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THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the presence of all members of the jury and the two alternate jurors?

MR. BLOXHAM: State would stipulate, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: Defense would stipulate, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. You may continue your direct examination.

DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED

### BY MR. BLOXHAM:

- Q Photographs were taken at the lineup at your direction, of the second lineup, at the final lineup. Is that correct?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. Before I show you these photographs of the lineup, your testimony was that Tina Cage identified Joel Burkett or Raymond Haire at that lineup. Is that correct?
  - A. Yes, sir.

What is the format of the lineup?

Is it an auditorium, or just where is the lineup conducted?

A. Well, it's up on the third floor of the courthouse, and it's a regular auditorium, and it has a stage, and also a number of chairs where the witnesses sit.

After the conclusion of the lineup, however, the witness is brought outside into the hallway in front of the auditorium.

Is there any talking generally allowed inside the auditorium during the lineup by the victim? No, sir.

Or the witness?

No, sir.

Was there any talking that day by Tina Cage?

No, sir.

Either to her or from her?

No, sir.

Then did she then go out into the hallway, as the general custom is?

> Ĥ. Yes.

MR. BUCHANAN: Leading, your Honor. Again, this is rehabilitation. I can't understand the line of questioning.

I'm objecting to it until -- we have an objection. They're rehabilitating Tina Cage on every sentence.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, what we are doing is painting the picture of what happened, and I think it's important, because we're getting to a point --

MR. BUCHANAN: Well, I'm going to object to it. I don't think it's proper questioning. He's leading the witness. He's asking for a conclusion of that witness, and it's just objectionable, and we --MR. BLOXHAM: I'll refrain from

leading, your Honor, if I can continue in this area.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained on the grounds that the question was leading.

> MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

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	II.

	Ç.	Did you have oc	casion to s	peak to
Tina	Cage in	the hallway?		

- A Yes, sir, I did.
- Q And what if anything was said in the hallway?

MR. BUCHANAN: To which we object, hearsay. Unless they lay a foundation, I don't believe they can --

THE COURT: The ojection is -MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor --

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, this pertains to an identification by a witness, and I believe it's a specific exception to the hearsay rule.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

- Q Officer, or Detective Leonard, did you have occasion then to return into the auditorium?
  - A. Yes, sir, I did.
  - Q. And who went back into the auditorium?
- A. Myself and the Public Defender, Peggy Leen.
  - Q Did Tina Cage return to the auditorium?
  - A No, sir.
- Q After returning into the auditorium, was there any conversation by Raymond Haire or Joel Burkett and Peggy Leen?
  - A Yes, sir, there was.
- Q After that conversation, did Raymond Haire or Joel Burkett make any statements in your presence?
  - A. Yes, sir, he did.
  - What if anything did he say?
  - A Directed a question at Peggy Leen and

asked her, "Did they also identify my partner?"

Who else was present when this statement was made?

A Detective Brook, Detective Mings,
Paggy Lean herself, and I believe Detective Grizzle.

Now, Detective Leonard -
MR. BLOXHAM: May I approach the witness, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

Q Detective Leonard, showing you what's
been marked for identification purposes --

MR. BLOXHAM: May the record reflect I'm showing defense counsel these photographs first.

Q Detective Leonard, showing you what's been marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 19 -- maybe I should just give you the stack, 19 through 34, in order.

I'd ask you to look at each and every picture, and then my question to you would be can you identify each picture?

A. Yes, sir, I can. Would you like for me to identify them?

Q Well, are there a series of pictures which represent different things?

A Yes, sir. This is one series, and this is a separate series.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, I'm going to object. If we're going to go by series and numbers and that, there's no way the record can tell which series we're talking about, which is objectionable, which is not objectionable, and I just wish they would refer to it by number. I don't think -- I know the

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Court can't and the record can't state --

Q. (By Mr. Bloxham) Okay. Referring to State's Proposed Exhibit 19, would you please look at State's Proposed Exhibit 197

Can you identify that?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q What is it?
- A This depicts the rear seat from the Vehicle depicted in State's Exhibit No. 28.
- Q Now, does that fairly and accurately depict what you saw in the back seat of that car?

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

MR. BLOXHAM: Pardon me?

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection to 19.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. We'd move to

admit 19.

THE COURT: 19 will be received in evidence as State's Exhibit No. 19.

- Q Directing you to State's Proposed Exhibit 20, can you identify that?
- A. Yes, sir. 20 is the same back seat, taken from the passenger side.

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

MR. BLOXHAM: Move to admit it,

your Honor.

THE COURT: Exhibit 20 will be received in evidence as State's Exhibit 20.

- Q Directing you to State's Exhibit 20, what appears in the back seat of that car on 20?
  - A. This is the white mattress cover.
- Q. And did you observe that in the back of that car on December 20?

THE COURT:

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22 will be received in

1 of the vehicle on the right side, depicting the 2 sealed condition. 3 Do you appear anywhere in that photograph? 5 Yes, sir, I do -- directly behind the vehicle. 7 Does that fairly and accurately depict ₿ what you saw on December 20, 1980? 9 A. Yes, sir. 10 MR. BLOXHAM: Move to admit it, 11 your Honor. 12 MR, BUCHANAN: No objection. 13 THE COURT: Same will be received in 14 evidence as State's Exhibit numbered 25. 15 Directing your attention to State's 16 Proposed Exhibit 26, can you identify that? 17 Yes, sir. This is a photograph depicting 18 the driver's side in a sealed condition. 19 Does that fairly and accurately depict 20 what you saw, December 20, 1980? 21 Yes, sir. 22 MR. BLOXHAM: Move to admit it, 23 your Honor. 24 MR. BUCHANAN: No objection. 25 THE COURT: Same will be received in 26 evidence as State's Exhibit numbered 26. 27 Directing your attention to State's 28 Proposed Exhibit 27, can you identify that? 29 Yes, sir. This is the rear of the 30 vehicle, displaying the license plate. 31 Does that fairly and accurately 32 depict what you saw on December 20, 1980?

MR. BUCHAWAN: Your Honor, we're going to object to the next series of photos of Mr. Burkett, the defendant here. It's been cumulative evidence. It's been identified. He's shown his arms in court to the jury, which is a more -- better representation than the photographs.

It's not material to the issues here at hand, and we'd object to it.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, may we approach the bench with the exhibit?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. BUCHAMAN: Your Honor, can the court reporter come to the bench?

MR. BLOXHAM: No. I just wanted to -(At this time, counsel

approached the bench for a brief discussion with the Court which was not reported.)

- Q. (By Mr. Bloxham) Detective Leonard, showing you what's been marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 33, can you identify that photograph?
- A Yes, sir. This depicts the lineup which we had for subject Joel Burkett. This would be the profile view of it, second photograph taken.
- Q Does that photograph fairly and accurately depict the lineup December 19, 1980?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q Ask the same question -- State's Proposed Exhibit 34. Can you identify that?
  - A This is a frontal view.
  - Q. And does that fairly and accurately depict

the lineup December 19, 1980?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I notice in the lineup the men are wearing coats. Was that directed to be done?

A Yes, sir, in order to distinguish any tattoos which might be visible.

Q So the person viewing the lineup, being Tina Cage -- could she observe any tattoos?

A. No, sir.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, at this time we'd move to admit State's Proposed Exhibits 33 and 34.

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

THE COURT: Same will be received in evidence as State's Exhbits numbered 33 and 34.

Q. Now, at our request, did you bring anything to court with you today?

h. Yes, sir, I did.

MR. BLOXHAM: And may I approach the witness, your Honor.

THE COURT: Actually, in here, unless it's done in a menacing or threatening manner, anybody can approach the witness anytime they want.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor. Haven't done that in his Honor's court for a while.

Q Detective Leonard, showing you what's been marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 35, can you identify this?

A Yes, sir. This is a shirt that I impounded on December the 22nd, 1980.

M. Yes, sir.

Q And when did you first see the bag marked State's Proposed Exhibit 35?

On that same day?

- A Yes, sir. I filled out all the writing on the bag and sealed it and placed it into the evidence vault.
- Q Did you place something into the bag and then seal it?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q Okay. Do the seals appear to have been broken?
  - A. No, sir.
  - Q And where did you --

MR. BLOXHAM: Well, may we have scissors and open the bag, your Honor?

Q Will you please open the bag, without disturbing the seals?

Tell us what you're doing, please.

- A. The bottom has now been cut.
- Q Would you remove any items that might be in the bag?

MR. BLOXHAM: May we have this marked as State's Proposed Exhibit 35A?

- Q Officer, Detective Leonard, showing you what's been marked for indentification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 35A, can you identify that?
  - A. Yes, sir, I can.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, prior to -we'd like to make a motion in regard to 35A outside the
presence of this jury.

MR. BLOXMAM: Your Honor, may we just go

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through the foundational steps, and we'll not offer it at this time without further linking up?

MR. BUCHANAN: Well, if it's not going to be offered, we don't wish to be --

MR. BLOXHAM: I intend to offer it, your Honor, but this is a foundational witness for the offer.

MR. BUCHANAN: I think there's a question that we would object to.

> THE COURT: We'll just do it.

At this time, court will remain in session outside the presence of the jury. We will excuse the ladies and gentlemen of the jury to the hallway to the call of the bailiff.

During the time court is in recess outside the presence of the jury, ladies and gentlemen, I would remind you it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on this trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including newspapers, television and radio, and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted to you.

We'll excuse the jury to the hallway to the call of the bailiff.

> (At this time, the jury and alternate jurors left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Mr. Buchanan? MR. BUCHANAN:

Detective Leonard a few voir dire questions, maybe

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If I could ask

we'll know what we're talking about. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. 3 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY MR. BUCHANAN: 5 Officer Leonard, 35A was not obtained from the car. Is that correct? 35A is the shirt. 8 The shirt. No, sir, it was not. 9 That was obtained from the house of 10 the defendant. Is that correct? 11 Yes, sir, 12 And did you have a search warrant to 13 go into that house? 14 A. No, sir. I had a consent to search. 15 Did Mr. Burkett give you a consent 16 to search? 17 No, sir. A. 18 And that's where he was living? 19 I do not know for sure, sir. 20 Whose house was it? 21 Raymond Haire gave an address of 22 725 North Bruce Street. 23 All right. And that's where you went, 24 that location? 25 Yes, sir. A. 26 And did you have Mr. Haire's or 27 Joel Burkett's permission to go into that house? 28 No, sir. Requested permission from 29 the people who owned the house. 30 But the people who owned the house 31 did not -- were renting it to Mr. Eurkett. Is

that correct?

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A. Pardon?

The people that owned the house were renting to Mr. Burkett. Is that correct?

- A. Were renting it to Mr. Burkett?
- Yes.
- Not to my knowledge, sir.
- Mr. Burkett was living there, right?
- As far as I know, along with the people who we obtained the permission from.

MR. BUCHANAN: Well, your Honor, I think it's standard procedure and constitutional law that people who own the house or property can give consent to search, to go into somebody's premises, the same as a motel or anything else.

He has a right to privacy under the search and seizure clause. These items are not permissible unless they have a search warrant and unless they can show some exigent circumstances why they couldn't find a person and went and got a permission to search from somebody else -- who I don't know who these people are, but he said he knew where Mr. Burkett lived. Went there and got permission from someone else who's not in court, who can't be verified.

Now he comes in and says because of that consent, it's a constitutionally permissible search.

We object to it. There's not a sufficient foundation, and we feel it's an unconstitutional search. We object to it.

MR. BLOXHAM: Maybe I can flesh this out a little bit. This man did not find this in the nouse himself.

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2 THE COURT: Go ahead. 3 MR. BLOXHAM: So the Court will know. 4 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. BLOXHAM: 6 How did you obtain this shirt, 7 Detective Leonard? 8 Knocked on the door and spoke to a 9 woman who lived at that residence. 10 Do you know her name? 11 Shirley White. 12 And did there come a time when you 13 were given something by Shirley White? 14 A. Yes, sir. 15 When was that? 16 When asked if she had located the 17 shirt, at which time she went and retrieved a shirt 18 and presented myself and Detective Brook with this 19 particular shirt. 20 When she presented it to you, were you 21 on the front step, or inside the house? 22 A. Inside of the residence, in the 23 living room. 24 Did you enter any of the bedrooms or Q. 25 anything, search for this shirt on this day that it 26 was presented to you? 27 No, sir. 28 In other words, Shirley White gave it 29 to you? 30 Yes, sir. 31 Your Honor, we're MR. BLOXHAM: 32 trying through this witness to establish foundation

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May I ask some questions?

to have this not offered to be admitted at this point but at a subsequent time.

MR. BUCHANAN: Well, I don't care.

A subsequent time or not, I don't want that shirt
permitted.

Number one, now, what they're trying to do is make a constitutional search because they directed Mrs. White to go get this shirt into this room, or whereever. They in fact didn't retrieve the shirt. It was a governmental intrusion into somebody's private affairs.

Police tell someone to go into a motel room, you can go in and retrieve that murder weapon and bring it outside and give it to me. So the motel owner goes into the room, gets the murder weapon, brings it out and gives it to the police officer. They don't have to go get a search warrant and make an affidavit, go through that routine. That gun is not permitted to be entered into evidence. They have to have a search warrant.

Now, they're using Mrs. White as a conduit or as an agent to go retrieve certain items they're looking for. For them to go into court, say, "She gave it to me there," it's a constitutional search -- they didn't make a search. Somebody else did.

MR. BLOXHAM: Can we ask if the witness he directed her to search through these things? I don't think that's been asked.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

Q. (By Mr. Bloxham) Detective Leonard, did you direct Mrs. White to search through the items of Joel Burkett or Raymond Haire and retrieve a shirt?

- A. No, sir, I did not. I was not present when she was first talked to by Detective Brook and Grizzle, and I have no knowledge as to what --
  - Q You don't know what she was told, then?
  - A. No, sir.
- Q Am I to understand you called and said,
  "Do you have a shirt," or whatever, and she said,
  "Yes. Come over and get it"?

Or how did it happen?

- A She had originally been contacted by Detective Grizzle and Brook on I believe it was the 19th, December the 19th. A consent to search was obtained at that time from her and her husband, Jessie White, and apparently they did look for the shirt at that time. Did not --
- When you say "they," you mean the detectives, perhaps, or Jessie and --
  - A Who looked for the shirt, I don't know.
  - 0. Okav.
- A. However, there was no shirt found.

  Mrs. White related that she would attempt to locate
  it, and where she found it I do not know. However,
  she presented it with -- to us when we returned on
  the 22nd.
- And was that pursuant to a phone call you placed to her, or a phone call she placed to you?
- No, sir. We just stopped by the house.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, I'd submit it on that evidence. That even makes it worse, and I don't think they could ever come up with this being a

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proper constitutional search, and so we're objecting to that admission, to the admission of this shirt, even to have it introduced in front of the jury at this time.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled. MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. Before the jury is called back in, then, your Honor, may I just have this officer testify foundationally when he received this shirt, from whom, and not offer it at this time until we can link it up?

> THE COURT: That's right.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, we'd like to have Officer Grizzle and Brooks called. We'd like to have another session outside of the presence of the jury so we can do it -- knowing that I'm going to object to this, we could do it prior to a recess. We could bring them back in, not have to run the jury back in and out, because I'm going to make the same objection at this time.

What he's saying is we MR. BLOXKAM: need that hearing prior to the offering of the shirt? THE COURT: And prior to them testifying. MR. BLOXHAM: Prior to the testimony

of --

THE COURT: The two officers that went over and got the consent, permission to voluntarily have the item turned over. He wants to give them voir dire questions outside of the jury prior to the time they testify.

Okay. Very well, MR. BLOXHAM: your Honor.

At this time, I think we will just

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withdraw our offer. Our marking and everything else -since it's been marked for identification purposes,
we'll just leave it with the clerk.

And we're ready to have the jury back in, then.

(At this time, the jury and alternate jurors returned to the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the presence of all members of the jury and the two alternate jurors?

MR. BUCHANAN: Defense so stipulates, your Honor.

MR. BLOXHAM: State would so stipulate, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may proceed with you direct examination.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, we'd pass the witness at this time.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS EXAMINATION

# BY MR. BUCHANAN:

- Q All right. Detective Leonard, you've stated on the next day that you questioned -- or that night, rather, on the 19th, that you questioned Tina Cage?
  - A. The --
- Q Would it be the 18th? Excuse me.
  The morning of the 18th?
  - A. The morning of the 18th. Yes, sir.
- Q Early morning hours of the 18th. And you had an opportunity to interrogate Tina Cage?

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A Interview her, yes, sir.

Q All right. And you, on direct examination, said you smelled no booze on her. Is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

4 You know of your own knowledge whether or not she had been drinking booze?

A. I believe she related in her statement that she had consumed some beer.

Q So she had admitted to you that she had consumed some beer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q All right. And because she had admitted to consume some beer, then you couldn't smell it, could you?

You state you didn't smell it?

- A Normally when a person's under the influence, there's more of a smell.
- Q Just answer the question. Did you small the beer?
  - A No, sir.
- Q But she had admitted to you in her statement that she had been drinking beer?

MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to object to that, your Honor. That's hearsay.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled,

- Q Isn't that a fact?
- A She admitted that she had had some quite some time earlier from the time of the interview.
- Q. All right. Now, you said also that you observed her, and she didn't appear to be under the influence of any drugs?.
  - A. No, sir. I just said under the influence.

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anything?

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31 32 Q All right. I don't exactly understand what that means -- under the influence.

You're saying drugs, alcohol,

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. So you can't state, then, whether or not she was smoking marijuana.

Do you have any knowledge whether or not she was smoking marijuana?

- A. No, sir. I can't state that.
- 0 And there is no way whether or not, you can tell whether or not -- experience, just by a casual observation of them?
- A. It depends how far under the influence they are.
- Q If they're found on quasiudes or something like that, you can tell -- their slow speech and so forth, right?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- But in this particular instance, she
  admitted she was consuming beer, but you couldn't
  state or small beer. Isn't that correct?
  - A Right. Yes, sir.
- And the same thing goes, then, for being under the influence of marijuana or smoking marijuana -- she did not appear to be smoking marijuana to such a degree that she was groggy or soggy or eyes watery or anything else?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q. So then from your observation -- of you -she could have been smoking marijuana. Isn't that true?
  - A. Yes, sir, she could have.

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- Q And we know from her statements and her representations to you that she was smoking or was drinking beer?
  - A Yes, sir.
- All right. Now, then we go to all of these identifications, and she said that her identification of this Dusty was that he was 30?
  - A Yes, sir,
- Q Do you think the defendant here looks 30?
  - A The way he is now, no, sir.
- Q All right. And do you think that the clothes that he was wearing when you picked him up, or his description -- did that indicate that it was a windbreaker?

Is there any indication from your witness's statements that he was wearing a windbreaker?

- A Not that I'm aware of, sir.
- All right. Is there indications from the witness's statement of Tina Cage that he was wearing gray or brown, tan pants?
  - A Not that I'm aware of, sir.
- Q All right. And now, you've stated that you have pictures of him there, and does it look like, in those pictures, and particularly the extra pictures you had taken after he was booked -- do you describe his hair as an Afro?
  - A No, sir.
- Q All right. And so then you wouldn't say that the defendant's description what Tina Cage gave you either was an Afro haircut or a windbreaker or light brown pants?

She did not give that description 1 to me. No. sir. 2 All right. So that's not the person 3 4 you were looking for? No, sir. 5 6 All right. Now, then, you went also 7 to a lineup with Theodore Burkett, who you've testified 8 was in the courtroom -- I don't know whether he still is or not -- but she did not identify him. Is that 9 10 correct? 11 That's an opinion, sir. All right. But isn't it a fact --12 13 yes or no -- that she did not identify Theodore Burkett 14 in lineup No. 1? 15 A. She did not make an identification 16 on the lineup 1. 17 Theodore Burkett? 18 Yes, sir. 19 All right. Now, this was not a 20 '74 Maverick; was it? No, sir. And it was a '72 Maverick? 22 23 Yes, sir. And your description, what you were 24 looking for, was a blue '74 Maverick. Isn't that 25 26 correct? 27 Yes, sir. And this is actually a green '72 Maverick. Isn't that correct? 29 30 So if you put an APB or an all points 31 bulletin out for a '74 blue Maverick, the chances are

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that you would not come up on a routine stop or routine observation, if you saw a '72 green Maverick?

MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to object,

your Honor -- calls for speculation on just what would be observed and what would not be observed.

MR. BUCHANAN: This officer is a detective, your Honor. He has the expertise to have observed, if he's looking for a '74 blue Maverick, would he stop a '72 green Maverick.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, when you add other factors, however, they may very well stop a '72 green Maverick. Other identification features. That's my point.

MR. BUCHANAN: That's not the question. I have one question to him, and I think he's --

THE COURT: I don't know what it is.

You know, you gentlemen -- you talk so fast you don't
give me a chance to rule, and I hear four speeches.

I'm all ready to rule after the first words "I object,"
usually.

Now, in this case, the objection is overruled. The best one to satisfy what he would do or what he wouldn't do is the witness.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you.

- Q Now, Officer Leonard, you're an experienced police officer?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q. You're driving down the street.

  You see -- and you have an APB for a '74 blue Maverick,
  and a '72 green Maverick goes roaring by you, within
  the speed limit.

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You would not stop that car?

A. It would depend on if the description said an approximately '74 or '75 two-door Maverick, blue in color, extremely dirty on the outside.

- Q All right. Didn't you --
- A. And --
- Didn't you also say in that same car that it had standard stock hubcaps?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Now, you observed Exhibits 25 and 26, that we admitted without objection, that there were no hubcaps on any of the car?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q All right. So now let's take it a step further, then.

She related to you stock hubcaps, a green or a blue Maverick, '74, '75.

So now we have a '72 Maverick, green in color, no hubcaps. Does that make any difference?

- A. As for the year, I can't -- not myself personally tell the difference between a '72 or '74.
  - Agreed. All right.
  - A Okay.
  - Q Color, though, unless you're color blind --
- A. Color. Yes, sir. There's a difference between blue and green. However, being nighttime and in extremely dirty condition --
  - Q Okay.
  - A There again it's an opinion.
  - Q All right.
  - A. No. It's an opinion.
  - Q Let's take hubcaps, then. Hubcaps either

are on or they're off?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q And your statement that what she gave you was that they were on.
- A There again, you're talking about a woman. She was asked if there was any identifiable type tires, and she said --
  - Q Stock tires.
- A. She said stock blackwall tires and stock hubcaps.
- Q Stock hubcaps. All right. Now, I'll show you again Exhibit 25. I show you Exhibit 26, just as a --

MR. BUCHANAN: And then I want to show it to the jury, if I may, your Honor.

- Q I show you Exhibit 26. All right?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q Now, that Exhibit 26 shows a green '72 Maverick with no hubcaps.
  - A There's hubcaps on the left front wheel,
  - Q You call that a hubcap? Look again.
- A On the left front wheel. Yes, sir, I do.
- Well, I don't, but I'll submit it to the jury.

All right. Are there any hubcaps on the right, Exhibit No. 25?

- A There's not one on the right rear.

  I cannot tell if there's one the right front or not.

  Possibly the impound slip would say.
- Q All right, but as far as the photographs you've introduced, or the State has introduced, there's

no hubcaps on the right rear?

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Yes, sir.

Or as far as you're saying, on the left rear?

None on the left rear, either. No. sir.

All right. Now, Detective Leonard, that in itself, as far as the identification of the person -- relatively accurate, from what you've stated. Is that correct?

From the person that you arrested, that identification was relatively accurate, the person?

- Yes. Yes, sir.
- Except for the age?
- That again is a matter of opinion.

- All right. But you can agree that their -from her identification of the age of the suspect and the actual age that you've determined him to be upon booking and so forth, that there is some 11 years difference?
  - Yes, sir.
- All right. So now, taking it a step further, being an experienced police officer, the lead detactive in this case, if you're looking for a thirty-year old suspect driving a green '72 Maverick and having certain physical characteristics, now, wouldn't you say that that's a little far from a nineteen-year old who might possibly be driving a '74 or '75 green Maverick with no hubcaps on it?
- Just with the elements that you've mentioned? I'll agree with you.

 Q. All right. So then if you agree with me, then you would go further to say that because of that, it could possibly be that the witness is trying to mislead you?

A. No, sir.

MR. BUCHANAN: I knew you would say that. No further questions.

# REDIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MR. BLOXHAM:

- Q Detective Leonard, you state that the victim told you she had drinken a beer or beer that evening?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q Did she tell you when?
- A It's in her statement. I do not recall exactly, sir. It was somewheres, I believe, at the beginning. They had stopped and purchased a six-pack of beer.
- Q Did she say she actually drank beer, or did she say they had beer?
- A. I believe she stated that she had drank a beer or a portion of it, at least.
- Q Would you know the statement if you saw it again?
  - A Yes, sir.

MR. BLOXHAM: Could I have this marked, your Honor, or shall I just show it to him?

MR. BUCHANAN: We'd object to any police report being marked.

MR. BLOXHAM: I just want this officer to review what he's testifying from and make sure that his testimony is accurate with his memory. If this

 jogs his memory, your Honor, I want it to be -
MR. BUCHANAN: But that is not proper,

your Honor. Number one, he has not said that he can't -
THE COURT: It's like this. Technically
everything that's ever showed to a witness should be
marked for identification. Generally, we don't do
that. We say, "You made police reports on such and
such a day. If I showed you that report, would that
refresh your memory as to what you're testifying to?"

MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Fine,
your Honor, but my objection doesn't go to that.
My objection goes to this: that unless the prosecution -again trying to rehabilitate their own witnesses -- can
say that he does not remember, that he does not remember
or he might be clouded, to have past recollections
recorded and now to come and show him a statement, fine.

And I think that's fine. Why not --

But this officer's made no qualifications that his statement is anywhere incorrect or he can't recall. He's said specifically she was drinking beer, period.

Unless there's something that he does not remember, only then can they show him that statement and ask him if the past recollection recorded would refresh your memory, and that is better now than it is now. But that has not been established for foundation, so we object to that.

THE COURT: Okay. The objection is overruled. You may use the statement to refresh the witness's memory.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. May I have it marked?

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MR. BUCHANAN: We'd object to it being marked.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not standing on that formality. Technically, it should be marked.

'MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

THE COURT: In this jurisdiction, habitually -- I guess that's not even a word -- but as a matter of habit, it is not marked.

Q (By Mr. Bloxham) Detective Leonard, showing you that report, is that where your testimony comes from that she said she had a beer that night?

Is that statement that -- from which you get that information?

A. I -- without having read it, I do not know if it was in this or not. She had been verbally interviewed prior to a formal statement with a stenographer having been taken.

Q Okay. Have you reviewed this statement recently?

 $\label{eq:mr.buchanan:} \mbox{I'm going to object}$  to that.

THE COURT: In view of the testimony, the objection will now be sustained.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay.

- Q The best of your recollection, then, she made a statement that she had a beer that night?
- A. Well, I can't recall if she said she drank a whole beer or if she stated she did drink part of one because she was thirsty.
- 0 Do you know whether that appears in her statement at all?
  - I don't know without reading it.

 Detective Leonard, it's been a lot of questions asked you concerning who you'd stop, who you wouldn't stop.

Did you personally put out an attempt to locate concerning this case?

- A. Detective Mark Brook is the one who actually wrote out the attempt to locate.
- Q. Were you present when that was done, or do you have knowledge it was done?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q What is an attempt to locate, sir?
- A Just basic information that's broadcast to the units to be on the lookout.
- Q Did it contain the description that you gave us that you obtained from Mrs. Cage?
- A. Not a complete description -- only the basic information.
- Q Would it have included a description -physical description -- clothing description?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q Would it include tattoo description?
  - A Yes, sir.
- When you saw these two individuals, actually, you didn't arrest them, did you?
  - A No, sir. Officer Singer.
- Q But you did observe them before booking; is that correct?
  - A Yes, sir, I did.
  - Q You didn't book them though; aid you?
- A. No, sir. I was present at the time they were booked.
  - Q. Now, when you observed these two individuals,

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would you have arrested them if you would have seen them?

A Immediately.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. No further

questions.

MR. BUCHANAN: No questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may step down.

Thank you, Lieutenant Leonard.

At this time, we'll take our recess.

During the time we are in recess,

I would remind you, ladies and gentlemen of the jury
and alternate jurors, it is your duty not to converse
among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject
connected with this trial, or to read, watch or listen
to any report of or commentary on this trial or any
person connected with this trial by any medium of
information, including newspapers, television and radio
and you are not to form or express an opinion on any
subject connected with this case until it is finally
submitted to you.

We'll be in recess for ten to fifteen minutes.

(A brief recess was

taken at this time.)

THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the presence of all members of the jury and the two alternate jurors?

MR. BLOXHAM: State so stipulates,

your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: Defense would

stipulate.

THE COURT: You may call the State's

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next witness.

MR. BLOXHAM: State would call

Nancy Kingsbury.

### NANCY KINGSBURY,

having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. BLOXHAM:

- Ma'am, would you state your full name and spell the last name, for the record, please?
  - A. Nancy Kingsbury, K-i-n-g-s-b-u-r-y.
  - Q. And is it Mrs. Kingsbury?
  - A Yes.
- Q Are you employed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?
  - A. Yes, I am.
  - Q And what is your position?
  - A. I'm an identification specialist.
  - 0 How long have you been so employed?
  - Approximately seven months.

of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?

- Directing your attention to
  December 20, 1980, did you have occasion to be involved
  in the search of an automobile with Detective Leonard
  - A Yes, I did.
  - Q. And was that a 1972 Ford Maverick?
    Do you recall what kind of car it was?
  - A. Not -- no, I don't.
  - Q Where did the search occur?
  - A. At a criminalistics bureau lab.
  - Q Were certain items booked into evidence?

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1	Α.	Yea.
. 5	ρ	After that search?
3	Α.	Yes, they were.
4	Ď į	Who booked them into evidence, the items?
5	A. :	I dia.
6	) <u>a</u>	Now, if we could have you at our
7	request bring s	ome things to court with you today?
8	A.	Yes.
9	۵	If we could have you specifically
10	well, first of	all, may I show you State's Proposed
11	Exhibit 1 and a	sk you if you can identify the envelope
12	which has been	marked State's Proposed Exhibit 1?
13	A.	Yes, I can.
14	ρ.	And what is the basis of your
15	identification?	
16	A.	My writing and my signature.
17	Q.	And when did you first see State's
18	Proposed Exhibit 1?	
19	Ã.	On December 20, 1980.
20	Q.	What did you do with the envelope
21	when you completed you know, when you picked it	
22	up and completed all the information, everything?	
23		What did you do with the envelope?
24	, A.	I sealed it, and I put it in the
25	evidence vault.	
26	<b>Q</b> .	Did you place something inside of
27	it first?	
28	A.	Yes, I did.
29	Ď.	Okay. And where did you seal it?
30	A.	Across the front.
31	Q.	Does that seal appear to be still intact?
32	A.	Yes, it does.
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we'd move to admit State Proposed Exhibits 1 and 1A.

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

THE COURT: Same will be received in evidence as State's Exhibits numbered 1 and 1A.

- Q Specifically, now, Mrs. Kingsbury, did you bring a package lifted as Package No. 4?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q Did you also bring an additional package marked Package No. 8?
  - A. Yes, I did.

MR. BLOXHAM: May I have those two packages, please? May I also have Package No. 5 at the same time? May we have these marked State's next in order?

Q. Mrs. Kingsbury, showing you what's been marked for identification purposes -- may I first of all show them to defense counsel, if he chooses to view them?

While defense counsel is doing that, do you have some cards that need to be signed off by the clerk?

A Yes, I do.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, for the record, we have no objection to the offering and introductions of evidence, State's Proposed Exhibits 37, State's Proposed Exhibit 36, or State's Proposed Exhibit 38.

THE COURT: Offer them?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor. At this time we'd offer them.

THE COURT: State's Proposed Exhibits 36, 37 and 38 will be received in evidence as State's

 Exhibits designated 36, 37, and 38.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

MR. BUCHANAN: That also goes for the contents, your Honor.

MR. BLOXHAM: May we just leave the contents, remove -- putting them right back in the envelopes so we won't have to submark them?

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

THE COURT: Sounds like a good way.

- Q Would you open State's Exhibit 36 now are remove the contents and tell us what you're doing?
  - A. I've opened Package 4, State's Exhibit 36.
- Q Will you remove any contents right here and tell us what they appear to be?
- A A paggie containing one Camel cigarette pack, one -- two Michelob beer top bottle caps, and one cigarette butt.
- Q Okay. Where did you obtain these particular items?
- A May I refer to my notes?

  MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, may the witness refer to her report at this time?
- Q Do you have working knowledge, memory of where you obtained these items at this time, completely?
  - A Not --

MR. BUCHANAN: Stipulate they found them in the car.

MR. BLOXHAM: Well, we'd like to pinpoint where they were found, your Honor. It doesn't make that much difference, I guess, but how about if we were to do this.

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Q (By Mr. Bloxham) Did you find
Package No. 4, which is State's Proposed Exhibit 36,
inside that Ford as you examined it.

- A Yes.
- Q Moving along to State's Proposed Exhibit 37, would you please cut that open, tell us what you're doing?
- A. I've opened the bottom of State's Exhibit 37.
- Q. And would you remove any contents?

  And where did you find the items that you just removed?
  - A In the vehicle.
  - Q Okay. What does it appear to be?
  - A. One Marlboro cigarette package.
- Q Do you know whether that was recovered from the front or the rear of the car?
  - A Not without referring to my notes.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, may the witness refer to her notes so we might know which area of the car, the particular area of the car this item was retained?

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

- Q Please refer to your notes and tell us where you obtained the Marlboro pack from State's Exhibit 37.
- A Item on the left front floorboard of the vehicle.
- Q Please open State's Exhibit 38 and remove any contents. I guess you wouldn't have to remove it.

Could you just kind of pull it out and tell us what it is?

ן ו	A. This is one mattress cover.	
2	Q Okay. Where did you recover that?	
3	Did you recover it from that same Ford automobile	
4	that was being searched?	
5	A. Yes, I did.	
6	Q Okay. And which area of the car was	
7	that found in?	
8	A I believe it was in the rear of the	
9	vehicle, the back seat.	
10	MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Thank you	
11	very much.	
12	We would pass the witness,	
13	your Honor.	
14	MR. BUCHANAN: No questions.	
15	THE COURT: You may step down,	
16	Mrs. Kingsbury. Thank you.	
17	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	
18	MR. BLOXHAM: Call the next witness,	
19	Officer Smith.	
20	Your Honor, for my records, is that	
21	36, 37 and 38 that we just had marked and admitted?	
22	THE COURT: I believe it was.	
23	THE CLERK: Yes.	
24	THE COURT: Yes.	
25	MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.	
26	ROBERT SMITH,	
27	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole	
28	truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said	
29	as follows:	
30	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
31	BY MR. BLOXHAM:	

Q Sir, would you state your full name,

spell the last name for the record.

A My name is Robert Smith. Last name is spelled S-m-i-t-h.

- And Officer Smith, are you employed by the North Las Vegas Police Department?
  - A Yes, I am.
  - How long have you been so employed?
  - A Fifteen years.
  - Q What is your current position?
  - A. Patrolman,
- Q Sir, directing your attention to December 19, 1980, were you on duty?
  - A Yes, I was.
- Q And did you have occasion to be at 2560 North Las Vegas, Nevada Cycle Parts?
  - A. Yes.
- Q Anything unusual occur at that location on that date?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q Were you in uniform that day?
  - A. Yes, I was.
- Q And were you on duty when this event occurred? Is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q Tell us what happened, please.
- A Approximately 10:30 that morning, I was inside the Nevada Cycle Parts store talking to the owner. This gentleman came through the door and walked up beside me, walked around behind me, said "Hello," and wanted to purchase a part for his motorcycle.

I recognized him as fitting the description of a suspect that was in our wanted hot sheet

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that was wanted by Metro Police Department.

- Q Is that hot sheet also known as an attempt to locate?
  - A, Yes.
  - Q And what happened then?

Or what drew your attention to him,

## first of all?

- A Well, when he walked through the door, like I say, he fit the description of the suspect that was described. He was wearing a black leather vest, which was an outstanding thing, and then also he had a spider web tattoo on his right elbow which, you know, like I said, really stood out and brought my attention to him.
- Q. What did you do upon noticing this individual?
- A. I walked to the back of the store and --walkie-talkie in my possession, and I called for a back up unit.

Then I went back up and continued to talk to the proprietor, who was still dealing with the suspect.

And he walked out of the store, and at that time, after he left the store, I took him into custody.

- Q Was he alone?
- A. No, he was not.
- Q And did you ascertain that person's name and identification, or did you ascertain his name at that point?
  - A I don't ---
  - This first individual?

- A I don't believe so.
- Do you see that individual in the courtroom today?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q Can you identify where he's seated, what he's wearing?
- A. Gentleman sitting here with the brown jacket on.

MR. BLOXHAM: May the record reflect identification of the defendant Raymond Haire or Joel Burkett, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

- Q Okay. Now, this is the individual you saw at the counter. Is that correct?
  - A That's correct.
- Q. After taking him into custody, what happened next?
- A. Well, as soon as he exited they had parked, or he had parked the vehicle they were driving right in front of the door of the Nevada Cycle Shop.

  As he exited the door, and I told him to halt and place his hands on the front of his vehicle, at this time I had already seen another young individual sitting in the passenger seat of the car.

At that time, I ordered him out of the car and also placed his hands on the hood of the car, and at this time my back up, Robert Tanner, arrived.

- Q The second individual -- was there anything drew your attention to him?
- N. Well, he also fit the description of the second subject on the hot sheet.
  - Was there anything noticeable about

30B

what matched this description?

- A Oh, he had black wavy hair, had a white T-shirt on, blue Levis, was young. I believe he was approximately five foot six, and he had a Harley-Davidson belt buckle on him.
- Q What type of an automobile was it, if you recall?
- A I believe it was about a 1974 Ford Maverick, green in color.
- Q Okay. Why didn't you approach this individual at the counter when you first saw him, if you recognized him as fitting the hot sheet?
- A. Because of the hassle that could take place inside of the store, and other people that were in there.
- Q Did you take him into custody as soon as you felt it was reasonably safe?
  - A Yes. As soon as he exited the store.
- Q. In fact, when you took him into custody, did you draw your gun?
  - A Yes, I did.

MR, BLOXHAM: Pass the witness, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you.

MR. BLOXHAM: May I ask a couple other questions before I pass the witness?

- Q (By Mr. Bloxham) After you took him into custody, you had a back up there at that time?
  - A. Yes.
- Q Did -- who else became involved in this incident?
  - A Officer Tanner. There's an -- another

officer that arrived. His name is Officer Sam Smith, 1 2 He arrived. Do you know an Officer Singer? Yes, I do. 5 And is he with North Las Vegas or Metro? 7 He's with Metro. He was -- Metro was 8 notified, and he, Officer Singer, arrived. 9 And did -- was this at the same 10 location that Officer Singer came? 11 Yes. 12 Were these individuals then turned 13 over to anyone else? 14 No. To Officer Singer. A. 15 Okay. To Officer Singer? 16 Α. Yes. 17 MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. Pass the 18 witness, your Honor. 19 MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Thank you. 20 CROSS EMAMINATION 21 BY MR. BUCHANAN: 22 Now, Officer Smith, you've been a 23 police officer for fifteen years? 24 Yes. 25 And you're familiar with criminal 26 activity and suspects, and made numerous arrests during 27 your career in North Las Vegas? 28 (Witness nodded.) 29 All right. Now, when you first observed 30 this person walk into the store, you were in uniform, 31 right? 32

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Yes, I was.

Q. Carrying a weapon?

A. Yes.

Q Walkie-talkie?

A. (Witness nodded.)

Q And your police car parked outside?

A Yes.

In fact, you were in a black and white?

A White,

Q That's right. They're all white down there?

A. Yes.

Q. White compact?

A. (Witness nodded.)

Okay. Your white compact with lights on it and North Las Vegas Police and Department Safety and everything else parked right outsida?

A That's right.

Q All right. So anybody coming to that store would have no doubts in their mind that there was either a policeman inside or someplace around?

A That's right.

All right. Now, a suspect who is -an APB is out for him, or something like that, would
it be normal for a person who has an APB who is
supposedly wanted by the police to walk into a store
and say "Hello" to a police officer, with a police car
outside, if he knows he's wanted?

A. No.

MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to object, your Honor. Most criminals are abnormal, and this question asks for a -- this man to testify as to normal criminals. I'd suggest that it's beyond his

personal knowledge, or whatever, and I'd object to that question.

MR. BUCHANAN: If he can say.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

- Q All right. And I think your answer just during the objection was "No," correct?
  - A I wouldn't think he would do that, no.
- Q So then we can assume if a person walked into a store, and in fact, when he walked in, he didn't have a shirt on, did he?
  - A. No. Just a vest.
  - D Black vest?
  - A. (Witness nodded.)
- Q. And of course for someone who has an APB out on him, especially someone who would have tattoos -- you saw the tattoos, right?
  - A. (Witness nodded.)
- He didn't have a long sleeved shirt on,
  anything, trying to hide them?
  - A No.
- And just a black vest. And when he
  walked in, he said, "Hello"?
  - A. That's right.
  - Q Did he appear nervous?
  - A. No.
- Q Did he appear that, when he saw you, that an officer in uniform, with a gun, that he was in any way apprehensive?
  - A No.
- Q Just walked up, tried to order a part for a motorcycle?
  - (Witness nodded.)

Q. And did that strike you as funny as being some kind of a suspect for somebody you were trying to locate?

A My first reaction was I couldn't believe it.

- Q And that's right, because it would appear that this person walked in not knowing he was a suspect in any crime, not caring about police or anything?
  - A. That's right.
- Q. And in fact, when you ordered him to stop and placed him under arrest, he thought amazement. Isn't that correct? Didn't offer any resistance?
  - A. No.
- 0 He was amazed. "What are you stopping me for?" Correct?
  - A. Correct.
- And in your experience, all the collars you've put on people, that's not the ordinary response you would expect from someone who's on the lam, or someone who has an APB, or someone who's committed a violent crime, correct?
- A Are you talking about the time apprehension, or inside?
- Anytime. I mean it's just not the conduct you would expect from somebody who's on the lam or had an APB out on him or has committed a crime?
- A Most -- most generally, the people that you arrest always deny it.
  - Q All right. But everybody denies it?
  - A Right.
  - Q That's -- no one's going to admit it,

but I'm saying as far as his conduct, as far as his walking into a store, his demeanor inside the store, his carrying on his business, and then his walking outside the store -- no indication at all that he was any way in apprehension of being arrested, and would be that you had no apprehension, or he had no apprehension that he's even wanted by the law?

- A Reasonable assumption.
- Q That would be your impression from what you observed, correct?
  - A (Witness nodded.)
- And as you said, it was amazing that a person would come in who has an APB on him with spider web or marijuana leaf on his elbow, bare shirt, arms exposed -- walks in and says "Hello" to a police officer?
  - A That's correct.
  - Almost incredulous.
  - A. Yes.
  - Q Could almost make That's Incredible.

#### Is that correct?

A Right.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you. No further questions.

### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MR. BLOXHAM:

Q Officer, you've had fifteen years
experience, and I assume you've met a number of criminals.

Most of the criminals that get caught -are they smart, or are they stupid, would you categorize
them?

MR. BUCHANAN: I object to that question.

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1 That's too vague and general, your Honor. 2 MR. BLOXHAM: Same kind of a question 3 Mr. Buchanan's been asking, your Honor. THE COURT: The objection is sustained. 5 Officer, you say you couldn't believe it 6 when you saw him. What was it you couldn't believe? 7 I couldn't believe that the man was 8 wanted that would have -- would be that outstanding 8 in all these clothing, would simply have the clothing 10 on and walk in the store and say "Hi" and walk up 11 right beside me. 12 O. Was the description that accurate? 13 Yes. 14 Was the hot sheet that accurate that 15 you could see that that was the man that was wanted? 16 Yes. 17 No question in your mind? 18 No. 19 Thank you. Pass the MR. BLOXHAM: 20 witness, your Honor. 21 Nothing further. MR. BUCHANAN: 22 He helped. 23 THE COURT: You may step down, 24 Officer Smith. Thank you. 25 MR. BLOXHAM: Call our next witness, 26 Officer Singer. 27 BRUCE ALLEN SINGER, 28 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole 29 truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said 30 as follows: 31 32

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## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. BLOXHAM:

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- Q Sir, would you state your full name and spell the last name for the record?
- A. It's Bruce Allen Singer. Last name is spelled S-i-n-g-e-r.
- Q And Mr. Singer, you are employed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?
  - A Yes, I am.
  - Q How long have you been so employed?
  - A Little over two years.
- Q What is your current position and assignment?
- A. I'm a patrol officer with the uniformed field services division.
- Q. Sir, directing your attention to December 19, 1960, were you on duty?
  - A. Yes, I was.
- Q Did you have occasion to be dispatched to 2560 North, or Las Vegas Boulevard North?
  - A. Yes, I was.
- Q And upon arrival at that location, what if anything did you find?
- A. I found two North Las Vegas officers out front of the Nevada Cycle Parts with two white male suspects in custody in front of a '71 green Maverick.
- Q Okay. Do you see either one of those individuals or both those individuals in the courtroom today?
- A. I see the white male adult sitting there in the defendant's chair.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. If the record

could reflect indentification of the defendant, Raymond Haire or Joel Burkett, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes. The record will show the witness identified the defendant.

- Now, were there other officers around when you arrived at that location?
- A. There were two North Las Vegas officers and myself, initially.
- Q Did you have occasion to search Mr. Haire or Burkett that you've identified in court?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- Q What if anything did you find on his person?
- A. I patted him down for weapons, even though the North Las Vegas unit had already done so. When I patted down Mr. Burkett, or Haire, I had also discovered a set of key -- keys on a tag and some cigarettes and a lighter.
- Q What if anything else did you find upon his body?
- A. To my recollection, on his -- on his -- as far as possessions in his pockets, that was about it.
- p find any rolling paper at all, any type
  of papers?

MR. BUCHANAN: Object, leading.

THE COURT: Sustained.

- Q. Was there anything else unusual about this particular individual that you searched?
  - A Clarify the statement, sir.
- Q. Was there anything else that you found that you impounded concerning this individual?
  - A Yes, there was. There was a marijuana

1	cigarette and some wrapping papers.
2	Q What was the brand of the wrapping
3	papers, sir?
4	A They were 2ig-Zag.
6	Q Zig-Zag wrapping papers?
6	A. Yes, they were.
7	Q Did you impound a number of items
8	at that time?
9	A Yes, I did. Not at that particular
10	moment. After I effected the arrest, I impounded them.
11	Q And at our request, did you bring a
12	number of those items to court yesterday?
13	A. Yes, I did.
14	Q And did you deposit those with the
15	clerk at that time?
16	A I've deposited certain items. The Lig-Zag
17	papers, cigarettes and a cigarette lighter have not been
18	turned over to the court as of yet.
19	Q Sir, at our request, did you bring
20	certain Package No. 1, Item 4 to court with you today?
21	A Yes, I did.
22	And could you please let me have that
23	and have it marked?
24	A. Here is Package No. 1.
25	MR. BLOXHAM: Okay.
26	MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, if we had
27	an opportunity to look at this, we might short circuit
28	this somewhat.
29	THE WITNESS: Okay.
30	MR. BLOXHAM: Could we bring that
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31	over here, please?
31 32	over here, please? Your Honor, may we have, at this time

have this marked State's Proposed Exhibit 38?

Actually, by marking this, we're going to have to leave the whole thing with the court.

We only intended to extract a few items.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Konor, if my -if my recollection of Proposed Item 38 involves a
pair of boots, Levis and a pack of cigarettes. If that's
it, we have no objection to --

MR. BLOXHAM: That would be fine, your Honor. If I could just inquire of this particular witness, maybe we'd have the whole package admitted.

- Officer Singer, showing you what's been marked or identified as State's Proposed Exhibit 38 -- pardon me -- 39, can you identify that?
  - A. Yes, I can.
- Are those items that were taken off of defendant Burkett, defendant Haire, whichever way we refer to him?
- A. They were taken off of that gentleman sitting down there in defendant's chair, yes.
  - 0. All of those items?
  - A Yes.

MR. BLOXHAM: We'd move to admit it.

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

THE COURT: 39 will be received in evidence as Plaintiff's Exhibit designated 39.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

Q Now, Officer Singer, showing you what's been marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 2 -- Officer Singer, showing you what's been marked for identification purposes State's Proposed Exhibit 2, can you identify this, sir?

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A.	Yes.	1	can.

- Q What does it appear to be?
- A It's a black vest that the defendant was wearing at the time that I was called to the Nevada Cycle Parts.
  - Q And at that time, did you impound it?
- A After I effected the arrest at that time, the jail, I did.
- Is that the same item that you brought to court yesterday and placed with the court clerk?

  Do you recall?
  - A. Yes, it is.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, move to admit State's Proposed Exhibit 2.

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

THE COURT: Same will be received in evidence as State's Exhibit designated 2.

- Q. Sir, showing you what's been marked for identification purposes State's Exhibit 3, can you identify that?
  - A. Yes, I can.
- Q And is that the same item you took off of the defendant Haire or defendant Burkett on December 19, 1980?
- A Yes, it is. The scabbard was on his person. The knife had already been taken out of the scabbard by the North Las Vegas officers.
  - Q. Where was the knife when you saw it?
  - A It was on the roof of the Maverick.
- Q. And did you bring that to court yesterday and deposit it with the court clerk?
  - A. Yes, I did.

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MR. BLOXHAM: Move to admit State's Proposed Exhibit 3, your Honor,

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

THE COURT: Same will be received in evidence as State's Exhibit designated 3.

- Q Showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 4, can you identify that?
  - A Yes, I can.
  - Q What does it purport to be?
- A. It's a key tab with three keys, with the initials J.W. on them.
  - Q Okay. Where did you first see that?
  - A. This was on the defendant's person.
- Q Okay. And when you say "the defendant," are you referring to defendant Haire or defendant Burkett seated at counsel table?
  - λ. Yes, I am.
  - Q Did you book that into evidence, then?
  - h. After I effected the arrest, yes.
- Q Did you bring that to court yesterday and deposit it with the court clerk?
  - A Yes, I did.

MR. BLOXHAM: Move to admit State's Proposed Exhibit 4, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

THE COURT: Same will be received in evidence as State's Exhibit designated No. 4.

- Q Showing you what's been marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 5, can you identify that?
  - A Yes, I can.
  - Q And where did you first see that, sir?

A.	This	was	in	the	back	seat	φf	the
Maverick.								

- Q And did you book it into evidence?
- A Yes, I did.
- Q After booking it into evidence, did there come a time when you brought that and deposited it with the court clerk?
  - A Yesterday afternoon, sir.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. Move to admit State's Proposed Exhibit 5.

MR. BUCHANAN: We object to State's Proposed Exhibit 5 as being a product of illegal search and seizure unless there's a -- didn't have a warrant to go in that vehicle at that time.

- Q Did you have occasion to view into that vehicle, sir?
- A. It was in plain view on the back seat, and prior to -- we were supposed to do an inventory of the articles in the vehicle.

MR. BLOXHAM: Move to admit it, your Monor.

MR. BUCHANAN: Still object.

THE COURT: What's the --

MR. BLOXHAM: State's Proposed Exhibit 5.

THE COURT: Is that the Levi jacket?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: State's Proposed Exhibit 5

will be received in evidence as State's Exhibit No. 5.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

Showing you what's been marked for identification purposes State's Proposed Exhibit 6, can you identify that, sir?

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Exhibit	6,	which	purp	orts,	or	app	ears	to	be	scabba	rd
and kni	fe?										

A. The scabbard was on the second subject, not defendant Haire or Burkett. The knife was also on the roof along with the knife that was taken off of defendant Burkett.

- Q Did the second subject give you a name?
- A Yes, he did.

Yes, I can.

MR. BLOXHAM: We would move to admit State's Proposed Exhibit 6, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: We object to State's Proposed Exhibit 6. I don't think it's material to the issue here. It's not of the defendant, nothing material and relevant to this issue.

THE COURT: Same will be received in evidence as State's Exhibit designated 6.

- Now, you received a name from the second individual?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- Q What name, if you recall, was given to you?
  - A Theodore Burkett.
- Q Please look around the courtroom completely, Officer, and see if you see that second individual in the courtroom today.
- A The subject in the back of the room, slouched down with the white shirt shows a good resemblance of Theodore Burkett.
- Q Thank you. Showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 7, can you identify that?

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A.	Yes, I can.
Q.	And where did you first see State's
Proposed Exhib	dt 7?
A	This was on the belt of second subject,
Theodore Burke	tt.
<b>₽</b>	And did you book it into evidence?
A.	Yes, I did.
Ġ	And did you bring it to the courtroom
yesterday and	deposit it with the court clerk?
A.	Yes, I did.
	MR. BLOXHAM: Move to admit State's
Proposed Exhib	it 7, your Honor.
	MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.
	THE COURT: 7 will be received in
evidence as St	ate's Exhibit designated 7.
Ćτ	Now, after
	THE COURT: Can this witness be
concluded with	in five minutes?
	MR. BLOXHAM: I'm almost done,
your Honor.	
	MR. BUCHANAN: Won't be very long.
	THE COURT: All right.
ρ	After arresting did you place this,
these two men	under arrest?
A.	Yes, I did.
Q	Where did you take them after arresting
them?	
A.	After the arrest, and their vehicle was
	ed, they were taken up to the dectective
oureau, robber	-
Q.	Okay. And did you meet with any of the

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Who was that?

A Detective Leonard.

Q. Now, when did you book the defendant Haire, defendant Burkett into -- book him into the jail?

A. This defendant here was booked into the central receiving center, yes.

Q Did he give you certain information at the time as far as his date of birth, address and everything else?

A Yes, he did, so that I could fill out a booking form.

MR. BLOXHAM: May I have those marked State's Proposed Exhibit next in order?

Q Do you have a complete memory of the information he gave you as far as date of birth, address, and full name?

A. No, I do not.

Q Did you complete the booking form at another time of booking him?

A I completed one booking form, and that was at the time of booking.

And if you reviewed that booking form at this time, would that refresh your memory, or would you be able to at least testify from that booking form as to the information he gave you?

A. Yes, I would.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I'd ask permission of the Court to have the Officer look at State's Proposed Exhibit 40 and ask a few questions.

MR. BUCHANAN: We'd object to this, your Honor. We can't see the materiality. There's

other information on here that's -
MR. BLOXHAM: Only going to be
addressing a couple of items.

THE COURT: Would this booking refresh

your memory as to what was given you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it would,

your Honor.

THE COURT: You may look at it.

- Q (By Mr. Bloxham) Showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 40, please look over it. Is it in your handwriting?
  - A It's in -- in my handwriting.
- Q This the information that was given to you by defendant Haire, defendant Burkett on December 19, 1980?
  - A. Yes, it was.
  - Q What date of birth did he give you?
- A. He gave me a date of birth of November 9, 1958, as written on this booking form 11/9 of '58.
  - Q Did he give you a full name?
- A He gave me a first and last name of Raymond Haire.
  - Q Did he give you an address?
  - A. Yes, he did.
  - Q What address was given?
  - A. 725 North Bruce, Las Vegas, Nevada.
  - Q. What weight was given to you at that time?
  - A. One hundred eighty-four pounds.
- Q What is the height that was given to you at that time?
  - A. Six foot two.

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MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. Pass the 2 witness, your Honor. 3 CROSS EXAMINATION 4 BY MR BUCHANAN: 5 All right. Now, Officer --6 MR. BLOXHAM: I'm sorry. May I ask 7 one more question? I apologize for the delay. 8 FURTHER DIRECT EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. BLOXHAM: 10 Q. Did he give you a social security number? 11 Yes, he did, sir. 12 What social security number was given? 13 440-30-5711. 14 MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. Pass the 15 witness, your Honor. 16 MR. BUCHANAN: Are we through? 17 MR. BLOXHAM: Pass the witness. 18 MR. BUCHANAN: All right. 19 CROSS EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. BUCHANAN: 21 Officer Singer, now, you had an occasion 22 to go down to North Las Vegas to make an arrest. Is 23 that correct? 24 I had occasion to be dispatched to 25 that location. 28 You knew what this arrest was for. 27 Is that correct? 28 No, sir. I did not know exactly what 29 it was for at that particular time. 30 Did you at any time ever find out? 31 Yes, I did. A, 32 Did you find out it was for sexual assault?

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A Yes, I did.

Q. All right. When you went down to North Las Vegas, the defendant was wearing this?

- A Yes, he was.
- Q. Arms were exposed?
- A. Yes.
- Q Chest was exposed?
- A Yes.
- Q Can see most of his entire body except possible where this was covering. Is that correct?
  - A. Correct.
  - You made a pat down or search of his body?
  - A. Yes, I did.
  - Q Did you see any marks on his body?
  - A Are you talking to -- as far as scars?
  - Q. As far as scratches.
  - A Pardon me?
- Q I'm saying as far as any recent abrasions or contusions on his body.
  - A. I do not recall.
- Q Did you see any scratch marks or anything else on his arms or chest or face at all?
  - A. I do not recall.
- All right, but you think that would have been remarkable, or you would have noticed them if you'd have seen scatch marks on his arms or chest or something?
- A. Possible, but due to the length of time that I effected the arrest, I can't recall.
- Q Anyway, none of your reports you put down there was any marks?
  - A As far as scratches or abrasions, no.
  - Q As far as your recollection on the

booking or as seeing him in North Las Vegas, you don't recall any abrasions, scratches, anything?

A No, I do not.

Q Nothing to indicate that he's been in a scuffle, a fight, or any type of altercation at all when you arrested him on that particular day in North Las Vegas?

A I don't recall.

MR. BUCHANAN: No further questions.

MR. BLOXHAM: Nothing further,

your Honor.

THE COURT: You may step down, Officer Singer. Thank you.

How many more witnesses do

you have?

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, we're finished for the afternoon, if the Court -- we do have one further witness, but I don't think he's available right now, your Honor. We did excuse him.

THE COURT: I'm finished for this afternoon. Just trying to find out how long the trial is going to go.

MR. BLOXHAM: We intend to call one more witness, your Honor.

THE COURT: Long or short?

MR. BLOXHAM: It would be

Richard Renner.

MR. BUCHANAN: Well, if we estimate half an hour I'd like to have my witnesses tomorrow morning. If that's half an hour, would be probably right.

THE COURT: Do you have any estimate

as to how long your side of the case is going to take?

MR. BUCHANAN: An hour to two hours.

Again, it depends on cross examination, but I would say -- I would say probably an hour and a half I think would be a fair estimate. There's a possibility of, if Renner will be on at 10:00 o'clock, that I could conclude my case in chief tomorrow morning. I don't know whether they have rebuttal tomorrow afternoon or not, but I think if we got to my case by 11:00 o'clock, we could possibly conclude it by 12:00.

THE COURT: Well, we'll wait and see how it goes. We'll take our recess this evening, be in recess until tomorrow morning until 9:45.

During the time we are in recess,

I would remind you, ladies and gentlemen, it is your
duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else
on any subject connected with this trial, or to read,
watch or listen to any report of or commentary on this
trial or any person connected with this trial by any
medium of information, including newspapers, television
and radio, and you are not to form or express an opinion
on any subject connected with this case until it is
finally submitted to you.

We'll be in recess until 9:45 a.m. tomorrow morning.

\* \* \* \* \*

31 32 ORIGINAL

ELLED

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF WEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARKS

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CARL J. CHRISTENSEN, DISTRICT JUDGE THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1981, 9 O'CLOCK A.M.

For the State:

JAMES BUCHANAN, III, ESQ.

For the Defendant:

DAVID SCHWARTZ, ESQ. and JOHN WATKINS, ESQ., Deputy District Attorneys

Reported by: Constance Kroon, C.S.R. #75

\*\* LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1981, 9 O'CLOCK A.M. \*\* 2 THE COURT: Case No. C52190, the State of Nevada 3 vs. Joel Burkett. 5 The record will show the defendant is not present; counsel for the defendant is not present. 6 The matter is taken off calendar for 7 failure of counsel to appear. 8 9 10 THE COURT: Case No. C52190, the State of Nevada 11 vs. Joel Burkett, also known as Raymond Haire. 12 The record will show that the defendant 13 is in custody in the Nevada State Prison, not present in court 14 this morning. 15 16 The motion of James Buchanan to withdraw is granted. 17 .18 The Court appoints Earl Ayers to contact the defendant and ask him if he wants to proceed with an appeal. 19 20 As a last act prior to discharge, I would 21 direct James Buchanan to file a notice of appeal so the time 22 doesn't lapse. 23 MR. BUCHANAN: That's fine. Thank you. 24 ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings. 25 26 27 28 29 30

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1 CASE NO. C52190 2 DEPARTMENT SEVEN 3 4 5 6 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE, STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 8 9 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 11 Plaintiff, 12 vs. VOLUME III 13 JOEL BURKETT, aka RAYMOND HAIRE, 14 Defendant. 15 16 17 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT 18 OF 19 JURY TRIAL 20 21 BEFORE THE HONORABLE CARL J. CHRISTENSEN, DISTRICT JUDGE 22 Friday, May 1, 1981 Monday, May 4, 1981 23 24 APPEARANCES: 25 RONALD BLOXHAM, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada For the State: 26 27 28 For the Defendant: JAMES BUCHANAN, III, ESQ. Attorney at Law 29 302 Carson Las Vegas, Nevada 30 31 32 Reported by: CONSTANCE KROON, CSR, No. 75 561

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1981, 10:00 A. M.

THE COURT: Miss Clerk, will you call the roll of the jury and the alternate juror?

(At this time, the clerk called the roll of the jury and alternate juror, and all members indicated their presence.)

THE COURT: I thought we'd get a little earlier start this morning. You remember I said I'd have two or three items. I don't know if you noticed our calendar out there. It was seven pages. Then we had some other delays caused by not this case but other departmental matters.

Of course, today is a Friday, and I'm sure you wonder what will happen, and what I think we'll do is probably finish fairly early in the day with the evidence, and rather than lock you up and have you deliberate tonight, I think I'll have you come back on Monday at 2:00 o'clock, so that the case would be presented at that time, if we finish today. And of course that's maybe. I shouldn't speculate what the future holds. I think that would be better than to try to tear into a Friday night for everybody.

You may call the State's next witness.

MR. BLOXHAM: The State would call

Richard Renner.

RICHARD RUSSELL RENNER, was called as a witness by the State and duly sworn to testify.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, for the purposes

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of this trial, I would stipulate to the qualifications of Mr. Renner as an expert, so we can get -- he's testified many other trials I've been involved with, so I have no problem with his qualifications.

THE COURT: Do you accept the stipulation?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: At this time, the Court,
pursuant to stipulation, will declare
Mr. Richard Renner an expert witness in the area of
criminology.

That what you call it? Criminalistics. That's what it is.

THE WITNESS: Criminalistics, sir.

THE COURT: Criminalistics.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, at this time
I'd ask the Court to also accept Mr. Mumpower and
declare him to be an expert. If the Court remembers,
he did testify. We put certain qualifications before
the Court. Mr. Buchanan then resisted our efforts
to have the Court declare him an expert. I'd like
to have the Court --

THE COURT: It's purely a matter of semantics, and you'll get an instruction. The ladies and gentlemen of the jury will get an instruction on expert witnesses.

There is a certain threshold, that an expert has to reach, and from thereon, then, it's a question of weight rather than admissibility.

And I'm sure that Mr. -- is it

Manpower -- Mumpower qualified as an expert witness
in the case, and that's why there was not an

objection.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor. 1 (Richard Russell Renner, having 2 been duly sworn, testified as follows:) 3 DIRECT EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. BLOXHAM: 5 Mr. Renner, would you state your full 6 Q 7 name and spell the last name for the record, please? 8 Richard Russell Renner, R-e-n-n-e-r. 9 Mr. Renner, are you employed by the 10 Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department? 11 Yes, sir, I am. I'm the Chief A. 12 Criminalist. 13 How long have you been so employed 14 with Metro? 15 With the Metropolitan Police Department, 16 since November of 1971. 17 How long have you been the Chief Criminalist? 18 Off and on, since I was hired. I was 19 20 hired by the City of Las Vegas as the only criminalist, 21 so you might say I was Chief Criminalist at that time. 22 Okay. So you've been involved in the 23 lab for a long time; haven't you? 24 Yes, sir. 25 Now, have you, do your duties include 26 the comparison of hair samples? 27 A. Yes, sir, they do. 28 Do your duties include the analysis of 29 rape kits for presence of acid phosphatase and also 30 semen and whatever spermatozoa or however you pronounce 31 that.

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Yes, sir.

A.

Q. Okay. Now, I want to ask you, Mr. Renner, if you received a rape kit with the name of Nina Cage on it?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. And did you bring that with you to court today?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. BLOXHAM: Perhaps to make things easier if we could have the items you're going to testify about all marked together, one at a time, over at the clerk's desk.

Your Honor, would that be proper?

Could we have the witness go over to the clerk's desk and have this marked? Because I believe he knows the order that he'll be testifying about.

THE COURT: Is that satisfactory to you?

Yes, that's fine.

MR. BLOXHAM: Could we have you step over to the clerk's desk, Mr. Renner, please, just to have these marked?

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, if I could see the list, we might stipulate to the admission of it, I know what it is, and I might be able to, if I could take a look.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, for the record, we have no objection to State's Proposed Exhibit 49.

MR. BLOXHAM: 41 through 49, I believe.

MR. BUCHANAN: 41 through 49, I

believe, your Honor, and if they wish to offer them, they can.

 MR. BLOXHAM: The State would offer those exhibits, your Honor.

THE COURT: Exhibits marked State's Proposed Exhibits 41 through 49 for identification will be received in evidence as State's exhibits designated 41 through 49.

Q (BY MR. BLOXHAM) Now, Mr. Renner, directing your attention to State's Exhibit 41, does that, is this the rape kit that you analyzed?

A. Yes, sir, it is.

Now, in that rape kit, did you find sample hair from Nina Cage, from her head?

Λ. Yes, sir.

Q. Sample hair. That is what's done in a rape kit, is you take --

A. Sexual assault evidence collection kits provided to the medical people to collect physical evidence from the victim of a sexual assault.

Included in the kit is a hair collection kit, in which we obtain a combed pubic hair sample, a standard pubic hair sample, and a strand of head hair sample, and that was contained in this kit.

Q. Are there also swabs that are taken at the hospital and put in that kit?

A. Yes, sir, there are.

Q. How are those swabs taken, if you know?

A. Well, the examining physician, at the time of his examination, will collect a swab, if it's the -- a rape, will collect a swab from the vaginal area. He prepares some smeared slides, which are also contained in the kit.

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In this particular case, there were also swabs obtained from the anal area and from the mouth.

Q Okay. Now, do you know how these swabs are taken at the hospital?

Are they just like, from the mouth, for example, is it just a quick movement around the mouth, or how does it work?

- A. That's to the doctor's discretion.
- Q. Swab could just be a touching into the thing?
  - A. Yes.

MR. BUCHANAN: Object to leading. It

THE COURT: Yes. The objection is sustained

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Now -THE COURT: The question suggests the

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

- Now, directing your attention to Exhibit 41, did you recover head hair from the rape kit purportedly to be from Nina Cage?
  - A. Yes, sir, I did.
- Q And want to direct your attention to State's Exhibit 42 and ask you what that is.
- A. 42 is a hair, a police department hair collection kit with the name Raymond Haire on it,
- Q. Okay. I want to direct your attention to Exhibit 46 -- or pardon me -- 44, also. Would you find Exhibit 44?

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And I'd ask you what that is.

- A. 44 is a manila envelope containing plastic bag with a number of hair-like fibers in it that was recovered by Identification Officer Kingsbury from the front area of the vehicle, front forward area of the vehicle.
- Also would you identify Exhibit 46, please?
- 46 is a Metro Police Department hair collection kit bearing the name Theodore Burkett.
- Okay. And what is in that particular Exhibit 46, if you know?
- Exhibit 46 contains a sample of combed pubic hair, a sample of standard public hair, and a sample of head hair.
- Okay. To save perhaps some time, I want to direct you specifically to 41 again.

And did you recover, did you do an analysis of the pubic hair combed from Nina Cage?

- A. Yes, sir.
- And during this examination of the public hair combing, did you discover any foreign hair?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- And how many did you, were you able to identify?
- The combed sample from Tina Cage consisted primarily of cut hairs. All the hairs from the combed sample were mounted on microscope slides and examined microscopically.

They were also compared to her standard pubic hairs. The sample consisted primarily -- the combed sample consisted primarily

of cut hairs and was not technically a valid sample.

However, contained in that combed sample was a hair that did not match any of Tina Cage's standard pubic hairs.

- Q. Okay, now did you then compare that hair with a hair sample from State's Exhibit 42, which purports to be a pubic hair sample from -- from who?
- A. 42 is a sample from Raymond Haire.

  I also compared it to the standard pubic hair from Exhibit 46, which was under Theodore Burkett.
- Q. Okay. Now, I want to direct you to State's Exhibit 43, if you could.
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And what does that -- is there a hair in there, the moustache hair in there, to your knowledge?
- A. There's a large number of hairs in here. One of the slides does include the sample of moustache hairs from Joel Burkett or Richard -- Raymond Haire.
- Q Is that man seated in the courtroom today?.
- A. That's who I recovered the sample from. Yes, sir.
- Q You yourself took that moustache hair sample; is that right?
  - A Yes, sir. Yesterday.
- Okay, now, were you able to compare the moustache hair sample from the man you've identified as Joel Burkett or Raymond Haire with -- the pubic hair combed from Raymond Haire with the foreign hair that you found in Tina Cage's comb?

 A. Yes, sir

And did you arrive at any conclusion?

A. The hair that is -- was contained in the combed pubic hair sample from the victim is not consistent with the defendant's moustache hair, pubic hair or head hair.

Q Okay.

A. It does exhibit significant similarities to his hair, but it's not from one of those three locations.

Q. Is there a difference between pubic hair?

Can you identify specifically pubic hair as opposed to head hair?

A. Yes, sir. They're morphologically different. They have different shapes, textures and style. Well, not style, but they're different and can be identified.

Q. Can you then also identify or distinguish between moustache hair and pubic hair?

- A. Yes, sir
- Q And are they different, also?
- A. Yes, sir. Moustache hair is normally coarser and have morphological features or different physical features.
- Do generally adults that have hair -moustache hair, head hair and pubic hair -- also have hair on other parts of their bodies?
  - A. Quite often, yes, sir.
- $\mathfrak Q$  And are those hairs identifiable, generally?

MR. BUCHANAN: I'm going to object to

this line of questioning, your Honor. I don't think it's consistent with the evidence and the witness' testimony.

Now counsel is trying to come up with some suggestion of some innuendo. I don't have any objection to his testimony on the evidence, but not innuendoes of counsel, trying to say similarities and so forth in innuendoes. Only from the evidence. Otherwise I'll object to it.

And I object to the form of the questions.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained at this time for lack of foundation as to how it's material in this case.

Q. (BY MR. BLOXHAM) Mr. Renner, did you arrive at any conclusions concerning foreign hair in Tina Cage's -- the comb, the pubic comb or whatever we call that? Did you arrive at any conclusions concerning that foreign hair?

A. The hair is a short hair, approximately one and a half centimeters long, or, you know, one and a half centimeters, approximately that long (indicating).

It's intact. In other words, it has a well worn end, and it has the root attached to it, so it's the full hair.

The hair is consistent with a body type hair. It's shorter than the normal pubic hair encountered.

It's definitely not a head hair.

It's probably a body hair from another portion on the body. Exactly where, I have no idea.

 Q. Did you find any similarities between that foreign hair and the other samples from Raymond Haire?

A. There were some similarities. Yes, sir.

Q. What were the similarities?

A. Color, degree of pigmentation, the type of cuticle was present, the internal structure.

The hair is composed of a long number of strands called carotin that are bound together. The way this appears under the microscope can vary between individuals.

This was similar between the questioned hair and all of the hair samples of Richard Haire, or Raymond Haire.

Q. Now, did you obtain any hair samples from Raymond Haire other than the head, the moustache and the pubic area?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, directing your attention to State's Exhibit 45, in that particular exhibit, do you have a head hair of the victim, Tina Cage, to your knowledge?

A. What these exhibits -- 45 and 43 -- contain are all of the mounted hairs that I, or most of the mounted hairs that I examined in this particular case. This particular package contains the mounted hairs that were recovered from Exhibits 47, 49, 48 and 44, and contains one standard hair from Theodore Burkett.

It was just -- I just needed a place to put the slide, so it went in the slot.

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Q. I guess my question is did you ever compare a hair, a head hair sample from Tina Cage's kit, to any head hair samples found in the front seat of this Ford?

- A. Yes, sir, I did.
- Q. And what exhibits are we talking about when we're talking about that?
- A. The mounted hairs from the vehicle are contained in this State's Exhibit 45. The standard hairs of Tina Cage were removed from the evidence collection kit and are now on mounted glass slides, the State's Exhibit 43.

All of the hairs that were recovered from the vehicle were compared to the victim's head hair. Those hairs are in here.

- Q. Okay.
- A. In State's Exhibit 45.
- Q. Did you find any hair recovered from the vehicle that was consistent with the head hair of Tina Cage?
  - A. Yes, sir, I did.
- Q. And do you know where the, or are you informed through these particular packages where the head hair recovered from the vehicle was found?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. And where was that?
- A. It was -- the head hair that was similar to and consistent with the victim's head is from Package 1 of 10, Item No. 1, which is State's Exhibit 44, which was reportedly recovered from the floorboard of -- the front floorboard of the vehicle.
  - Q. Okay. And you say that -- was there

consistencies with those particular hairs that you examined?

- A. Yes, sir. The hairs were similar.

  One hair that's contained in here
  is similar to and consistent with the head hairs
  recovered from the victim.
- Okay. Now, is it possible that two different people might have similarities in head hair?
- A. We're talking about microscopically comparing hairs. It's possible that with a large number of individuals on this planet, that there are two people with similar head hairs. Generally in the neighborhood of maybe one in five thousand to one in ten thousand people will have similar head hairs.
- Q. Were there sufficient characteristics for you to determine within a reasonable degree of certainty that the two hairs were from the same person?
- A. In my opinion, the features that I looked at on the one questioned hair covered from the floorboard of the vehicle matched all the features that were present on the standard head hair of the victim.
- Q. Thank you. Now, did you have occasion to examine State's Exhibit 46?
- A. That is a -- State's Exhibit 46 is a hair collection kit from a Theodore Burkett. Yes, sir.
- Q. Were you able to examine the pubic hair sample from Theodore Burkett?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. Find any foreign hair?
  - A. No, sir.
  - Q. Did you also examine a hair collection

1 kit for a Raymond Haire? 2 A. Yes, sir. That would be State's Exhibit 42. 3 And did you examine that for the presence 4 of foreign hair? 5 Α. 6 Yes, sir, I did. 7 Did you find any present, or any evidence of foreign hair? 8 9 Α. No, sir, I did not. 10 Now, did you also examine certain swabs 11 out of the rape kit, which is State's Exhibit I 12 believe 41? 13 A. Yes, sir, I did. 14 And did one swab purport to be from the 15 vaginal area of Nina Cage? 16 Yes, sir. And what, for what purpose did you 17 examine this swab? 18 For the presence of semen residues. 19 20 And what would indicate semen residue 21 here. 22 I performed a chemical test on it for 23 the presence of an enzyme known as acid phosphatase. 24 This enzyme is present in very high concentration in 25 seminal fluid, or semen, the male ejaculate. 26 Now, did you perform a test on this 27 swab to determine the presence or absence of acid 28 phosphatase on this vaginal swab? 29 Yes, sir, I did. 30 And how is this test performed, sir? 31 I moisten the swab with a little bit 32 of saline, transferred that material to a piece of

filter paper and added a drop of a color test forming chemicals.

It's a -- it's a substrata alpha naphthol phosphate, and if the enzyme is present, it reacts with this chemical.

And I then add a drop of another reagent, a fast blue B salt, which is a -- effect the change, the chemical change. So it's a color forming test to see if this enzyme is present.

- Q. Is it based on chemical reaction, then?
- A. Yes, sir, it is.
- Q. Presence or absence of a chemical reaction?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And did you have this chemical reaction on this test on the vaginal swab?
  - A. Definitely. Yes, sir.

It was strong reaction to the presence of acid phosphatase.

Q. Okay. Now, the vaginal area -- would you expect that to retain acid phosphatase?

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object, to the form of that question. That's assuming a fact this expert hasn't testified to.

THE COURT: Overruled.

- Q (BY MR. BLOXHAM) Would you expect the vaginal area to retain acid phosphatase?
- A. The question is relative. How long. You mean how long would the vaginal area maintain --
- Q Well, I'm asking would it be conducive with, the area be conducive?

Would you expect it to disappear

soon after intercourse or whatever?

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, again I'm objecting. Counsel is trying to testify. I've stipulated Mr. Renner's an expert. Mr. Renner wants to explain to the jury, fine. I'm objecting to counsel making these assumptions.

THE COURT: Yes. The objection is sustained.

- Q. (BY MR. BLOXHAM) Moving along,

  Officer Renner, did you also examine an anal swab from
  the rape kit of Nina Cage?
  - A. Yes, sir, I did.
- Q. And for what purpose did you examine that anal swab?
- A. First to determine whether the enzyme was present. I also examined for the presence of spermatozoa.
- Q. And did you find any indication of presence of acid phosphatase?
  - A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you have, did you find any evidence of presence of spermatozoa?
  - A. No. sir.
- Q. Okay. Now, did you also have a swab from the mouth of Tina Cage?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. And did you examine that?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. And for what purpose? Same?
- A. Determining the presence of acid phosphatase.
  - Q. What conclusion, if any, did you reach?

- A. I did not identify any.
- As an expert, I'm asking you, the three areas that the swabs were taken -- and let's assume a period of about five hours from the time of -- well, let me ask you this.

How is this enzyme, acid phosphatase, created?

Or you say that there's a large amount in, in sperm. Is that right?

- A. In semen.
- Q. Or in semen.
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Is it true that everybody has a little bit on -- in cells on their body?

MR. BUCHANAN: Object, object, object. Again, counsel is testifying.

THE COURT: Yes. You can't lead the witness. It suggests the answer. The objection is sustained.

- Q. (BY MR. BLOXHAM) Are there other areas of the body you find acid phosphatase?
  - A Yes, sir, there are.
  - Q In which area would you find the most?
- A. Acid phosphatase is an enzyme that's necessary for cell metabolism. Almost every cell in the body will contain small quantities of acid phosphatase.

In seminal ejaculate or seminal fluid, the prostate gland at the time of ejaculation adds a significant amount of prostatic secretion to the seminal fluid which contains extremely high levels of this enzyme. This is to produce the, activate the spermatozoa and give them the energy necessary for them

to swim, you might say, and achieve conception.

So this is added just at the time of ejaculation, so seminal fluid is the only fluid in the body that contains extremely high levels of it.

- Q Would it require ejaculation, then, to form this, as you're talking about where it comes from and everything? Would it require the ejaculation?
  - A. Yes, sir, it would.
- Q Now, I'm going to ask you, as an expert, and giving you the hypothesis that someone had sexual intercourse in the vagina, in the anus and in the mouth, where would you expect acid phosphatase to remain longest?

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object.

I think that's an improper question. It's an assumption question, but it is too vague and too indefinite for this person to answer.

THE COURT: May or may not be. The objection is overruled.

Do you know?

THE WITNESS: Well, with the hypothetical situation, I would expect it to remain the longest in the vagina.

- Q. (BY MR. BLOXHAM) And what is that?
- A. Well, the vagina is the normal female receptor for seminal fluid. This would be the normal course of events, and it's more -- the environment there is more conducive for the stability of the seminal fluid.

The mouth would be the place I would expect it to remain the least, because in the mouth you're constantly salivating, constantly producing saliva, and it will be cleansed out of the

mouth after a period of time.

The anus or rectum -- it could be there for -- I have no real knowledge how long it would stay there.

Q Okay. But it's not as conducive as the vagina?

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object.

MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to withdraw that question, your Honor.

Q Directing your attention to State's Exhibits 47, 48 and 49, what do those appear to be?

A. 47, 48 and 49 are evidence packages that were booked by the Officer Kingsbury which contain additional hairs recovered from the victim.

Q. And have you performed any preliminary examinations of the hairs?

A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. Were you able to ascertain perhaps the types of hairs they were?

A. There are a wide variety of hairs and fibers contained in those packages.

Q. Which types have you -- I'm just asking if you've just screened them and just barely looked at them, did you ascertain the types?

A. My examination was limited to try to determine if there were any hairs present that possibly belonged to the victim, Tina Cage.

Q And did you, were you able to ascertain types, though, as you looked at them? I'm talking about pubic hairs as opposed to head hairs as opposed --

A. Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

1	Q.	What did you find.	
2	А.	The majority of them are head hairs.	
3	There's one or	two pubic hairs present in there.	
4	Ω.	Were you able to conduct further tests	
5	on these?		
6	A.	What do you mean by further tests?	
7	Ω.	This is just kind of a scanning, I	
8	take it.		
9	А.	Yes, sir.	
10	Q	Were you able to test them in depth?	
11	A.	No, sir.	
12	Ç.	Is there a reason?	
13	A.	Time. Yes, sir.	
14		MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Thank you.	
15		I have no further questions, your	
16	Honor.		
17		THE COURT: Cross-examination,	
18	Mr. Buchanan?		
19		MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you, your Honor.	
20		CROSS-EXAMINATION	
21	BY MR. BUCHANAI	<b>v</b> :	
22	Q.	All right. Now, Mr. Renner, I believe	
23	we've established you have an expert in this case.		
24	I'm just going to ask you a very few amount of		
25	questions.		
26		Number one, as far as the anal	
27	swab that you o	obtained, you found no acid phosphatase?	
28	A.	That's correct.	
29	Ω.	No spermatozoa. Is that correct?	
30	A.	That's correct.	
31	Q.	And that would indicate to you that there	
32	was no ejaculat	tion or no seminal fluid in the anus?	

 MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to object to that, your Honor. That's not a necessary conclusion from that particular finding.

MR. BUCHANAN: I think he can answer.

THE COURT: It's cross-examination.

The witness can state that, if that is the case.

THE WITNESS: I did not detect any.

No, sir.

- Q. (BY MR. BUCHANAN) That would indicate to you as an expert that there was no ejaculation in the anus of this person?
  - A. That I could detect.
- Q. That's correct. And spermatozoa would last for two or three days and, at the very minimum, six hours?
- A. Yes, sir. I believe that could be possible. It would -- without further factors such as defecation or some other means of eliminating them.
- Q. All right, but -- and the same. But they last for two or four hours, something like that?
  - A Yes, sir, if there was no --
- Q. There was a considerable amount of spermatozoa that would be in an ejaculation?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q And that would be an immense amount, amount normally picked up on a swab such as the vaginal swab that didn't show positive?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q And if a person said that they had oral copulation on a person, there would possibly and more likely after six hours still be some acid phosphatase left within the mouth?

Honor.

THE COURT: You may step down, Mr. Renner.

Thank you.

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THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The State may call the

State's next witness.

MR. BLOXHAM: At this time, your Honor,

the State would rest.

THE COURT: We'll take our brief recess right now, then, before we start calling the defense witnesses.

During the time we are in recess, I would remind you, ladies and gentlemen, it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on this trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including newspapers, television and radio, and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted to you.

We'll be in recess about ten to fifteen minutes.

> (At this time, a brief recess was taken.)

(The following proceedings were had in open court, outside the presence of the jury, except Juror No. 5, Richard P. Lang.)

THE COURT: The record will show that Court is in session, outside of the presence of the jury, except Juror No. 5, Richard P. Lang.

The Court received a note from

Mr. Lang, and we'll mark it as part of the record in the case as Court's Exhibit Roman Numeral I for identification.

The note reads:

"Judge Christensen, I am Juror 5, Richard Lang. I'm employed by Ed Fountain Motors to its assistant manager. They pay by commission. I've missed approximately two days work, one twenty a day, which I lose for being here.

I want to be a good citizen and do my duty, but it has created a hardship on my family, and I would like to ask how I could be reimbursed for my losses. Please instruct me on my problem.

Richard Lang."

This is a serious question and problem, because sometimes people different places of employment also pay and continue the salary of those people that are there. I take a hard-nosed attitude, because we like to have a cross-section of jurors, not professional jurors, and so I don't even allow attorneys to ask questions about hardships, because it's a hardship to a greater or lesser degree on everyone.

Here, I think we'll probably finish before 1:00 o'clock today, and then we'll have argument and deliberation and the case will be submitted to the jury. I'm going to have the jury come back at 2:00 o'clock on Monday, so you can probably catch most of Monday's before, before you come down.

And other than that, I don't know. You know, the rate is \$16 a day, which I think is

inadequate, but that's the rate that's set by the legislature.

I personally am not amenable to holding you in, even though I know this is a sacrifice on your part. There's no other provision for me to pay any additional money, and unless it would make you so disgruntled that you wouldn't properly function as a juror, I'm going to request that you stay.

JUROR LANG: I'd be more than happy to stay. I have no objection whatsoever. I feel great about that.

I just had a question of is there any possible way that we can work with my employer to help, you know, take care of what my loss is for the last, you know.

THE COURT: I'll be glad to call him, if you'd like me to do that.

JUROR LANG: I would appreciate it.

THE COURT: I sure would. Who is it

that I should talk to there?

JUROR LANG: John Mylum. He's the president, owner of Ed Fountain Motors.

THE COURT: I'll call on Monday after we've been in -- John Mylum?

JUROR LANG: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you.

JUROR LANG: Thank you. I appreciate it.

THE COURT: I appreciate your attitude.

Do you want to step out for a minute while I go over one more matter?

(At this time, Juror No. 5 exited the courtroom.)

(The following proceedings

were had in open court, outside

the presence of the entire jury

and the alternate jurors.)

THE COURT: Mr. Burkett, I am advised that you intend to take the witness stand, and I want to ask you if you understand that you may refuse to testify or make a statement in your own behalf and the prosecution may not comment on your failure to testify at a trial.

Do you understand this?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: This is your right to remain silent under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Have you had discussions on these matters with Mr. Buchanan?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Did you understand what he was saying to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions you want me to clear up at this time?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

(At this time, the jury and alternate jurors returned to the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the presence of all members of rhe jury and the alternate jurors?

MR. BLOXHAM: The State would so stipulate, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: Defense so stipulates

to all the jurors. 1 THE COURT: Thank you. 2 The defendant may call defendant's 3 first witness. 4 MR. BUCHANAN: I guess I've already made 5 my opening statement. I don't get to? 6 THE COURT: Don't get to. 7 MR. BUCHANAN: All right. 8 TANYA LYNN CRAIN 9 called as a witness by the defense, was first duly 10 sworn and testified as follows: 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. BUCHANAN: 13 Could you give your full name, please, 14 and spell the last name for the reporter? 15 Tanya Lynn Crain, C-r-a-i-n. 16 A. And Mrs. Crain, where do you work? 17 National Convenience Stores, Stop & Go. 18 How long have you been so employed? 19 Three months. February 9, I started. 20 21 All right. And in that capacity, are Q. 22 you custodian of the records? 23 Yes, I am. A. 24 And in that job or capacity, what records 25 do you have, you have jurisdiction over? 26 All the personnel records. A, 27 In regard to that, did you receive a 28 subpoena from me the other day, duces tecum, to bring 29 with you today a copy of any application of 30 Raymond Haire? 31 Yes, I did.

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And have you searched those records?

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Q.

A. Yes, I	did.
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- Q And did you find such record?
- A. Yes.
- Q I show you what's been marked for identification as Defendant's Proposed Exhibit A and ask if you can identify the same?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q And what is that?
- A. His name is Raymond Haire. It's an application for Raymond Haire.
- Q. Was that an application kept by Stop & Go?
  - A. Yes, it was.
- Q. That an ordinary record, kept in your ordinary course of business?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q And you were a custodian of the records?
  - A. Yes.
- Q After a search, you found that and brought it here to court today pursuant to a subpoena?
  - A. Yes.
- MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, at this time
  I'll offer into evidence Defendant's Proposed Exhibit A
  MR. BLOXHAM: No objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Same will be received in evidence as Defendant's Exhibit A.

- Q (BY MR. BUCHANAN) All right, referring Miss Crain, to the Exhibit A, when was that application received?
  - A It was received --
- MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I'm going to object unless she has personal knowledge. Perhaps the

5.91

application -- I believe it does have the date on it. MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Then I'll 2 lay a sufficient foundation. 3 I show you what's been marked for identification as Defendant's Proposed Exhibit B and 5 ask if you can identify that? 6 A. Yes, I can. 7 And what is that? 8 Q. It's a copy of the personnel director's --9 10 the people that have come in to apply for a job, his interviews with them. And does that log keep a record of when 12 13 the interview was taken and whose interview it was, and 14 so forth. Exhibit A tells when the interview was 16 given. Exhibit B tells who it was. 17 All right. And can you state when that 18 Exhibit A, that interview was given? 19 A. Yes, I can. 20 And when was that? 21 12/17 at 4:00 p.m. 22 Q. And that would be in what year? 23 Ä. 1980. 24 All right. And Exhibit B -- would 25 that also show who took the interview and where it 26 was taken? 27 A. Doesn't have the name on it, but it's 28 the writing of the personnel director. All right. And that is also an 30 ordinary record kept in the normal course of your

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business?

A.

Yes.

- 1		
1	Ω	And you also brought that today pursuant
2	to my subpoenas	duces tecum?
3	A.	Yes.
4	ο.	Is that record, Exhibit B, a necessary
5	part of your pe	ersonnel director's records, or can we
6	keep that?	
7	A.	No. It you can keep it.
8		MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Your Honor,
9	at this time I'	11 offer into evidence Defendant's
10	Proposed Exhibi	it B.
11		MR. BLOXHAM: May I just ask one inquiry?
12		THE COURT: Sure.
13		VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. BLOXHAM	:
15	Q.	Exhibit B what exactly is recorded on
16	it, again?	
17	A.	When the applicant comes in, the personnel
18	director makes	an identification so he can remember
19	the each ap	plicant that comes in. It's each applicant
20	that was inter	viewed, every one.
21	Q.	That's written in the personnel
22	director's han	d?
23	А.	Yes.
24	Q.	And you recognized the handwriting?
25	Α.	Yes.
26	Q.	Who's handwriting is
27	A.	It's Dan McPartlan's.
28	Q	M-c
29	A.	M-c-P-a-r-t-l-a-n.
30		MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.
31		I have no objection to Defense
32	Exhibit B.	

1	THE	COURT: Defendant's Exhibit B will
2	be received in evid	ence as Defendant's Exhibit B.
3		DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED
4	BY MR. BUCHANAN:	
5	Q All	right, then. As shown by Defense
6	Exhibit B, that wou	ld indicate that a personal interview
7	was given?	
8	A. Yes.	
9	Q That	was a person known as Raymond Haire?
10	A. Yes.	
11	Q. Woul	d that indicate to you that that person
12	had been interviewe	d by the personnel manager in the
13	store?	
14		Where would the interview have
15	been taken?	
16	A. Int	the Office.
17	Q. Wher	re was that located?
18	а. 557	East Sahara, Butterfly Square.
19	Q. And	that interview was also taken on
20	the same time?	
21	A. Yes.	
22	Q. Dece	ember 17, 4:00 o'clock?
23	A. Yes.	
24	MR.	BUCHANAN: Thank you.
25		Nothing further.
26	THE	COURT: Cross-examination?
27	MR.	BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.
28		CROSS-EXAMINATION
29	BI MK. BEOKHAM:	
30	Q. NOW	, it was Mrs. Crain?
31	A. MIS	s Crain.
32	Q. Mis:	crain. May I have those exhibits?

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Okay. Now, also I notice on it is the

name Raymond Haire, initial L. Is that correct? 1 2 Yes. And there's a date of birth on there? 3 4 What is the date of birth shown? 5 9/9/58. 6 7 Is there a social security number on 8 there? 9 Yes, there is. What is that social security number, if 10 you'd read it, please, for the reporter. 11 12 440-30-5711. A. 13 Okay. And going through here further, 14 is there two personal references shown? 15 Yes, there is. 16 Any phone number on either one of 17 those personal references? 18 A. None. 19 Looking on the next page, there is 20 prior employment. Is that correct? 21 A. Yes, there is. 22 MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, I'm 23 objecting to this line of questioning. I think the 24 document speaks for itself, unless there's reason 25 for cross-examination. 26 MR. BLOXHAM: I think that the jury 27 should have a right to know what the document says, 28 your Honor. It may pertain to other questions that 29 are asked of other witnesses later. 30 MR. BUCHANAN: It's in evidence. 31 I think they can read it. 32 THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

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	Q.	(BY MR.	BLOXHAM)	May I	ask if	there	
is it g	general	procedure	e to have	a witne	ss as	to the	person
completing these documents?							

- A. Yes.
- Q. And does there appear to be a signature of a witness on this particular document?
  - A. Yes, there does.
  - Q What signature appears?
  - A. Ted Burkett.
  - 0. Is that dated?
  - A. No. Yes, yes. It is.
  - Q. What date is that?
  - A. 12/8/80.
- Now, your books that you were shown -who keeps that book? Who records in it?
  - A. The personnel manager, Dan McPartlan.
  - Q. That was his handwriting?
  - A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Isn't it the policy of Stop & Go Markets to polygraph or give a lie detector test to all potential employees?
  - A. The ones that he wants to hire.
- Q Okay. Is that standard procedure with Stop & Go Markets?
  - A. Yes.
- Q Is that generally explained in the interview?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, your testimony is from that document you can say that this man, Raymond Haire, whoever it might be, was in the office and was interviewed on December 17?

A. Yes. 1 At that time, would it have been 2 explained about the polygraph examination? 3 A. Yes. 4 To your knowledge, was any polygraph 5 6 exam set up for this person? No, it wasn't. 7 A. Was that because maybe he was chosen 8 9 not to be hired? Is that possible? MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object, unless 10 11 this person knows. THE COURT: Well, the objection is 12 13 overruled. 14 Is that possible, that the reason no 15 polygraph exam was set up is that the general policy 16 is if they're not going to hire somebody for sure, 17 because of the interview, they wouldn't set up a 18 polygraph? 19 A. Right. 20 Does your personnel manager, 21 Dan McPartlan, still work for the Stop & Go? 22 No, he doesn't. 23 Where does he work for this time? 24 Clark County School District. 25 You don't know who came and was 26 interviewed? 27 Did you, did you see that person 28 who was interviewed that day? 29 No, I didn't. 30 Do you generally sit out front or 31 during the -- sit in on the interview, or anything

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like that?

1	Q.	All right. You were living there at the
2	time?	
3	A.	215 South Ninth?
4	Q.	Yes.
5	А.	No. I was living with my father.
6	Q.	Your father lives here in town?
7	А.	Yes.
8	Q.	Are you presently employed, sir?
9	А.	Yes, I am.
10	Q.	Where are you working?
11	Α.	Wendy's.
12	Q.	All right. Have you ever been in trouble
13	before of any	kind?
14	A.	Yes, I have.
15	Q	All right. Now, at the time on
16	December 17th,	1980 where were you in the nighttime
17	hours?	
18	A.	I was at a party.
19	Q.	Where did this party take place?
20	A.	I can't give you the exact address.
21	I can tell you	it was on 15th Street.
22	Q.	All right.
23	А.	It was a yellow house. You know,
24	Just	
25	Q.	Who lived there?
26	A.	It was for a girl name of
27	Q.	Pardon me?
28	A.	A girl name of Rene.
29	Q.	What was the reason for the party?
30	A.	She was moving to North Carolina. Her
31	father got tr	ansferred. He's in the Air Force.
32	Q.	All right. And at that party, did you

}				
1	have occasion to	see Joel Burkett?		
2	A. Y	es, I did.		
3	Q. A:	nd approximately what time did you see		
4	him?			
5	A. O.	h, I saw him about 9:30.		
6	Q. A	ll right. Who was he with?		
7	A. He	e was with his cousin.		
8	Q. W	ho was that?		
9	A. T	ed Burkett.		
10	Q. A.	ll right. And did there come a time		
11	when he and his cousin left?			
12	A. Y	es, there was.		
13	Q. W.	hat time was that?		
14	A. I	t was about that time, 9:30.		
15	Q. D.	id you have an occasion to later see		
16	Joel Burkett?	Joel Burkett?		
17	A. Y	es, I did.		
18	<u>ο</u> . Α.	nd what time was that?		
19	A. T	hat was around midnight, 12:00 o'clock.		
20	Q. A.	nd where did you see Mr. Burkett at		
21	that time?			
22	<b>A.</b> I.	saw him standing right outside the		
23	door. I was sit	ting on the couch right next to the		
24	door, and when the	he door was open, I saw him there.		
25	Q. A:	nd who was he with?		
26	А. С.	indy. Okay. Jim's wife, Cindy.		
27	He was with Jim,	but Cindy opened the door.		
28	M	R. BLOXHAM: Could we know who Jim is?		
29	I don't believe	he's been identified.		
30	T	HE COURT: You get to ask		
31		n when the direct is concluded.		
32		BY MR. BUCHANAN) All right. And who		
	1	,		

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60B

THE COURT: Well, let's not think. What's

the citation?

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MR. BLOXHAM: I think it's 50. I'd direct the Court's attention to 50.095. But there are some cases, your Honor, that explain that.

THE COURT: Why do you say that, that you can't say what the conviction is for?

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, because obviously that's prejudicial. The only thing you can say, if it goes to moral turpitude or something, but the only proper question is, "Have you ever been convicted of a felony?" Answer's "Yes," fine.

And that goes to the credibility of the witness, and that's the reason for the question. And now to go into it any further, the acts or violations or something, especially of a witness and not a defendant, the same with a defendant -- you can't ask what any crimes are for.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

Q. What is the felony conviction for, Mr. Hann?

A. Grand larceny.

Q. A theft crime, right?

A. Right.

THE COURT: That's as far as you can go

now.

Q. (BY MR. BLOXHAM) How old are you,

Mr. Hann?

A. Eighteen.

Q. What's your date of birth?

A. May 31st, 1962.

You were certified, then, as a juvenile.

Is that correct? 1 A. Right. 2 To which I object. MR. BUCHANAN: 3 THE COURT: Yes. The objection is 4 sustained. That's as far as you can go. 5 (BY MR. BLOXHAM) Sir, you remember this 6 party you were having on December 17th, 1980. Isn't 7 that correct? 8 Right. 9 Α. . You wearing a watch right now, Mr. Hann? 10 Q. No, I'm not. 11 Wearing a watch that night? 12 Q. No, I wasn't. 13 A. Remember the time, though, pretty good, 14 Q. It was 9:30 when they were there, then left? 15 don't you? Right. 16 A. What day of the week was December 17, 1980? 17 18 It was a week day. A. 19 Week day. Okay. How about January 17, 1981? That a 20 21 week day? 22 I don't remember. Α. ΄ 23 Don't know. Okay. Q. 24 Remember this party real well, 25 though. Had you been to other parties with . 26 Joel Burkett? 27 No, I haven't. 28 You know Joel Burkett, sitting right 29 here? 30 Right. 31 Is he a friend of yours? Q. 32 Α. I've known him one time.

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You talked to them about the charges

O.

against Mr. Burkett; didn't you? 1 A. Right. 2 You never talked to the DA's Office about 3 4 the charges against Mr. Burkett; have you? 5 No. 6 Q. No. Until right now on the stand, right? 7 Right. 8 Never talked to the police department 9 about the charges against Mr. Burkett; did you? 10 A. No. 11 No. Fact, you wouldn't even think of 12 going to the police department. Would you? 13 No, I wouldn't. I wasn't even thinking 14 about going to the DA. 15 Do you know Mr. Burkett by any other name? 16 Dusty. 17 Dusty. How about Raymond Haire? 18 Yes. 19 Know him by Raymond Haire. 20 When did you meet Raymond Haire, 21 Joel Burkett? 22 A. December 17th, the night of the party. 23 First time you met him? 24 Right. 25 Okay. Now, how is it that you -- well, 26 let's back off of that. 27 How was Raymond Haire, Joel Burkett 28 dressed that night of the party? 29 A. I don't remember. He had a -- jeans and 30 a t-shirt, I think. 31 Jeans and a t-shirt. The t-shirt have 32 any kind of a symbol, like yours does -- a rock group

of any sort? 1 I don't recall. 2 Don't recall. You don't recall whether 3 he was carrying a knife that night? 4 No, I don't. Don't recall. Okay. You saw him and 6 7 his cousin Ted. 200 Now, was Joel Burkett drinking when 8 - 1 · 1 أعربكن بالمتحا you saw him? 9 10 A 1 12 1 2 10 Yes, he was. A. How about Ted? 11 Q. 12 No, he wasn't. 13 Okay. Do you see Ted in the courtroom 14 today. 15 Yes, I do. 16 That him on the back row? Q. 17 Yes, it is. 18 You say you worked at Wendy's for a 19 while; is that right? 20 Right. 21 Ted ever work at Wendy's? 22 Yes. 23 He did, didn't he? 24 Yes. 25 So you're actually working at Wendy's right now; aren't you? 26 27 Yes. A. 28 Right. And Ted's working there, right? Q. 29 Right. 30 Same Wendy's? Q. 31 Right. 32 Co-workers?

]!		
1	A.	Right.
2	Ω	Talked to Ted about this case?
3	A.	Yes, I have.
4	Ω.	Charges against Joel Burkett? Is that
5	right?	over the terms of
6	2.1 √° <b>A.</b>	Yes.
7	2 × Q	Now, it's kind of cold on December 17th;
8	wasn't it?	
9	A.	· Yes.
10	Q	Remember Joel Burkett wearing a Levi
11	jacket that ni	ght?
12	Α.	I don't remember wearing them. Him
13	wearing one.	Excuse me.
14	Ď.	Don't remember that?.
15		You saw him again at midnight for
16	about a half -	- or saw him. He knocked on the door,
17	asked Jim to c	ome out?
18	A.	Right.
19	Q.	Didn't, see anybody with him?
20	А.	Right.
21	Q	Did you see Ted with him?
22	A.	No.
23	: Q	Know whether Ted was carrying a knife
24	that night?	
25	A.	No, I don't.
26	Q.	Never knew Joel Burkett to hold a job
27	did you?	
28	A.	I only knew him that one night
29	Ď.	Never knew him to be a welder?
30	A. :	No.
31	Q.	Do you know what kind of cigarettes
32	he smokes?	•
		<b>→</b> 700

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All right. Where were you residing on
1
      December 17, 1980?
2
              A.
                      380 North 15th Street.
3
4
               Q.
                      And who were you residing there with?
                     My wife.
5
                                                           ~-
                     And her name is what?
6
          .e. Q.
           A.
                      Cindy Ann Delaney.
7
                     And on that night -- do you have any
8
9
      particular reason to remember that night?
                      Yes, I do.
10
11
               Q.
                      And what was that reason?
12
                      It was a going away party for Rene, a
13
      friend of ours.
14
                      And what time did that party start?
15
                      Started about 6:00.
16
                      All right. And how long did it go on?
               Q.
17
                      To about 3:00 or 4:00 in the morning.
18
                      All right. Now, do you recall seeing
19
      Joel Burkett at that party?
20
                      Yes, I do.
               A.
21
                      What time did you first see him there?
22
                     Around 7:00.
                                                           402 .3
23
                     All right. And how long did he stay
24
       there?
25
                      Stayed until around 8:30.
26
                      And then what happened?
               0
27
                      He left with his friend, Ted.
28
               Ω.
                      Who was his friend?
29
                      Teddy Burkett.
30
                     And you knew Teddy, and you knew Joel?
31
               A.
                      Yes, I do.
32
                      How long have you known Joel Burkett?
               Q.
                                                                611
```

All right. Did you have a conversation

32

Q.

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with Joel Burkett and Tina Cage?

- A. Yes, I did.
- Q And do you recall what if anything Tina Cage told you or said?
- A. She really didn't say much. She just was just sitting there.
  - Q Was Ted Burkett in the car?
  - A. No, he wasn't.
- Q Was Tina Cage being held there in any manner, or was she friendly?

Or just describe her attitude.

- A. She was friendly. She was just sitting there kicking back. She had her arm around Joel. And that was it.
- Q I mean there -- she wasn't being held there with a knife or anything; was she?
  - A. No.
  - Q. And was she friendly towards Joel Burkett?
  - A. Yes, she was.
  - Q And how was she friendly?
- A. Well, she had her arm around him and sitting real close to him, whatnot.
- Q All right. Did she say anything else about going to the party?
- A. No. She did not want to come in. She said she didn't know anybody and just didn't want to come in.
- Q. All right. And after the -- after this time that you sat there talking to Tina Cage and Joel Burkett, what happened then?
- A. I got out of the car, went back in the house, and they left.

And that's all you know about this . 1 2 offense? Yes. 3 MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you. 4 Your witness. 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION 6 67 6 7 BY MR. BLOXHAM: - 2 Fr. Now, Mr. Delaney, you're also a friend 8 of Joel Burkett's; aren't you? **5**5 --- 1 Yes, I am. 10 11 And do you know him by the name 12 Raymond Haire? Isn't that correct? 13 Yes. 14 You also know him by Dusty? 15 Yes. Α. . 16 Met him about two weeks before this 17 party December 17th, right? 18 Α. Right. Now, your wife Cindy and you've been up 19 to the jail to see Joel Burkett; isn't that correct? 20 21 A. . Yes. You signed in as friends? 22 23 Yes. And you didn't see him for the first couple of months after he was arrested; did you? 25 26 No, I didn't. 27 It was quite a while, then. You didn't 28 see him right after he was arrested. Didn't see him 29 in January. Didn't see him in February. 30 Then you started seeing him, went 31 and saw him, right? 32

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Yes.

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31

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Q Okay. Cindy went with you?

A. Yes.

Q To the jail?

A. On occasions.

Q. Now, when you went to the jail, did you discuss, or did you discuss this particular case and charges against Joel Burkett? Right?

A. Well, he told me about the charges and whatnot, what was being done.

Q Told you about when it happened and all these other things about it, right?

A. Somewhat of it.

Q Didn't go to the police and tell them this story that you're telling us today; did you?

A. No.

Q Didn't go to the District Attorney's Office and tell them what you're telling us today; did you?

A. No.

Q In fact, this is the first time you've ever told that story other than perhaps to defense and defense counsel, right?

A. Right.

Now, this party that you had on the 17th -- did you make notes of the party and prepare a written statement of what happened at the party?

A. No.:

Q Didn't write down the date or the times or anything, did you?

A No. Just what I've been --

Q. There a lot of parties over there at

```
1
      your house?
                     We used to have some on occasions.
2
                     When you'd have parties, you were drinking?
3
                     Yes.
4
                     Especially from 7:00 o'clock to 3:00 in
5
      the morning, right?
6
7
                    Yes. But I'm not a heavy drinker.
         Por the Qu
                    Lots of people at the party?
                     Yes.
9
10
                     Lot of people coming and going, things
11
      like that?
12
                     Yes.
13
                    Okay. Now, you're not wearing a watch
14
      today; are you?
15
              Α.
                    No.
16
                     Were you wearing a watch that night?
17
                   Probably.
18
                    Okay. So that's how you remember it
19
      was about 9:30 exactly when he left, right?
                     Around that time.
20
                     Yes. Okay. Now, he left with Ted, but
21
      he didn't come back with Ted?
22
       A. Right.
23
                    Now, was Joel Burkett drinking that night?
24
                    Yes.
25
                                                         秦秦 :五日<sup>111</sup>
                                                        Drinking Michelob?
26
              Ω.
27
               A. :
                     Yes.
28
                      Smoking regular Camel cigarettes?
29
               A.
                      Yes. .
30
                      Do you know him that well that you know
31
       the brand of cigarettes he smoked?
32
                     Yes.
```

1	Q.	Do you remember how he was dressed?
2	<b>A.</b> .	No.
3	Q.	Was he wearing a black vest?
4	A.	I couldn't say that for sure.
5	·Q.	Wearing his t-shirt with a rock group?
6	Do you recall	that?
7	• <b>A</b>	I couldn't say what he was wearing for
8	sure.	and the second s
9	Q.	Was he carrying a knife?
10	<b>A.</b> 1	Not that I know.
11	Q.	How about Ted was he carrying a knife?
12	<b>A.</b> '	Not that I know.
13	Q.	Ever seen any one of these guys with
14	knives?	
15	Α.	No.
16	Q	Okay. Tina didn't want to go in
17	'cause she did	n't know anybody, right?
18	А.	Right.
19	Ω	Had you ever seen Tina before?
20	А	Not before that night.
21	Q.	That's the only night you saw her, right?
22	А. :	That's the only time.
23	224 Met 3a y <b>Q</b>	She tell you her name "My name's
24	Tina Cage"?	
25	A.	Joel introduced me to her.
26	Q	Spell it out for you so you could
27	remember it?	
28	Ъ.	No.
29	Q	Have you met her since then?
30	<b>A.</b> ·	No. :
31	Q.	Talked to her since then?
32	<b>A.</b>	No.

```
So you saw her at midnight for what --
 1
       about half hour?
2
 3
               A.
                       Yes.
                       Twenty minutes? Sat out in the car.
 4
 5
       She was in no hurry to go anywhere. Was she?
 6
                       No.
 7
                       Have a good time?
 8
                       We just talked.
9
                       Sitting there in the car in the dark.
10
       I assume the car light weren't on in the interior?
11
                       No.
12
                       It's dark. She tells you her name, or
13
       he tells you her name's Tina Cage, and you remember that
14
       from that date until now?
15
               A.
                       Yes.
16
                       Could you identify Tina Cage if you saw
17
       her again?
18
               A.
                       Yes.
19
                       Think you could?
20
                       Yes.
21
                       She was wearing glasses that night;
22
       wasn't she?
23
               A.
                       Yes, she was.
24
                       What kind of clothing was she wearing?
25
                       I don't know about the clothing. I don't
26
       remember the clothing.
27
                       Was she wearing a coat?
28
                       I -- I can't tell.
29
                       Probably cold, wasn't it? It was
30
       December 17th.
31
                       Probably.
                A.
32
                       Do you recall her wearing a coat?
```

Not that I can remember.

ı		
1	Q. Do you remember whether Tina Cage was	
2	smoking that night, front seat with you?	
3	A. I don't know.	
4	Ω Don't remember.	
5	Remember her name, but you don't	
6	remember even whether or not she was wearing a coat or	
7	had a purse. Is that correct?	
8	A. Don't pay attention to clothing.	
9	Q. How long had you worked over at	
10	Taylor's Chevron?	
11	A. For about two months.	
12	Q. How long?	
13	A. For about two months.	
14	Q. Have you ever known Joel Burkett to have	
15	a job, visit him at work?	
16	A. Not in this town.	
17	Q. Did you know him before he came here?	
18	A. No.	
19	MR. BLOXHAM: Nothing further, your Honor.	
20	MR. BUCHANAN: No questions.	
21	THE COURT: You may step down,	
22	Mr. Delaney. Thank you.	
23	You may call the defendant's next	
24	witness.	
25	MR. BUCHANAN: We would call as our last	
26	witness the defendant himself, Joel Burkett.	
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		

And approximately how many times did you

take Tina Cage out?

A. Once.

Q. All right. And this is prior to December 19th?

- A. I don't understand.
- Q. Well, prior to December 17th, the night which you're accused of here, how many times did you take her out?
- A. Well, I -- I met her again, once on the streets. I seen her walking, and I picked her up on my bike, and I gave her a ride.
- Q. All right. And did you talk, have conversation and so forth?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q What did Tina Cage say for you to do?
  - A. What did she -- you mean say for me?
- Q In other words, did she give you any source of employment or where to go for a job?

  MR. BLOXHAM: Objection, your Honor.

Leading.

THE COURT: Sustained.

- Q (BY MR. BUCHANAN) All right. What type of advice did Tina Cage give you?
- A. Well, I told her I was looking for a job, and she told me that they're always hiring people that store there and always needing somebody. They got a big -- like a big corporation, you know, and so she told me I could get a job there.
- Q. Tell you where to go to make employment?
  - A. Yes.
  - Did you go in that, make an application?

right? 1 A. No, sir. 2 Why did you put down an older age there? Q. 3 Because this ID that I was using --4 because, you know, for to get in the casinos, and 5 that's the name I was going by. 6 All right. And in other words, at 19, 7 you couldn't get in casinos, buy beer or anything? 8 9 No. 10 So you had a fake ID? 11 Yes, sir. 12 All right. Is there any other false 13 statements on that application? 14 Yeah. 15 What's that? 16 Let me see. Says that I never been 17 arrested before. 18 All right. Had you been arrested before? 19 Yes, sir. 20 And had you been convicted of a felony? Q. 21 Yes, sir. A. 22 And what for? 23 For assault with a deadly weapon. 24 All right. And that's the -- so that's 25 a false statement there? 26 Yes, sir. 27 But everything you're saying here today 28 is true? 29 Yes, sir. 30 All right. Now, after you had this 31 interview on that date, did you go to this party?

Yeah.

A.

1	Q.	What time did you arrive there?
2	A.	It was in the afternoon, probably around
3	6:00 or 7:	00
4	Q.	All right. And how long did you stay?
5	A.	'Til somewhere's around 9:00 or 10:00.
6	Q.	Okay. Who was with you during that
7	party?	
8	A.	My cousin Ted.
9	Q.	All right. Now, had Tina Cage met your
10	cousin Ted before this?	
11	A.	Yes, sir.
12	Q.	And where had she met him?
13	, A.	In the store where she worked at.
14	Ç.	And why did he go there? To buy beer,
15	or what?	
16	A.	Yes, sir.
17	Q.	How many times had she met Ted?
18	A.	Almost every time I went to the store,
19	he was wi	th me. Probably about five or six times.
20	Ω.	And did you know when she changed stores?
21	A.	Not exactly.
22	,Q.	All right. Well, how do you know that
23	she was a	t this other store?
24	A.	She told me.
25	δ	All right. And on the night in question,
26	when you left at 9:30, where did you go?	
27	A.	Took Ted home to where he was living.
28	<u>Q</u> .	Then where did you go?
29	A.	I went to a Jack-in-the-box, and then
30	from ther	e I went to the store where she was at.
31	Q.	And what store is this?
32	A.	It's Stop & Go on Eastern.
į.		

somewhere's around there.

- Q. All right. And did you meet Jim Delaney?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You've heard him testify?
- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. And what did he and you talk about in the car?
- A. Just what was happening at the party, you know. I wanted to go in the party, but she didn't want to go in, so, you know, we just rattled on for a few minutes, and, you know, he got out the car.
- Q. The girl that was in the car with Jim Delaney was Tina Cage?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. All right. Now, after Jim got out of the car and left, where did you and Tina go?
- A. Well, we started -- she wanted to go back to the store, so I started to take her back to the store.

And when we got there, there was all kinds of cops at the store, and so she told me not to pull up there. And I asked her what had happened, and she says she thinks she forgot to lock the door on the store and that they'd probably think something was happening.

I told her, "Let's go up there and clean it up," and she said, "Don't worry about it. I'll just tell them I was just in a hurry, you know, and I didn't lock the door."

- Q. Then where did you go?
- A. I asked her where she wanted to go from there. She said, you know, just go out and party.

So we started going out towards the

lake. She showed me the way, because I didn't know the town too good.

And on the way out there, I stopped to get some beer at I think it was Seven-Eleven, something -- another little, small store.

And, you know, she told me she needed some cigarettes and would I buy them because she left her purse in the store. Went in there, got some beer and more cigarettes, and drove on towards the lake.

- Q. What happened after you got to the lake?
- A. Well, I gave her some weed to roll, and she rolled up a couple joints, and we was sitting there drinking some beer and just kicking back. And then, you know, we started, you know, messing around with each other.
- Q. All right. Did you have intercourse with her?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Was that intercourse by force or any threat?
  - A. No, sir.
- Q. And it was completely voluntary on both parts?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q All right. Now, did you have any anal intercourse with Tina Cage?
  - A. No, sir.
- Q Did you have -- did she perform oral copulation upon you?
  - A. No, sir.
  - Q. And it was just that you had sexual

intercourse with her?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q And did you in fact ejaculate when you had intercourse with her?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. All right. After this happened -- and what time did you come back in to town?
- A. I won't be exact, but it was anywhere's around 3:00 or 4:00 in the morning.
  - Q. All right. Where did you drop her off?
- A. I asked her where she wanted me to drop her off at, and she told me some friends that live in some apartments that was close by the store, and I dropped her off there.
  - Q. Then where did you go?
  - A. I went home.
- Q All right. Did you -- did you think anything more of this?
  - A. Of what happened?
  - Q. Yes.
  - A. No.
- Q All right. The next day -- you've heard the officer from North Las Vegas testify?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And did you see a police car being drove up to that parts store?
- A. When I went into the parts store, the police car was already parked there. I parked right next to it, and he was already inside the -- inside there, standing there.
- He -- I guess he'd bought some stuff, and he was standing there talking to the guy at

the counter, and I just walked. I had a master link for a chain on my bike, and the dude gave it to me.

And I turned around and walked out, and I was getting ready to reach to the car door. He come running out of the door with a gun.

- Q All right. And you were arrested?
- A. Yeah.
- Q All right. Now, the only other significant event that occurred, or at least as far as the State's case, when you had this lineup, you made the statement, "Did she identify my partner?"
  - A. I called everybody my partner.
- Q. All right. But did -- that's what --In other words, can you explain why you said that?

A. Well, it's -- you know, she identified me and, you know, I didn't do nothing, and I wanted to know if she identified my partner, and they said no.

 $\ensuremath{\Omega}$  All right. At that time, you knew what you were charged with?

- A. Yeah.
- 9. So, now, I'll ask you these final couple of questions.

Mr. Burkett, did you kidnap

Tina Cage?

- A. No, sir.
- Q Did you use any type of weapon with Tina Cage at all that night?
  - A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you at any time take any money from that Seven-Eleven?
  - A. No, sir.

1	Q And as far as the intercourse you had with	
2	Tina Cage, did, was that by force, or was it voluntary?	
3	A. It was voluntary.	
4	Q And as far as you're concerned, you did	
5	nothing wrong that night?	
6	A. No, sir.	
7	MR. BUCHANAN: Your witness.	
8	MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.	
9	CROSS-EXAMINATION	
10	BY MR. BLOXHAM:	
11	Q. Your date of birth, then, is	
12	July 5, 1961, isn't it? That's your correct date of	
13	birth?	
14	A. Yes, sir.	
15	Q. Your correct social security number is	
16	431-08-7375. Isn't that correct?	
17	A. I don't know it by heart. I guess	
18	that's it.	
19	Q. Okay. Where were you born?	
20	A. Sacramento, California.	
21	MR. BLOXHAM: Now, may I approach	
22	may I have two items marked, please?	
23	0. Showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 50,	
24	that's your picture on there; isn't it?	
25	A. Yes.	
26	0. That's your signature. You wrote	
27	"Raymond Haire," down at the bottom. Didn't you?	
28	A. Yes, sir.	
29	Q. Represents you to be 22. Isn't that right?	
30	A. Yes, sir.	
31	Q. Showing you State's Exhibit, State's	
32	Proposed Exhibit 22, that's a certified copy of a	

birth certificate for a Raymond Haire; isn't it? 1 Yes, sir. 2 That's what you used to get that ID; 3 4 isn't it? Yes, sir. 5 A. Showing you State's Exhibit 51, State's 6 Proposed Exhibit 51, is it the application for that 7 8 particular exhibit, isn't it -- or that, this particular 9 identification? 10 What do you mean? Is this the same thing 11 that's on here? 12 That's your application to get that Q. 13 Nevada ID. Isn't, it? 14 Yes, sir. 15 You went down on December 5, 1980 to 16 the Department of Motor Vehicles and completed that. 17 Didn't you? Yes, sir. 18 A. Represented to them your name was 19 Raymond Haire. Didn't you? 20 Yes, sir. 21 Gave a date of birth 1958. Didn't you? 22 23 Yes, sir. Different social security number than 24 25 is actually yours. Didn't you? 26 A. Yes, sir. Then you signed it, under oath, under a 27 notary seal, right? 28 Yes, sir. 29 A. 30 And you took an oath to tell the truth 31 then, when you signed it, represented all the above

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are true and correct. You signed it in front of a notary.

Didn't you?

A I don't see no seal on it, though.

Q. That's this down at the bottom, though, sir. This a notary signature?

A. Yes, sir.

Okay. So you're signing it in somebody else's, then, somebody's presence, right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Okay. Now, you've taken an oath to tell the truth today, too; haven't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, this employment application isn't correct; is it? Your name's not Raymond Haire; is it?

A. No, sir.

MR. BUCHANAN: I object to counsel standing in front of the witness, badgering him and asking him -- unless he's done -- anything. He can direct questions from the table.

MR. BLOXHAM: I'd like to be close to the employment application, your Honor, because -THE COURT: You may continue to do the questioning.

Q. (BY MR. BLOXHAM) In other words, when you completed that, you were telling a lie on that employment application; were you not?

A. To get the job, yeah.

Q. So when you went in to interview and you met this personnel manager at Stop & Go, you represented yourself to be Raymond Haire; didn't you?

You lied to him, too; is that

correct?

A. I had ID that I was Raymond Haire.

1	Q.	Okay. And is there a Raymond Haire?
2	Is there actually a Raymond Haire?	
3	A.	My uncle.
4	.Q.	He's your uncle?
5	A.	Yes, sir.
6	Q.	Helis, actually 22 years old; isn't he?
7	<b>А.</b>	Yes, sir.
8	Q.	Where does he live?
9	A.	In Sacramento.
10	Q.	He gave you the birth certificate;
11	didn't he?	
12	A.	I don't know if he did or not.
13	Q.	Or did you go down to the Department of
14	Health and get	it yourself?
15	A.	No, sir.
16	Q.	Now, you've represented to the Court
17	before that yo	u're Raymond Haire; haven't you?
18	А.	I think so, yes.
19	Q.	Yes. You've signed papers, court papers
20	in the name of	Raymond Haire; didn't you?
21	A.	I believe so, yes.
22	Ò.	In fact, in this particular department,
23	you signed papers that were delivered to the Court in	
24	the name of Ra	ymond Haire; didn't you?
25	Ά.	Yes, sir, with my aka on it as aka.
26	Q.	It was signed Raymond Haire, not
27	Joel Burkett;	wasn't it?
28	А.	Yes. Joel Burkett aka Raymond Haire.
29	Q.	You didn't write Joel Burkett; you
30	wrote Raymond	Haire. Didn't you?
31	A.	Talking about a writ that I filed?
32	Q.	Any kind of papers that you filed with

I filed a writ, and it was Joel Burkett 2 aka Raymond Haire. 3 Have you filed any other papers where you 4 wrote just Raymond Haire? 5 Just when I was coming in, that stuff 6 they make you sign. 7 Have you done -- what do you mean, just 8 coming in? Into the jail? 9 10 Α. ΄ Yes, sir/ In other words, you never signed any 11 12 court papers with just the name Raymond Haire? You've 13 always written Joel Burkett? I don't know. I might have, 'cause that's 14 15 the name the Court knew me by 'til we cleaned it up. 16 MR. BLOXHAM: May I have this marked 17 State's Proposed next in order, then? 18 When you were stopped by the police 19 officers, what name did you give them? 20 I gave them the ID you got there. 21 Raymond Haire? 22 Yes, sir. 23 That was who -- Detective Smith, or 24 Officer Smith down in North Las Vegas, and Officer Tanner, 25 right? 26 Then you represented to Singer that 27 you were Raymond Haire. Then you represented to 28 Detective Leonard you were Raymond Haire. 29 Is that correct? 30 No, sir. Singer, the one that was up

this particular department.

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here yesterday, the one that got my ID first.

Showing you --

Q.

MR. BUCHANAN: May I see it first?

MR. BLOXHAM: Sure.

- Q Showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 53, can you identify that?
  - A. Yes, sir. I signed the agreement.
- Q. That's your signature, Raymond Haire, right?

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, if he'll let the witness testify or at least the question prior to pondering a question to him, I think he has a right to give another explanation rather than --

THE COURT: Was there anything further you wanted to say, state?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

It has Raymond Haire right here, aka Joel Burkett, so I just signed Raymond Haire, because I thought my --

- Q (BY MR. BLOXHAM) What's the date on this particular --
  - A. 6th day of March, 1981.
- Q. So in March, you're writing the name Raymond Haire still.

MR. BLOXHAM: We'd move to admit those particular documents, your Honor -- State's Proposed Exhibit whatever they were, 50 through 53.

MR. BUCHANAN: No objections.

THE COURT: Exhibits 51, 52 and 53 will be received in evidence as, designated as such for the State.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

Q. You never did volunteer the name Joel Burkett, did you, to the police?

30

31

32

A. No, sir.

Q. In fact, it was Detective Leonard who discovered your true identity; wasn't it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And from there on out, you used the name Joel Burkett and Raymond Haire?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you were in being interviewed by this person at Stop & Go, did they tell you about the polygraph test you'd have to take?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is that why you didn't go back for the polygraph, or did they invite you back for a polygraph?

A. No, sir. I told them I'd take it.

Okay. Did you tell them about Tina Cage at that time, tell them about Tina Cage so that you could get her this fifty dollar bonus that we've heard about?

A. I think I just said a friend recommended me or told me to come up here for -- to check on a job.

D Told them a friend recommended you.

Never mentioned Tina Cage, then, by name?

A. I ain't going to say for sure. I might have.

Q You might have?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know other people who worked at Stop & Go?

A. No, sir.

Q. You're applying for a job at Stop & Go. She's the only person you know that works there, and

you didn't mention her name. A friend recommended you. 1 She didn't tell me nothing about the --2 Did you know Mr. Delaney, or the name 3 we had on the application? 4 Did I know him? A. 5 Yes. 6 I don't think there was a name on it. 7 A. Up at the top of the application, it 8 seems like there's a C. Daughtery. 9 That's where I got the application. 10 A. Did you know this Daughtery guy? 11 No, sir. 12 13 Did you know he'd get a fifty dollar Q. bonus if you got hired? 14 15 A. No, sir. 16 Weren't aware of that? 17 No, sir. 18 You put down on the -- on your booking form that you've never been a welder. Have you? 19 20 Yes, sir. A. 21 Where did you work as a welder? 22 I was in Preston School of Industry for 23 a while. 24 Never had a job as a welder, though, 25 right? 26 No, sir. 27 You bought some Zig-Zag papers at that 28 store that night, didn't you -- that Stop & Go on 29 Eastern? 30 No, sir. I don't think so. 31 You had some Zig-Zag papers on you when 32

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you were arrested the next day, though; isn't that

1 correct? 2 Yes, sir. A. 3 Okay. Now you say you parked the Maverick 4 and left it running because the battery had problems? 5 Yes, sir. 6 Right. Who owns that car? 7 Well, I think the registration was in the 8 name of Glenda White. 9 Okay. And who did you obtain permission 10 to use that car from? 11 From my cousin. 12 Who's that? 13 Jeff White. 14 Is that the J. W. on the key chain? 15 I guess so. 16 He gave you the keys? Q. 17 Yes, sir. 18 You parked the car that night on the 19 side of the building, right, and left the car running? 20 No, sir. I parked it in front of the 21 doors. 22 Right out front? 23 Yes. 24 What time was it? 25 Pretty close to probably 11:00 or 26 12:00. It was in between there. I can't say for 5ure. 27 I didn't have a watch. 28 Anybody in the store when you went in? 29 I don't -- I don't know. I was just 30 in and out, 'cause I left the car running. 31 What was the problem with this battery? Q.

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I don't know. We put a new battery in

it, and it wouldn't start it, either. 1 So you had a battery in the back that you 2 used, then, to start the car at times? 3 Yes. A. 4 There was a battery in the back of the O. 5 car? 6 Yes, sir, there was. 7 And that was on the 17th, but it wasn't Q. 8 in the car on the 19th when the car was impounded. 9 Was it? 10 I believe we did get it fixed, sir. 11 Okay. You've been in Vegas just since 12 the first part of December. Haven't you? 13 A. Somewhere's around that time. 14 And you only applied for work at that 15 Isn't that correct? Stop & Go. 16 No, sir. 17 A. Where else did you apply for work? 18 A place out in Henderson. It's a big 19 20 place. I don't know the name of it. 21 Don't know the name of it? No, sir. 22 A. 23 Big place, though. Levi's? That the 24 big Levi corporation out there? 25 It's some kind of industry. They got 26 all kinds of things going out there. 27 What name did you use? 28 Raymond Haire. 29 Raymond Haire. So you pulled the car 30 out front and left it running. You went in the

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You wearing a knife that night?

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Stop & Go.

Q That Levi jacket that was impounded out of your car, the '72 Maverick -- was that Ted's?

A I don't know whose it was. It was in the back seat when I borrowed the car.

Q. You're a tall enough person that you could reach over that counter in that Stop & Go if you wanted to get in the register; couldn't you?

You remember that register, and you remember that counter?

A. Yes, sir, I do.

O Okay. So if you wanted to, you could reach over the counter and get in the register and take paper currency out. Couldn't you?

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object, unless there's some foundation, your Honor. There's no way to know whether or not you could reach over and grab it unless you did it.

MR. BLOXHAM: The man's familiar with the counter, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. The objection is overruled.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

- Q If you wanted to, you could have, right?
- A. I don't know. I didn't try it.
- Now, you walked up to the counter with these two Michelob bottles, put them on the counter, and you immediately go out and get in your car, right?
- No, sir. I asked her was she ready to go, and she said just a minute.

And I told her I'd be out in the car, 'cause I left it running.

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- Q. Leave the two Michelob bottles on the counter. You go out and get in the car, and then she scampers out, and away you go.
  - A. She's --
  - Q. What about the Michelob bottles?
  - A. She was supposed to bring them out.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, I object.

If counsel's going to ask questions, all I'm asking is to give the courtesy to the witness to answer rather than propelling another question directly after.

MR. BLOXHAM: I apologize, your Honor. I've got so many questions, I guess.

THE COURT: Okay. This is the problem.

A court reporter can only write what one person says at a time, so I don't want you walking over each other's conversations.

Go ahead.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

- Q. You left the two bottles on the counter, correct?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q Tina Cage did not bring those two bottles out to the car, correct?
  - A. She was supposed to, sir.
  - O She didn't, though; did she?
  - A. No.
- Q So you then went to another store and bought Michelob, right?
  - A. Gas. Yes, sir.
- Ω Rather than going back in that store, you choose to go to another store and buy the Michelob?
  - A. I didn't know she left them 'til I was

already down the road. 1 When she got in the car, was she wearing 2 her coat? She wasn't; was she? 3 Not that I recall. 4 MR. BUCHANAN: Again, object. If he lets 5 him answer rather than him answer the question for the 6 witness. 7 THE COURT: The objection is -- okay. 8 (BY MR. BLOXHAM) She didn't carry her 9 10 purse out to the car, either; did she? 11 No, sir. 12 So she didn't have her coat. She didn't 13 have her purse. You parked out front of the store. 14 Right? 15 Yes, sir. A. 16 You saw her walking out the door, right? 17 No, sir. I was bending down, messing 18 with the speaker wire on the car. 19 So you didn't see her walk out the door? 20 A. No, sir. 21 When she walked out the door, did she get 22 in the car? 23 Yes, sir. 24 Did you look up and look back at the 25 store? . 26 I just looked up at her, and then she 27 was ready, and I raised up and backed up and pulled out 28 on the street. 29 Was there anybody in the store? 30 I can't say that. I don't know for 31 sure. 32

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It struck you as kind of funny that she'd

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1
      leave her coat. Didn't it?
2
                    No, sir.
3
                      You didn't see her lock the door; did
4
      you?
5
                    No, sir.
6
                      You didn't see her put a sign up that
7
      she would be gone; did you?
8
               A. '
                      No, sir.
9
                      Had you visited her at that store
10
      before?
11
                      Yes, sir.
               A.
12
               Q.
                      Had she ever left that store before?
13
               A.
                      Just outside.
14
                      Had you stood and talked to her for
               O.
15
      periods of time before at that store?
16
              A.
                      Yes, sir.
17
                      Her husband would check on her every
18
                   You were aware of that; weren't you?
      few hours.
19
                      No, sir.
20
                      You didn't ever meet her husband; did
21
      you?
22
                      No, sir.
              A.
23
                      Did you ever meet her little baby?
24
      She ever have her baby?
25
                      She told me she had a baby.
26
                      After leaving the Stop & Go, you go
27
      back to the party, right?
28
                      We stopped at the other store first.
29
                      Okay. Now, the store you stopped at --
30
      what did you do?
                     Got some gas and some beer.
32
              Q.
                     And did you pay for it?
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1	Α.	Yes, sir.
2	Q.	What did you pay for it with?
3	A.	Money.
4	Ω.	When's the last time you had worked?
5		This is December 17th, right?
6	А.	I was doing tatooes. I'm also a tatoo
7	artist.	
8	Ω.	Weren't getting any unemployment
9	insurance benefits, were you?	
10	A.	No, sir.
11	Q.	You didn't have a job where you
12	A.	Getting tatooes. People wanted tatooes.
13	Q.	Who did you do tatooes for that week
14	before December 17th?	
15	A.	I did 'em for Jim.
16	Q.	Jim Delaney?
17	Α.	Yes, sir.
18	Ω.	Who else?
19	A.	Ted's got one on that I did on him.
20	Q.	And you charged you cousin for the
21	tatoo that y	ou did on him?
22	A.	No. I did it free for him. Jim's
23	brother got	one.
24	Ω.	What is his name?
25	A.	I'm not for sure.
26	Q.	Did he pay you?
27	Α.	Yes, sir.
28	Q.	How much?
29	A.	Fifteen dollars.
30	Q.	Your cousin Ted is 16. Isn't that correct?
31	A.	No, sir.
32	Ō.	Now, when this lineup was conducted on

1 December 19th, there was actually two groups of people; weren't there? 2 Yes, sir. 3 And you saw the first group, didn't you, 4 in the hallway before you'd go in and line up and make 5 the lineup. You saw the people in the first group, 6 the first lineup. Didn't you? 7 8 I don't think so. 9 You mean you didn't see Ted Burkett that day at the lineup? 10 11 A. I seen him when he was done. 12 Okay. You saw him while you were 13 waiting, though, too, didn't you? 14 Didn't he go out on the stage. 15 first, and you waited in the back, and then they came 16 back, and then you guys went out. Isn't that how it 17 happened? 18 No, sir. 19 Didn't pass each other in the hall? O. 20 No, sir. Α. 21 But you knew he was there, right? 22 There's a cage. He was in a cage 23 where they put him. 24 Saw him, didn't you? Q. 25 A. We passed by that cage. 26 You knew he was there? Q. 27 Yes, sir. 28 Then you make the comment, "Did she 29 pick out my partner, too?" Right? 30 Yes, sir. A.

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Okay. But Ted wasn't with you that night;

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was he?

stomach.

 A. He was with me when I was arrested.

Q. You were smoking regular Camels that night, right?

A. Still am.

Q. You remember that car that you were driving was pretty dirty the next day, too. Must have pulled off the road when you went to the lake, right?

Had that black console, or that console, plastic console and black dashboard, things like that, right?

A. Well, the heater was in the trunk. The bottom of the heater was taken out 'cause it didn't work. It was put in the trunk of the car.

Now, Tina Cage had never been in that car before; had she?

JUROR NO. 4: Your Honor, this man -JUROR NO. 12: I'm getting sick to my

THE COURT: We'll take a brief recess at this time.

During the time we are in recess, ladies and gentlemen, I would remind you it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on this trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including newspapers, television and radio, and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this trial until it's finally submitted to you.

We'll be in recess for ten to fifteen minutes.

(At this time, a brief recess was taken.)

problem with anyone.

(At this time, the jury and alternate jurors returned to the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the presence of all members of the jury and the two alternate jurors?

MR. BLOXHAM: The State so stipulates, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: Defense so stipulates.

THE COURT: I apologize for reading -I didn't realize things were that imminent, and it's
easy to understand. I apologize for us running into
the noon hour. I thought we might go on for a few
minutes and then we'd have it all over the day, which
I thought would be more convenient to everybody, and
I'm still going to try to do that, unless there's a

If anybody gets sick and you need to clear out, you can just hit that rear door. I'll still read this.

JUROR NO. 4: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: That's all right. I read the admonition because the statutes require it read at every recess. If someone leaves, we can take it up with the lawyers. They might stipulate, or not. We could always replace a juror with the alternate juror.

But I just wanted to explain that to you so you wouldn't think I was completely insensitive reading this statutory admonition, and I

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know you understood it the first time. I don't read it each time because I think you're stupid and won't remember it, but our statutes require that, so I read it each time.

### Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED

## BY MR. BLOXHAM:

- Q Now, Tina Cage had never been in that Maverick before; had she?
  - A. No, sir, I don't think so.
  - Ω That was the first time, right?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you have a prior agreement with her to meet her at the store that night?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. When had that agreement been made?
- A. I'm not positive, but just a couple nights prior to that night.
- Q. Just a few minutes prior to then. Was it at the store that you made the agreement?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q In other words, you showed up at the store just before that, said, "I'll be back to get you"?
- A. Oh, no. Not just a couple minutes, a couple days.
- Q. Oh. So a couple days before that, you had agreed with her to meet her on this was Wednesday night to pick her up between 11:00 and 12:00 and take her to this party, right?
  - A. I'm not -- I'm not going to say for

2 in the area. Where were you when you made this Q. 3 4 agreement, this date? At the store. 5 A. At the store. Was it morning, afternoon? 6 O. 7 Night. 8 Nighttime? 9 Yes, sir. So you were there a couple of days 10 earlier, and you told her, "I'll pick you up 11 Wednesday. We'll go to this party," and she agreed 12 13 to go? 14 I told her, you know -- I told her about the party, and I asked her did she want to go, 15 16 and she said, "Stop in, and I could go for a little 17 while." 18 Did you think it was strange that she'd 19 be leaving her store to go to a party for a little 20 while? 21 You knew she was the only one 22 there; didn't you? 23 No, sir. A. 24 You say that you'd given her a ride on your motorcycle before, right? 26 Yes, sir. 27 What kind of motorcycle do you have? Q. 28 '75 Sportster, Harley Davidson. 29 Do you generally carry an extra helmet 30 on your cycle for riders? Right? 31 Yes, sir. A. 32 She's walking down the street, and you

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sure that it was a couple days, but it was somewhere's

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just zip up and pick her up? 1 I seen her, and I recognized her. No, 2 I recognized her from the store. That's why I 3 stopped to pick her up. 4 You shop at that store often? 5 I go there all the time for beer. 6 A. You told us you weren't able to buy beer 7 Q. or go in gaming halls without this fake license, right? 8 No. I said that's what I got it for. 9 10 Okay. Had you ever had to show that ID 11 to Tina Cage, buy beer from her? No, sir. I don't think so. 12 You have a shirt that says "Fog Hat 13 Rural Tour, 1980" on it, with a big circle. Isn't 14 15 that correct? 16 No, sir. A. 17 You don't own any such shirt. Is that 18 right? 19 No, sir. 20 Q. Now --21 I've wore it before, but it don't belong 22 to me. Belongs to Ted, right? 23 Q. Yes, sir. 24 25 So he's loaned it to you? 26 Yes, sir. A. 27 Now, this is quite a serious matter that 28 you're being tried for. Isn't that right? 29 MR. BUCHANAN: I object, your Honor. 30 That's argumentative, and it's improper question. 31 THE COURT: Sustained.

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Has this been a pleasant ordeal, this

trial? 1 No, sir, it hasn't. 2 You talked to Jim Delaney. Was it back 3 in March when you talked to Jim Delaney concerning 4 this particular matter? 5 I don't know the date. 6 7 Did you see him in the jail? He came to visit you in the jail, 8 and you talked to him, right? 9 10 Yes, sir. A. 11 You talked to him about the charges 12 against you. Didn't you? 13 No, sir. I just asked him would he 14 testify that I was at his house that night. That's all. 15 Asked him if he would testify that you 16 were at his house? 17 Yes, sir. 18 And he agreed to it? 19 He said if I needed him, yes. 20 Okay. Did you tell him to go to the 21 police and tell them about this? 22 No, sir. Police was against me. Α. ΄ 23 Did you tell him to go to the District 24 Attorney's Office and give them that information so that 25 they could check it out? 26 They're against me right now. 27 Pardon me? 28 You're against me right now. 29 How about the other individual that was

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in the jail, right?

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called, this Hann, Douglas Hann. You saw him in April

Could be correct. Yes, sir.

1 I really couldn't tell you. There could be, you know, in 2 her own mind anything, you know. But I haven't done 3 nothing to her. 4 MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you. Nothing further. 5 THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you, 6 Mr. Burkett. 7 MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, at this time 8 the defense rests. 9 THE COURT: Rebuttal? 10 MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor. 11 Jim Delaney's still here, like to 12 recall him to the stand. 13 THE BAILIFF: He doesn't respond, sir. 14 He's left the area. 15 MR. BLOXHAM: We would call Scott Cage, 16 your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Scott Cage. Scott Cage. 18 SCOTT AARON CAGE, 19 called as a rebuttal witness by the State, was first duly 20 sworn and testified as follows: 21 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. BLOXHAM: 23 Sir, would you state your full name and 24 spell the last name for the record, please. 25 My name is Scott Aaron Cage, C-a-g-e. A. 26 Mr. Cage, are you married at this time? Q. 27 A. Yes, I am. 28 Who are you married to? 29 Married to Tina Cage, Tina Marie. 30 Okay. You and Tina Cage, since your 31 marriage, have you ever separated?

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No, we haven't.

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A.

- Q. And you and Tina have a baby; don't you?
- A. Yes, we do.
- Q. Has Tina Cage in the past been employed?
- A. Yes.

MR. BUCHANAN: Object to this line of questioning. I don't see how this can be rebuttal. It's not rebutting anything we put on the stand so far.

MR. BLOXHAM: I think counsel should wait until he hears where we're going before the objection is made. I believe it's preliminary.

THE COURT: Well, we'll overrule the objection at this time because it's preliminary.

- Q. (BY MR. BLOXHAM) Tina Cage been employed in the past?
  - A. Yes, she has.
  - Q. Where was she employed most recently?
  - A. She was employed with Stop & Go.
- Q. Approximately how long did she work for Stop & Go?

MR. BUCHANAN: Again, it's a continuing objection to all these questions. It's immaterial at this point, not proper rebuttal.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

- Q (BY MR. BLOXHAM) Sir, directing your attention to December 17, December 18, of 1980, did you -- did Tina Cage go to work that night?
  - A. Yes, she did.

MR. BUCHANAN: Again, same objection.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained. That's established without controversy. Since you've got something in rebuttal, ask that question.

Q (BY MR. BLOXHAM) Did you take Tina Cage

to work that night?

A. Yes, I did.

MR. BUCHANAN: Same objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

There's no controversy. That's established without any controverting testimony, that he took her to work that night.

Q Did you return to the store after taking her to work that night?

MR. BUCHANAN: Same objection.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

Q. (BY MR. BLOXHAM) Did you return to the store after taking her to work?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. Approximately when?

A. About -- be somewhere around 1:30, 2:00 o'clock. I told her I'd check back with her, see if she was all right.

Q. Why would you check back with her?

A. Well, there was an incident before this where a colored man had gone into a store over behind the Showboat, beat her hands, tried to club her over the head. She ran out, went to the gas station across the street.

So I ordered her -- she wanted to get off the night shift. I thought it was a good idea, but they didn't have an opening at that time on the day shift, so they put her over on the store over on Eastern.

So from that time, I -- I used to check her every night, check her out two, three times a

night. 1 You returned to that store on 2 December 18th in the morning hours; is that correct? 3 Yes. 4 What did you find? 5 .Q. I found the store locked up. The lady 6 7 runs the store was there. She called -- the police had 8 already been there and left. 9 MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object. 10 Hearsay. 11 THE COURT: Sustained. 12 0. (BY MR. BLOXHAM) Were the police officers 13 there, sir? 14 A. Yes. They had arrived after I did. 15 MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Nothing further, 16 your Honor. 17 MR. BUCHANAN: No questions. 18 THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you, 19 Mr. Cage. 20 MR. BLOXHAM: Nothing further on 21 rebuttal. 22 THE COURT: Does the State rest? 23 MR. BLOXHAM: State rests. 24 THE COURT: Surrebuttal? 25 MR. BUCHANAN: No surrebuttal. 26 THE COURT: Does the defendant rest? 27 MR. BUCHANAN: Defendant rests. 28 THE COURT: At this time, Court will 29 remain in session outside the presence of the jury. 30 All I want to do is just talk to you a minute to line 31 up times for jury instructions and all. 2:00 o'clock

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Monday going to be satisfactory to you?

MR. BLOXHAM: May I inquire if the last few exhibits were admitted, your Honor. I believe they were, but it just passes my mind.

1 2

THE COURT: This isn't a computer here. It's going to require the clerk.

MR. BLOXHAM: If the last three or four exhibits were admitted.

MR. BUCHANAN: I have no objection to them. THE COURT: Thank you.

At this time, then, we'll remain in session outside the presence of the jury. Then we'll recess, but we'll ask the jury to return at 2:00 p. m. on Monday. The reason for this is I have another jury trial starting Monday morning that I have a whole panel coming in on, and I want to be sure that I can get a jury selected. Then I'll have to recess that case over until Wednesday morning, and then we'll have the arguments and the instructions and submit the case on -- did I say Tuesday? Monday. On Monday, on Monday afternoon. So that way, you can know where you are and handle the affairs that you have on the Monday morning.

So we'll excuse the jury at this time to return at 2:00 p.m. on Monday here in this courtroom.

During this time that court is in session outside the presence of the jury and in recess, I would remind you it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on this trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of

information, including newspapers, television and radio, and you are not to form or express — this is a temptation now that you have all the evidence and haven't had the arguments, but I hope you abide particularly by this last part of the admonition.

You are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted to you.

Two things that are really important over a weekend like this. One is don't discuss the case. Don't succumb to temptation to discuss the case with family or friends.

And, two, don't make up your minds until after you've heard the arguments of counsel and the case has been submitted so you can deliberate with your fellow jurors.

We will excuse at this time the ladies and gentlemen of the jury and the alternate jurors.

(At this time, the jury and alternate jurors left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: All right, now. Because of the time press involved for me on Monday, I want to meet with counsel at 1:30.

MR. BUCHANAN: Today?

THE COURT: No, on Monday. But I want you to meet with each other and knock out these instructions, and when I see you at 1:30, I want to have the instructions in the order that they're going to be given, backup instructions, so I'm not having my secretary type. And then I'll decide on those that

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you're in controversy over. I want them in a separate stack but knowing where you want to put them, the order of them.

So it's up to you gentlemen to meet between now and Monday at 1:30 so I can be sure and be able to set these instructions within that half hour period of time.

And if I have any problem -- in other words, if you haven't met and it's, "Well, Judge, type this one up," or, "We don't know the order.

other words, if you haven't met and it's, "Well,

Judge, type this one up," or, "We don't know the order,"

or, "What do you think," or something like this, I'm

going to fine the parties that I just don't think has

cooperated. If you don't want to pay fifty bucks, be

sure and have this done.

MR. BUCHANAN: That's an incentive.

THE COURT: Does everybody understand what I'm talking about?

MR. BLOXHAM: I'll state on the record we've already turned over our jury instructions to defense counsel.

THE COURT: You've each looked at the other?

MR. BLOXHAM: I haven't seen any of his. I've turned mine over to him.

THE COURT: I want the instructions.

Do you understand what I am saying, now?

MR. BUCHANAN: Right. I'll meet with him 11:00 o'clock Monday, if that's --

THE COURT: Have you understood what I'm saying, Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: 11:00 o'clock Monday.

THE COURT: We'll be in recess, then, in this case until 1:30 p.m. Monday, at which time we'll settle instructions.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

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LAS VEGAS, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1981

THE COURT: Case No. C52190, State of Nevada versus Joel Burkett, outside the presence of the jury.

Do counsel agree with the ten forms of verdict the Court has indicated will be given to the jury for its use?

MR. BLOXHAM: The State has read it, has no objection to it.

MR. BUCHANAN: Defense has read it, has no objection.

THE COURT: Does the State object to any of the instructions the Court has indicated will be given the jury?

MR. BLOXHAM: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the defendant object to any of the instructions the Court has indicated will be given the jury?

MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, your Honor. I do have an objection to -- I don't have the instruction number, but it's when two or more persons participate in committing the crime.

THE COURT: It's No. 9.

MR. BUCHANAN: I object to No. 9 because we don't feel that that's the law, and that there must be an additional instruction that -- aids and abets. Definition of aids and abets in the commission of a crime, use of a deadly weapon, and we don't think that just because the mere presence that he's equally guilty as a principal, so therefore we object to Instruction No. 9. We don't feel it's

complete and as in its present state it is not defined enough to isolate the issues that are in this case.

THE COURT: The Court is giving it because it feels it is a clear statement of accessory.

Does the State request any instructions in addition to -- did you have any other you were objecting to?

Excuse me.

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MR. BUCHANAN: That's the only one we object to.

THE COURT: Does the State request the giving of any instructions in addition to those instructions the Court has indicated will be given to the jury?

MR. BLOXHAM: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the defendant request the giving of any instructions in addition to those instructions the Court has indicated will be given to the jury?

MR. BUCHANAN: None, your Honor.

THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate that the instructions will be read to the jury prior to argument and not after argument?

MR. BLOXHAM: State would so stipulate.

MR. BUCHANAN: Defense would request that and also stipulate to that effect.

THE COURT: I guess we bring them in.

MR. BLOXHAM: The Court is going to call the jury in, may I quickly look at a couple items of evidence that I intended to use?

> THE COURT: Sure.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

(At this time, the jury and alternate jurors entered the courtroom.)

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 THE COURT: Miss Clerk, will you call the roll of the jury and the alternate jurors?

(At this time, the clerk called the roll of the jury and alternate jurors, and all members indicated their presence.)

THE COURT: At this time, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, it is my time to read to you the carefully prepared written instructions on the law as it applies in this case.

I would like to read to you, I would like to give you these instructions orally, without reading to you. However, the instructions are long and some are quite complicated, so therefore it is necessary for me to read to you these carefully prepared written instructions.

Bear in mind when I'm reading the instructions to you that if there is something you don't particularly understand, that you will have these written instructions to take back to the jury room with you so that you can there consider them and look back to them, so as we go down through them, as I state the numbers, if you've got any questions on something, you just that write that number down and you'll be able to go back and read it over again in the jury room.

(At this time, the Court read the instructions to the jury.)

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THE COURT: At this time, Mr. Bloxham, you may make the State's opening argument.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.
May I have the podium?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BLOXHAM: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen of the jury.

The evidence portion of the trial is completed. Judge Christensen has instructed you on the law, and now it's time for closing arguments.

Closing argument will be as follows. The State is given an opportunity first of all to address you. The defense is given an opportunity to address you, and then the State is given an opportunity to respond to anything that the defense may raise.

Ladies and gentlemen, the purpose of closing argument is to give each side an opportunity to recap the evidence, kind of explain any ambiguity which may exist, and just kind of go over the points and argue the law to you.

Now, as I restate the evidence, if I misstate anything, please be aware that it's unintentional. Your memories, your collective memories control what the facts are as you deliberate. If you remember something differently than I state it, of course your memory controls, because you are, each and every one of you, a judge in this case.

Judge Christensen indicated in the beginning of the matter, if you recall, that there's thirteen, or thirteen judges in the courtroom. There's Judge Christensen, who's the judge of the law, and there's the twelve jurors who will deliberate in

this case which will the judge of the facts.

Now, the jury system, talking of the twelve judges, twelve jurors -- the jury system in America is a very good thing. Takes twelve people from various walks of life, various experiences, various backgrounds, and it puts you in a box here, and you listen to the witnesses who testify. You're in a very good position to weigh things, to determine credibility, and then to get together and discuss the things that you see and, among all of you, arrive at a decision.

You know, as we try a case, as I put on things, and as I mention things in closing argument, I'll miss a number of things. There's tweve of you who are listening, though, and I bet that you, most of you, will pick up a number of things that I've missed. I'm sure you will.

Speaking of the jury system, though, there's a couple of areas which seem to come up and cause problems as jurors begin their deliberations. I'd like to address two of those at this time and perhaps help explain them a little bit.

One area is how do you weigh evidence.

One jury may say, "Well, this evidence is more important than that evidence." Because we have a jury instruction talks about direct evidence. We have a jury instruction that explains circumstantial evidence.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to use an example from law school, if I could, to kind of explain the difference between circumstantial and direct evidence.

MR. BUCHANAN: I'm going to object to counsel's instruction as to the law. I think the instruction covers that, your Honor.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I can explain that the jury instruction as to the law is --

THE COURT: Yes. The objection is overruled at this point.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

The law school example -- early days, or actually it's last days of the 1800s. It's a small town, small western town. It had just rained, and the ground's nice and soft, easy for tracking people and animals.

The ground is all set up. These two bank robbers come into the small town, ride up to the bank, go in with guns, rob the bank, jump on their horses and head straight out of town.

Posse's immediately formed. It's light. There are prints on the ground. It's clear the two horses had ridden out of town. The horse tracks are very distinguishable. They're marked in such a way as the size, or they can follow these tracks. They follow them a short distance from town. Comes right up to an old prospector's camp.

The prospector's sitting there in his chair. The tracks go right up the camp and then go straight down the valley.

The horses, the tracks, are very clear where they go. There's no doubt about it.

They ride up to the camp and they shout to the prospector, "Which way did the guys on the horses go?" And he points up the canyon, the

opposite direction totally.

Now, they're bewildered. They look at the tracks. There's no tracks up the canyon. The tracks clearly go down the valley.

And they ask him again, "Which way the horses go, these two men?"

The prospector's clear they went up the canyon. They look again as they go down the valley.

Just doesn't make sense.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, right there you've got an inconsistency -- that the prospector's evidence would be direct evidence, what he perceived. The circumstantial evidence would be the tracks. Now, which would be more believable under those circumstances? It's very clear where the tracks are.

That's why you do have a jury instruction which explains to you the law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence but respects each for such convincing force as it may carry and accepts each as a reasonable method of proof.

So I only mention that to you because if it starts getting into a point where you say, "The evidence should be worth more," well, you're the ones who determine what it's worth. Don't be hung up on direct circumstantial.

Another area I'd like to mention -just a few areas. That's the first one. Here's the
second one. What does proof beyond a reasonable doubt
mean? What's the standard to apply?

Across the country, in criminal courts, this standard is applied daily. People are convicted.

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Now, proof beyond a reasonable doubt clearly does not mean proof beyond any doubt, because few propositions, if any, can be proven beyond any doubt. It also does not mean proof beyond a shadow of a doubt, because that's not the standard. It's proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now, the jury instruction tells you, and it may or may not help you -- reasonable doubt is one based on reason. Well, that doesn't help a lot.

Looking at it one way, are your minds set sufficiently to find somebody guilty beyond a reasonable doubt? The jury instruction says if the minds of the jurors after the entire comparison, consideration of all the evidence are in such a condition that they can say they feel -- and these are the key words -- an abiding conviction of the truth, there is not a reasonable doubt.

It continues. Then it says doubt to be reasonable must be actual and circumstantial, not mere possibility or speculation. Doubt to be reasonable must be actual and circumstantial.

So I would suggest as you weigh the evidence, determine what the facts are, then look at the facts and say there is doubt, and then, if you find doubt, say is it reasonable doubt.

Reasonable doubt has to be substantial doubt. Now, the dictionary defines substantial. It says it must be strong, solid, considerable, large, important. In other words, that doubt has got to be strong doubt. That doubt has got to be large doubt. That doubt has got to be considerable doubt, before you would find a person not

guilty, if you find the facts one way.

With those things in mind, I'd like to now review the evidence with you, as I recall the testimony, and exhibits that were admitted. Then I'd like to stress why I feel, why the State submits to you the facts are a certain way, and then I'd like to discuss the law with you.

Ladies and gentlemen, you'll remember the testimony. Tina Cage testified that she had been working for the Stop & Go Market since about September of 1980. She had been moved from the Atlantic and Olive store sometime middle December over to the one at 732 North Eastern.

She went to work on the 17th, the evening of the 17th at 11:00 o'clock at night. She made a couple of drops of money into the safe between 11:00 and 12:00 p. m.

At approximately 12:00 p. m. or so, the defendant walked in the store and purchased some Zig-Zag papers from her. A short time later, when the store's fairly cleared out, defendant comes in, goes to the beer counter. Came back -- or as he's at the back of the counter, a second subject comes in.

She thinks nothing of it 'cause he's over there by the soda machine or whatever. She's not expecting anything.

Defendant came to the counter with the two Michelob bottles. She hits the key on the register. The register popped open, and then all of a sudden Defendant No. 2 comes around from the side of her and grabs her, with a knife.

She's then forced out of the

Stop & Go into a waiting care on the side of the building where there's a street. The car's running. She's forced into that car.

Defendant follows and gets in the car as the driver. They drive away.

She's taken up the street to another stop, or Seven-Eleven, or Stop & Go where gas is purchased, and they're driven further.

She's being held all the while with an arm around her neck. She's sitting in the middle of the car. The second subject, who's the passenger, has the knife on her.

She's driven further. They stop, and they get some cigarettes. I believe there was testimony a beer being purchased, too. I don't recall whether it was the first place they stopped or the second.

Now, the second place they stopped, cigarettes are purchased. We heard the term or the brand of Marlboro 100s. And then they drive out to the lake, toward the lake.

They never make it to the lake. They pull off a dirt road. The two defendants, or the two people who apprehended her have taken her, and they pull off the dirt road, and that's where the sexual assaults occurred. That and the next place.

You've heard the testimony that once they got down there, the defendant took, stepped out of the car to go to the bathroom. The other suspect, or the other subject who's shorter, who's younger kept her in the car and was making, was grabbing her, things like that.

undress her.

 The defendant got into the car. They

The other subject then attempted to have anal intercourse with her and then had vaginal intercourse and ejaculated, and then the defendant took her around the back of the car and then put her back in the car and then had vaginal intercourse with her, and she testified that he ejaculated.

They testified that while they were out in the desert, there was discussion of money by the defendant and his -- person that was with him.

They talked about the money and some kind of a split.

They went, then went to the second place in the desert, where the defendant, Raymond Haire or Joel Burkett, forced her to have anal intercourse.

After this, there was discussion about how to kill her or whether to kill her, what to do with her, where to bury her. She at that time testified that Burkett didn't want her to -- or didn't want to kill her in the car because then he'd have to clean up the mess.

She at that point was afraid to get out of the car. She was forced out of the car, grabbed a beer bottle and attempted to defend herself, was unable to. She was overpowered by these two guys.

They had her head down, they had the knife on her to kill her, and the second subject, the younger subject probably saved her life with the statement to him, "She's not going to tell."

They held the knife on her, or Defendant Burkett held a knife on her, asked her to

identify him. She said, "You're six-foot-two, blond hair." That was about it.

Anyway, the decicison was made not to kill her. Drove her back to town and let her off.

What happened next? She immediately contacts the police. This is 3:00 a.m. She's taken to the detective headquarters where she meets with Detective Leonard.

Detective Leonard interviews her in a small interview room. He notices no alcohol or the smell of alcohol or anything like that.

He takes a statement from her. She testified and gives him -- she gives him a detailed statement at that time.

After the statement, Detective Leonard takes the victim over to Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital where the examination is made by the doctor between 7:00 and 8:00 a.m.

The victim further testified that she attended the lineup the next day, and she saw two lineups the next day, and she was able to, in the first lineup, to indicate one person who resembled the individual who was younger, who was shorter, who probably saved her life.

The second lineup, she was able to identify Defendant Burkett.

That is basically what the victim testified to, ladies and gentlemen.

We also called George Williams, the man who went into the Stop & Go who was cooking his burrito, if you recall, around midnight -- noticed the victim there, noticed the victim eating a

sandwich, noticed the victim was not really talking to anyone, doing her job, waiting on people.

George Williams cooked his burrito, paid for it, left. He went to his friend's down the street. Noticed the light on. Decided to go back to the Stop & Go and purchase some beer and go back to his friend's house.

He drove back into the Stop & Go driveway, not from the side street where they were waiting with their car but in the front, off of Eastern. Parked in front, because the lot's empty. Walked in the door, Stop & Go, found no one there.

He found two Michelob bottles on the counter, which you'll see in the photograph that you'll take to the jury room. He searched for the clerk. No one around.

He called Metro. Metro came.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, we had lab people that testified. Detective Mumpower was able to lift a fingerprint off one of the Michelob bottles. That fingerprint was matched to Defendant Burkett. He had a hold of the Michelob bottle that was found on the counter.

Additionally, we had Richard Renner from the lab testify. He had analyzed the rape kit. He was able to ascertain that one of the hair heads from the car that was impounded matched the victim's hair head. He testified that people have characteristics in their hair that can be identified.

He also testified that about one person out of five to ten thousand will have a similar type of hair. In other words, he could

almost positively put the victim in the car.

We continued with the rape kit at the hospital. They did what they call a hair comb or cut, and they took some pubic hair from the victim,

Tina Cage.

And the hair sample they examined, they found a foreign hair that was not Tina Cage's. When the defendant, Defendant Burkett was arrested, they did a sample of his hair, pubic hair, and then they also took a sample of moustache hair.

Now, the foreign hair found with Tina Cage's sample did not match his pubic hair nor his moustache hair but was consistent with his type of body hair. There was no sample of body hair, so the testimony of Richard Renner basically put this man -- Haire -- in the vaginal area of Tina Cage.

Now, samples of -- swabs were then analyzed. You heard the testimony of that.

Detective Renner found presence of acid phosphatase or phosphatase in the vaginal area of Tina Cage.

That's an enzyme that is produced in ejaculation.

He testified further that he found no presence in the mouth swab, but he didn't expect to. His testimony was he didn't expect to because the mouth, with the saliva and constantly cleansing itself, five hours, he wouldn't expect to, even if there was an ejaculate in the mouth.

He testified as to the anal swab, and he testified he did not find the presence of acid phosphatase or spermatozoa. He testified that there's many reasons why that might not be so, why that not be present. He gave you a few of them,

recalling he testified as to sexual dysfunction, under -- drinking beer, or drinking alcohol, drugs, or stress situations, you wouldn't find that. You also have to have ejaculate to find any presence of it. He of course did not testify there was not any rape, because of the sexual assault definition is mere penetration. Evidence of emission is not necessary.

Going further, Stop & Go people -Pat Seevers testified. She's the manager of the
Stop & Go at 732 North Eastern. She testified that
that evening shift, the 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. shift,
is a tough shift, a lot of work to do during that -the mopping of the floors, the stocking of the cooler,
the cleaning of the front lot, the back lot, throwing
things away, things like that.

She testified it's a tough shift. She testified that Tina Cage was a good worker, always had the shop ready the next morning, and that Pat Seevers would come in at 6:00, come in an hour early.

Further testified there were three money drops on December 17 between 11:00 and 12:00 p.m. totally a hundred thirty dollars into the safe by Tina Cage.

She testified further that she had seen the victim's husband there to pick her up on other occasions, and she testified, very importantly, that there was no money in the cash register. No paper money in the cash register. There was coin and I believe food stamps.

Richard Davies, the regional

representative from Stop & Go testified. Richard Davies testified this robbery that occurred to Tina Cage a week prior, somewhere around a week prior. Photographs taken of that robbery, because they had a hidden camera in that particular store.

He testified that she voluntarily quit the store in January. They had had their own investigation of the robbery, and they didn't terminate her over it. Because of the things that had happened to her, she finally quit in January because of the fear.

Police testified. Detective Leonard went to that Stop & Go early morning hours of the 18th. He testified he saw her purse there, identification of Tina Cage. He testified he saw, looked in the purse, that there was a twenty dollar bill. Doesn't remember the other money, but he remembers a twenty dollar bill.

He met with her at 3:00 a.m. December 18th. Again, he met in a small room. He could observe her walk. He could observe her talk. She was not under the influence of anything.

He testified he got a description of the two individuals and the car at that time, and he made note of it. And this is 3:00 a.m.

December 18th.

He read those notes to you. Do you recall the description?

Number one went by the name of Dusty -- white male, 30 years old, six to six-two in height, 185 pounds, sandy blond hair and blue eyes, VanDyke beard, spider web right arm at the elbow, marijuana leaf at the right arm, left forearm

completely covered with tatooes with no description given. He was the driver. He had a key ring or key chain said J. W. on it, orange in color.

Two, shirt -- rock group, circle.

Plastic or leather vest, worn blue jeans, work shoes.

He carried a four-inch long hunting type knife, also or a buck-type knife, smoked Camel Regulars, and he had a chain on his belt hooked possibly to a wallet.

He had a description of the second subject. White male, 19 to 25, six, hundred forty, slim. Collar length black hair, wavy, parted right side. Dark eyes. Very little stubble on chin. Harley Davidson belt buckle. Fairly new Levi jacket, looked too big for him. Blue jeans, tennis shoes. Had a skinning knife. Regular Camels, smoking. Yellow Cricket lighter, brown leather wallet.

Had description of the car as a '74,
'75 Maverick two-door, medium blue. Dusty, dirty stock
blackwall tired, stock hubcaps. White quilt in the back.
Plastic dash. Light didn't -- interior light didn't
work. Heater didn't work. Radio is barely working.
Brown plastic console tray. Dirty floor with newspapers,
et cetera. Spare battery in the back. About a quarter
of a tank of gas.

She testified, or -- and he was looking for in this case, expected to find inside the car, because it was left by the defendant, or by the victim, Tina Cage, Marlboro 100s, a bra and panties. He had the description of the panties. He received that December, on the 19th. He knew panties were there, but he didn't get a full description of them until the 19th. I believe you recall that testimony.

Now, he prepared the attempt to locate for this vehicle, these people. Put it out on the hot sheet.

And what do we see happening next, the 19th, very next day? The morning hours,
Officer Smith, North Las Vegas Police Department went in that auto parts store down on Las Vegas Boulevard
North. Defendant, Joel Burkett, walked in the store.

And he noticed right away spider web tatoo, the marijuana leaf tatoo, the black vest. There was no doubt in his mind who that man was.

He waited until he exited the store and then took him into custody at gunpoint. He called for a backup and additionally notified Metro.

I believe it was Officer Singer responded from Metro, and they testified. The group of them, or the two of them testified that defendant Burkett's wearing the black leather or black plastic or leather vest. He has the tatooes where the victim said he did.

The second one had, was wearing the Harley Davidson belt buckle as the victim mentioned. The car matched the description. They found a Cricket lighter on the defendant. They found Zig-Zag papers on the defendant.

And they continued. Everything, or darn near everything matched up, didn't it?

Now, Detective Leonard testified as to this lineup. This is very interesting. Well, let me back up rather than going to the lineup.

This is interesting, also. This knife right here was taken off Subject No. 2, the

younger, the smaller one. This knife right here was taken off Subject No. 1, Joel Burkett.

This is the testimony of Officer Singer, or Officer Smith. I don't recall which one. But they put the knives on which individual, on the individuals who had them.

Now, Detective Leonard testified further that lineup — he testified that the first lineup, again, the victim was unable to identify anybody involved, however, did indicate that Ted Burkett had a resemblance of the second subject that they were looking for.

The second lineup was the one that I find most interesting, because that's the one where the victim points out Burkett, even though he's wearing a coat, can't see the tatooes. She recognizes him.

And then, at the conclusion of the lineup, Burkett knows who's in the lineup. What do we — or the first lineup. When Peggy Leen approaches him and tells him that "The victim's identified you," and he says, "Did she pick, or did she identify my partner, too?" He makes a spontaneous statement before he can think about it. He puts his foot right in his mouth.

You also recall he's identified himself as Raymond Haire. He'd still be known as Raymond Haire, ladies and gentlemen, if Detective Leonard wouldn't have discovered his true name.

Defendant's case basically was they call the Stop & Go secretary, brought in the employment application. Testified, "Yes. We received an employment application from a Raymond Haire." Was signed on

the 8th of December, interviewed on the 17th of December at 4:00 p.m. by their personnel person. No appointment was made for a polygraph. They make appointments for polygraph if Stop & Go intends to hire them. Obviously Joel Burkett was just not Stop & Go material.

What did he testify to, though? He said, "I would have taken the polygraph." He'd have taken the polygraph on an application with a fake name or phony name. Not his date of birth, not his social security number. With all that misinformation, he's willing to take the polygraph.

Doug Hann testified. This is the 18 year old who's already, in his young life, a felon. He testified there was a party on the 17th of December, evening hours. He remembers Joel Burkett came with Ted. They left about 9:30. Burkett returned at midnight, asked for Jim Delaney, I believe his name was. And then Jim Delaney and he went outside for a while.

Okay. Then the next person to testify is Jim Delaney. Jim Delaney parrots the same words. Ted and Joel Burkett were there. They left at 9:30. They returned, or just Joel Burkett came back at midnight, and he had a young girl in the car. Went outside and sat in the car for a while. Her name was Tina Cage. He admitted that. A number of things. But we'll get back to that.

Defendant was the next to testify. Now, defendant admitted to lying in the past. He admitted to being convicted of a crime of violence in the past, and then he tells you his story that he met the victim, Tina Cage, a few weeks back before this incident, before this crime. Was riding on his

# PLEADING CONTINUES IN INTERIOR INTERIOR INTERIOR INTERIOR INTERIOR

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

JOEL BURKETT aka RAYMOND HAIRE, Appellant(s),

VS.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C052190 SC No: 63661

## RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME 2

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# ORIGINAL

1 CASE NO. C52190 2 DEPARTMENT SEVEN 3 5 6 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 8 9 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 11 Plaintiff, VOLUME I 12 vs. JOEL BURKETT, aka RAYMOND HAIRE, 14 Defendant. 15 16 17 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT 18 OF 19 JURY TRIAL 20 21 BEFORE THE HONORABLE CARL J. CHRISTENSEN, DISTRICT JUDGE 22 Wednesday, April 29, 1931 23 24 APPEARANCES: 25 RONALD BLOXHAM, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney Clark County Courthouse For the State: 26 Las Vegas, Nevada 27 28 For the Defendant: JAMES BUCHANAN, III, ESQ. Attorney at Law 29 302 Carson Las Vegas, Nevada 30

220

Reported by: CONSTANCE KROON, CSR, No. 75

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i

2 (At this time, the jury 5 panel members entered the courtroom.) ß THE COURT: This is the time set for the 7 trial of Case No. C52190, the State of Nevada versus 8 Joel Burkett. 9 Is the State ready to proceed at 10 this time? 11 MR. BLOXHAM: State's ready to proceed, 12 your Honor. THE COURT: Is the defendant ready 14 to proceed? 15 Defendant's ready, your Honor. MR. BUCHANAN: 16 THE COURT: Miss Clerk, will you call 17 the names of the roll of the jury panel members summoned 18 to appear at this time? When your name is called, answer 19 "present" or "here." 20 (At this time, the clerk called 21 the roll of jury panel members summoned 22 to appear, and all members indicated 23 their presence.) 24 THE COURT: Do either of the parties desire 25 to present a challenge to the entire panel at this time? 26 MR. BUCHANAN: Defense does not, your Honor. 27 MR. BLOXHAM: State does not, your Honor.

THE COURT:

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1981, 10:00 A.M.

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at this time?

the defense.

MR. BUCHANAN: None on the behalf of

Do either of the parties desire

to present a challenge to any individual member of the panel

 THE COURT: At this time, I would allow introduce himself, make a brief statement

State does not, your Honor.

Mr. Bloxham to introduce himself, make a brief statement as to the nature of this case so you'll know what it's about when we're asking you the voir dire questions, and also state the names of the witnesses the State expects to call in the case.

### Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM:

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury panel, my name is Ron Bloxham. I'm an attorney with the District Attorney's Office. My job is to prosecute the case wherein there are charges against the defendant, Joel Burkett.

Joel Burkett is charged with having committed four crimes on December 18, 1980. The first crime is robbery with use of a deadly weapon. He is charged with entering a Stop and Go at 732 North Eastern, early morning hours, taking money with use of a deadly weapon, being a knife.

He is also charged with thereafter kidnapping the clerk, a woman by the name of Tina Cage. It's first degree kidnapping charge. He's charged with having kidnapped her with use of a deadly weapon, which is a knife, and for the purpose of sexual assault.

The last two charges are sexual assault charges. One sexual assault charge charges him with having sexual intercourse against her consent, against her will. The second one is likewise a sexual assault, having charged him with having anal intercourse against her will or consent.

. During the course of the trial, the State anticipates calling the following witnesses, and -2.3%

I'd ask you to listen to the witnesses because if any of you know them, it may become important as Judge Christensen addresses questions later.

The victim, Tina Cage. Richard Davies.

N. Kingsbury, who's employed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan

Police Department. Detective R. Leonard, Las Vegas

Metropolitan Police Department. Detective R. Luke,

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. Detective T. Ming,

Metropolitan Police Department. ID technician Mumpower.

Richard Renner of our crime lab. Pat Seevers. Mary Segretto,

also of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

Officer B. Singer, of Metro.

Officer R.S. Smith, North Las Vegas. Officer Don Thornton,

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. George Williams,

a civilian witness.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Thank you. At this time,
Mr. Buchanan, you may introduce yourself to the jury panel,
and also the defendant, and if you desire, you may state
the names of witnesses, but you need not, if you do not
desire to do so.

MR. BUCHANAN: We don't wish to state witnesses at this point, your Honor.

But, ladies and gentlemen, prospective members of the jury, my name is Bucky Buchanan. I'm the attorney for Joel Burkett, who is seated here to my left.

This is a crime. The only thing we'd ask you is, prior, to listen to all of these witnesses and our witnesses who we intend to call in our case, and before you reach any type of decision in this matter, because some of the events will be rather on the State's case not the most, please — and the thing is here we would ask

before you make any type of judgment, though, wait until we call our witnesses and present our defense, which will be considerably different from what the State's attempting to prove in this case.

And I thank you for your attention and being here today.

1 2

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, this is Department No. Seven of the Eighth Judicial District Court. That's the trial court of general jurisdiction of the State of Nevada for Clark County, Nevada.

The department here is presided over by myself, and I'm Carl Christensen, the District Court judge.

to my left near you is Mr. Robert L. Hanfus. He's the Court's lawyer. In the county, because of the caseload that we have, we're allowed to have a law clerk, who's a lawyer that's graduated from law school that works in the research and decision making process of a court. Of course, we have many cases other than the case that's currently in trial. There's not that much research and legal work to be done in a case like that, but I like to have the law clerks in here when we can make that possible.

The lady to my left is

Miss Elizabeth Lucero. She's the county clerk, deputy

county clerk here in Clark County, Nevada. She's the

court clerk for this department, No. Seven. She swears

the witnesses, marks the evidence, keeps track of the

evidence, makes minutes of the proceedings as they go

forward.

The lady below me at the stenotype machine is Mrs. Connie Kroon. She's the court reporter,

and she takes down verbatim everything that is said during these proceedings.

The gentleman in the rear in the uniform by the door is the bailiff for Department No. Seven. He's Mr. Leo O'Leary. He's the one that you'll have contact with during this jury trial. If you ask him questions pertaining to the trial, they have to be in writing and made part of the clerk's record, so just don't ask a lot of frivolous questions just to make conversation. If there's something you really need to know, then that should be addressed in writing, and then he would give it to the Court, and it becomes part of the permanent record of the case.

At this time, I would ask counsel if they would stipulate that the entire panel may be sworn to answer truthfully the questions so that the Court can ask collective questions on voir dire of the entire panel before putting twelve in the jury box.

MR. BUCHANAN: The defense has no objection, your Honor.

MR. BLOXHAM: The State so stipulates, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: And we'd stipulate to it.

THE COURT: Thank you. At this time,
would all of the ladies and gentlemen on the jury panel
please stand, raise your right hands to be sworn? If for
some reason you don't take an oath or swear, than at the
conclusion of the oath you can merely say, "I affirm."

(At this time, the jury panel members were duly sworn by the clerk.)

THE COURT: Generally, cases that are tried by a jury are divided into two kinds. One is

criminal cases, and one is civil cases.

The civil case, the typical case is the usual automobile accident where someone is suing for injuries. There, the jury is eight, and the burden of proof is proved by a preponderance or a greater weight of the evidence.

A criminal case is a case where a person is charged with the commission of a crime, and there the jury is twelve, and the burden of proof is proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

So there are some differences. Criminal cases, of course, go all the way from, on the minor side, a traffic type case. When you have a traffic ticket, that's a criminal case, and the burden of proof is proof beyond a reasonable doubt. But they go all the way up the other way to the most aggravated murder trial, and the burdens are the same.

Now, the case we have before us today is a very serious case both for the defendant and for the State of Nevada, and therefore it is very important that we have a jury consisting of twelve fair and impartial people to serve on the jury that won't decide the case on prejudices or biases but will decide the case on the evidence that's submitted here in the courtroom without regard to sympathy, bias or prejudice.

There are a few rules of law that we need to discuss here, because sometimes people really don't realize or understand them, and there will be many rules; but I'm going to go over two or three of them that are basic ones.

That an Information is a mere accusation, is not any evidence of guilt. In other words,

in this case, the defendant is charged with four counts of criminal activity, and the fact that he is charged is not any evidence of guilt. It is the charging sheet that brings him into court; and so you are not to assume that he is guilty merely because he is charged with a crime.

Is there anybody who cannot follow this basic rule of law?

Okay. The second one is that in our country, a defendant, in a criminal case is presumed to be innocent until or unless he is proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. What this means is that it is a rule of evidence that has to be overcome by evidence of a greater weight. If a case were to go to a jury without any proof, then it would be the duty of the jury to come back with a verdict of not guilty, because a defendant in a criminal case -- and that's all criminal cases -- is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty, like I said, beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now, the Court will define at the conclusion of the trial in the instructions that are given to the jury what beyond a reasonable doubt means, but is there anyone who cannot follow this basic rule of law?

Actually in a trial like this there are thirteen judges. There are the twelve members of the jury, who collectively are judges of all questions of fact; and the Court is the judge -- that's me -- of all of the questions of law, and the members of the jury must follow the rules of law that are laid down by the Court in it's instruction whether they agree with them or not, because I've been trained in the law and read the Supreme Court cases, when they say, "Judge, you made an error in the law

last time, and now we've got a new rule, and you apply it this way."

Is there anyone who cannot follow the Court's instructions on the law whether you agree with them or not? Thank you.

Is anyone acquainted with the defendant, Mr. Joel Burkett? Any member of the jury panel acquainted with Mr. James L. or Bucky Buchanan, counsel for Mr. Burkett?

Is anyone acquainted with Mr. Ron Bloxham, the Deputy District Attorney who's trying this case for the State of Nevada?

Does anyone know anything about this case other than what you've heard here in court this morning?

Has any member of the jury panel ever been a victim of a rape? Sexual assault is the modern word for the old rape. Of a sexual assault, kidnapping or robbery?

Robbery isn't where they go in and burglarize your home when you're not there, but a robbery is a crime where someone takes things from your presence by force or threat of fear and violence.

Has any member of the jury panel ever been the victim of a rape, robbery, or kidnapping?

Number -- what's your number, sir?

MR. FISHEL: Twenty-four. I have,

your Honor. Attempted.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll --

MR. FISHEL: Not actual.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll get to that

later. I'll just write down your number now, Mr. Fishel.

MR. FISHEL: Right.

THE COURT: Thank v

THE COURT: Thank you. Anyone else then the victim of one of these serious crimes?

Okay. Has anyone on the jury panel had a close friend or relative that has been the victim of one of these four serious crimes? Let's start over here. Your number, sir?

MR. SONDEJ: Twenty-seven.

THE COURT: Twenty-seven. And the lady in back, your number?

MS. SEAGER: Twenty-five.

THE COURT: Anyone else on this side of the room? Okay. Your number, ma'am, is nine?

MS. ERNST: Nine.

THE COURT: Mrs. Ernst. Anyone else on that side of the room? Your number, sir?

MR. COLMENAR: Six.

THE COURT: Number six. Thank you.

Has any member of the jury panel ever been engaged in law enforcement work? Number three is Mr. Blue.

What's your number, sir?

MR. STONE: Twenty, sir.

THE COURT: Number twenty. Anyone else who's ever been engaged in law enforcement work or -- let me add this -- who has a spouse who has ever been engaged in law enforcement work? Your number, hon?

MS. MENGES: Thirty-one.

THE COURT: Mrs. Menges. That how your

name is pronounced?

MS. MENGES: Menges.

THE COURT: Menges. Thank you.

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Okay. Were you trying to decide if you should raise your hand? Number fifteen? MS. LUDWIG: Yes. Security work. Would that be -- my husband's a security guard.

> THE COURT: Mrs. Ludwig.

MS. LUDWIG: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, then, everybody, I'm sure, has known a policeman, so when I ask this question, bear in mind we are seeking to know if it's a close acquaintance or a close friendship that might affect your ability to serve as a juror.

Does anyone -- have to use a little common sense, in other words, because otherwise I could write down everybody's name. Anyone on the jury panel who has a close friend or close relative who's been engaged in law enforcement work where it might affect your deliberations in a case like this?

Okay. Let's start here. Number thirty-three, is it --

> MR. SHAFFER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You're Mr. Shaffer?

MR. SHAFFER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. The lady in the

red dress?

number again?

MS. GALLUP: Nineteen. My son.

THE COURT: You're number nineteen,

ma'am?

MS. GALLUP: Yes.

THE COURT: Mrs. Gallup. Thank you.

Anyone else on this side of the room? Number three I already have. And what is your 239

1 2 3 4 Mrs. Ernst. 5 6 7 Anyone else? 8 9 ever had law training? 10 11 academy? 12 13 Your name is ? 14 15 16 17 18 you've heard here today? 19 20 21 to you by Mr. Bloxham? 22 23 24 trial? 25 26 27 sworn in to serve on a jury. 28 29 31 THE COURT: 32

MS. MENGES: Thirty-one. THE COURT: You're Mrs. Menges. Now, anyone on the other side of the room? Number nine, MR. STONE: Number twenty. THE COURT: Number twenty, Mr. Stone. Has anyone, member of the jury panel, MR. BLUE: That be like academy, police THE COURT: Yes. Let's write that down. Billy Blue, number three. MR. BLUE: THE COURT: Mr. Blue. Anyone else? Okay. Does any member of the jury panel know anything about this case other than what Is any member of the jury panel acquainted with any of the witnesses who's names were read Has any member of the jury panel ever been a witness in a criminal prosecution case in a jury Could I see by a show of hands how many of you have been jurors before? That is actually Okay. Let me write them, too. Let's start -- let's see. You're Mrs. Ludwig? MS. LUDWIG: Right.

Okay. The gentleman next?

Twenty-seven.

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MR. SONDEJ:

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1
                      THE COURT:
                                    Mr. Sondej.
 2
                      MR. SONDEJ:
                                     Sondej.
 3
                       THE COURT:
                                     Okay. On the second row,
 4
      your number, sir?
 5
                      MR. BURNS:
                                     One.
 6
                      THE COURT:
                                     Mr. Burns.
 7
                      MR. BURNS:
                                     Yes.
 8
                      THE COURT:
                                     The lady next?
 9
                      MS. SHANNON:
                                       Twenty-three.
10
                      THE COURT:
                                     Three?
11
                      MS. SHANNON:
                                       Twenty-three.
12
                      THE COURT:
                                     Mrs. Shannon.
13
                      MS. SHANNON:
                                       Right.
14
                      THE COURT:
                                     Okay. The lady on the --
15
                      MS. GUTHRIE:
                                       Thirty-two.
16
                      THE COURT:
                                     Thirty-two, Mrs. Guthrie.
17
                      MS. GUTHRIE:
                                       Right.
18
                      THE COURT:
                                     Yes. Seventeen?
19
                      MR. WAITE:
                                     Seventeen.
20
                      THE COURT:
                                     Mr. Waite.
21
                      MR. WAITE:
                                     Yes.
22
                                    Eighteen, Mr. West, is it?
                      THE COURT:
23
                      MR. WEST:
                                    Yes.
24
                      THE COURT:
                                     Anyone else on this side of
25
      the room has ever served on a jury before?
26
                           Okay. On the other side of the room?
27
      None on the first row. The lady in the pink dress?
28
                      MS. ROYAL:
                                    Number seven.
29
                      THE COURT:
                                    You're Mrs. Royal?
30
                      MS. ROYAL:
                                     Yes.
31
                      THE COURT:
                                     Okay. Gentleman on the back
32
      row?
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MR. FRESQUEZ: Number eleven.

THE COURT: Number eleven, Mr. Fresquez.

MR. FRESQUEZ: Yes.

THE COURT: Anyone else who's served on a jury before? And your number, ma'am?

MS. RANDOLPH: Thirty-five.

THE COURT: Mrs. Randolph.

Is there anyone who feels that they could not be completely fair and impartial -- that might tend to decide this case based on the grounds of sympathy, bias and prejudice relating to age, race, religion, sex, color, or creed? These are all forbidden things.

Is there anyone who feels that they could not avoid these things and decide the case in a fair and impartial -- you feel you could not?

MR. SONDEJ: Yes, your Honor. My daughter was assaulted in sixth grade center a few years back.

THE COURT: You don't feel you can be fair and impartial?

MR. SONDEJ: I don't know.

THE COURT: Your number?

MR. SONDEJ: Twenty-seven.

THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate that

Mr. Sondej may be excused?

MR. BUCHANAN: So stipulated on the behalf of the defense, your Honor.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, not to be difficult. If the man is called to the jury box, he says he doesn't know whether he could be fair and impartial --

THE COURT: Okay. Fine. Do you have any further questions that you desire that I ask the entire panel?

1 MR. BUCHANAN: No, your Honor. Mr. Bloxham? 2 THE COURT: 3 MR. BLOXHAM: No, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Okay. At this time I'd 5 like to ask Mr. Burns, is it -- Mr. or Mrs. Burns, 6 No. 1, Francis Burns. 7 MR. BURNS: Francis, Mr. 8 THE COURT: Mr. Burns, would you come 9 and take the first chair on the first row? Then 10 Mrs. Pruitt, the chair next? Mr. Blue, the next chair. 11 Miss Reid, the next chair. 12 MS. REID: It's Mrs. Reid. 13 THE COURT: Excuse me. Thank you. 14 Mr. Lang, chair number five. 15 Mr. Comenar, chair number six. 16 On the second row, the furthest chair 17 in, Edna Royal. Eugene Lawson, the next one. Vittoria Ernst, 18 the next one. David Sweeney, the next one. John Fresquez, 19 the next one. And Richard Steve Bulger, the next one. 20 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF FRANCIS BURNS 21 BY THE COURT: 22 Mr. Burns, you stated that you did serve Q. 23 on a jury before? 24 Yes, sir. A. 25 Without stating what the verdict was, did 26 the jury reach a verdict in that case? 27 Α Yes. 28 Was it a civil case or criminal case? Q. 29 Civil. 30 Was that here in Clark County? Q. 31 No. It was in Iowa.

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How long ago?

Q.

1	A	1955, I believe.
2	Ď	Did you serve more times than once?
3	A.	Twice. Yes.
4	٥	Were they both civil cases?
5	A.	One was a state or a man against the state
6	for a highway r	ight of way.
7	Ĉ.	And what was the other one?
8	A	The other one was a suit in an auto
9	accident.	
10	ç.	They were both civil cases, and the jury
11	reached a verdi	ct in both cases?
12	A	Yes.
13		THE COURT: Do you pass Mr. Burns for
14	cause, Mr. Buch	aanan?
15		MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, we do, your Honor.
16		THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham?
17		MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor.
18		VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF PATTY PRUITT
19	BY THE COURT:	
20	Q	Mrs. Pruitt, can you think of any reason
21	why you couldn	t be a completely fair and impartial juror
22	if you were se	lected as one in this case?
23	A.	No, I cannot.
24		THE COURT: Do you pass Mrs. Pruitt for
25	cause, Mr. Bucl	nanan?
26		MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, your Honor.
27		THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham?
28		MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor.
29		VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF BILLY WAYNE BLUE
30	BY THE COURT:	
31	Ō.	Mr. Blue, you stated that you had been in
32	a police acade	my?

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A. Yes, sir. Department of Justice in Virginia with the U.S. Coast Guard. I was with the Drug Enforcement Patrol.

Q Were you a member of the Coast Guard?

A. Yes, sir. Also, I worked at Hoover Dam Police.

Q Do you feel that you could be a completely fair and impatial juror if you were selected in this case as one?

A. Yes, I do.

Q You don't feel that you'd favor the State over the defendant or vice versa?

A I think I can be impartial.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions

of Mr. Blue?

MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, I might have. May I voir dire him, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right.

### BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Q Mr. Blue, you've heard the prosecution state quite a few of these law officers that are going to be called. Quite a few of the witnesses -- in fact, all but around two witnesses, it would seem to me from their preliminary statement, are going to be law enforcement officers.

Now, if you were working with the D.E.A. and Coast Guard and have gone through training academy, do you feel you would give those police officers more weight just strictly because they come in here in uniform or with a working police department?

A I would view their testimony as probably

more accurate.

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All right. So in other words, then, it would be your feeling that because they are police officers and because they wear the uniform and are performing duties that are similar to what you've done in the past, you would give their weight, their testimony more weight and more credence just because they're police officers?

A I'd have to say yes.

All right. And so then you couldn't be a fair and impartial juror because if it was -- let's say, flip a coin, fifty-fifty as to guilt or innocence. Because they're police officers, then you would tend to give them more credence and possibly convict him because of that, just that fact in your past training?

Isn't that correct?

A. Yes.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, I would ask that Mr. Blue be excused for cause, not being fair and impartial because of his training.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, may I, briefly?
THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. BLOXHAM:

Q Mr. Blue, when you say that "I'd give him more weight," is it based on their training they received or is it based on the fact what -- or what is it based on?

A Okay. Their training. They've gone through extensive training, viewing the evidence, collecting evidence, the law behind the evidence they can collect, and I believe that the facts that they investigate will be true and accurate.

Q Will you also be looking at their

impartiality, since they're not connected with the case other than professionally? Would that be another factor that you'd be examining?

A I can't see why.

MR. BUCHANAN: I object to that question, your Honor. I don't think that's a proper question, whether he'd be fair and impartial.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

The question is this, Mr. Blue.

Because a person is a police officer, and for that reason alone, would you give his testimony more weight than you

would any other witness?

MR. BLUE: Yes.

THE COURT: The challenge is sustained.

You may be excused. We'd thank you for your participation in the jury selection process, your candor in answering the questions.

Will you call the next name,

Miss Clerk?

THE CLERK: Franklin Elroy Dieringer.

THE COURT: Take chair No. 3 there, if
you would, Mr. Dieringer. Do I pronounce your name right?

MR. DIERINGER: Yes, sir.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF FRANKLIN ELROY DIERINGER

BY THE COURT:

Q Can you think of any reason why you could not sit as a completely fair and impartial juror if you were selected as one in this case, Mr. Dieringer?

A No, I can't.

THE COURT: Do you pass Mr. Dieringer for cause, Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: If I may just ask one or

2 THE COURT: All right. 3 BY MR. BUCHANAN: Mr. Dieringer, you work at the Q. 5 Air Force commissary? 6 A. Yes, sir. Have you been in the Air Force prior to 8 this time? 9 A. No, sir. Never been in the military? No, sir. Never had any connection with law enforcement or anything like that? No. MR. BUCHANAN: I have nothing further. THE COURT: Do you pass him for cause? MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, sir, I do. THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham? MR. BLOXHAM: The State would pass him for cause, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF JO ANN REID BY THE COURT: Mrs. Reid, can you think of any reason why you could not sit as a completely fair and impartial juror doing equal and exact justice to both the State and the defendant if you were selected as one in this case? I can't think of a reason. THE COURT: Do you pass Mrs. Reid for cause, Mr. Buchanan?

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few questions?

two questions.

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May I ask again a

MR. BUCHANAN:

THE COURT: All right.

BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Q. Mrs. Reid, you have put down you don't have any children?

A. No.

Q. All right. And because this involves sexual assault -- you've heard the crimes with which my client is charged -- do you feel that you could be fair and impartial, being a woman, and do you feel that type of crime, sexual assault, is of such a nature that you would tend to find someone more quilty of that crime because of the crime rather than on the evidence?

A. I don't think I would be impartial or be prejudiced.

Q And you think you could be fair and impartial, even though it's a sexual assault case; and it wouldn't make any difference to you? You'd still have to make them prove it beyond a reasonable doubt?

A I think so, yes.

And if the sexual assault that, then,
 would have no part of it in your deliberations?

A. No.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you. I'll pass the juror for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Pass the juror for cause,

your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF RICHARD P. LANG BY THE COURT:

Mr. Lang, can you think of any reason why

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you could not be a completely fair and impartial juror if you were selected as one in this case?

A. No.

THE COURT: Pass Mr. Lang for cause,

Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF FRANK DENNIS COLMENAR

#### BY THE COURT:

Q. Mr. Colmenar, you stated earlier that you had a close friend or relative who had been the victim of a crime like this, or I guess it was you yourself?

A. No. It was my sister, in high school.

Q Do you feel that this unfortunate incident in your own life and family could cause you to be unable to be fair and impartial in this case?

A. I think so.

Do you realize that it's different circumstances, different facts, different person accused, and everything else? You won't find this person guilty because of the problem your sister had had; would you?

A. No, I don't think so.

Q. It's kind of the moment of truth. Do you have a serious doubt that you might?

A. No.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions of Mr. Lang, Mr. Buchanan -- excuse me -- Mr. Colmenar? I apologize.

MR. BUCHANAN: If I may, your Honor. BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Mr. Colmenar, you are -- you say, you don't

really say it convincingly to me. In other words, only thing, I'm trying to see if I can get a fair and impartial juror for Mr. Burkett sitting here.

Now, because of the past incidents with your sister, or her involvement with that crime, would that have any bearing on your deliberations in this case?

A No. All he said was happened to a close relative, and I said yes.

Q Okay. So, in other words, because of that, that wouldn't be at the back of your mind so that when you go and deliberate, in the event you're selected, and determine the guilt or innocence of my client, that wouldn't make any difference to favor more of a guilty plea than an innocent plea?

A. No.

So you'd listen to all the evidence here and try and arrive at a verdict based on just strictly what you heard in this courtroom and not what happened to your sister or anything else?

- A (Prospective juror modded.)
- Q And your answer is yes to that?
- A. Yes.

Q Okay. You feel you could be fair and impartial? You know of no reason at all why you couldn't sit there?

- A I could sit there.
- Q Let me put it a different way. If you were seated at my left and were charged with a crime like this, would you want someone on a jury to be in your same frame of mind?
  - A Well, if I felt a person would be fair, yes.

1	Q All right, then. I'm saying if we switched
2	it around. You'd want someone seated on the jury in your
3	same frame of mind right now?
4	A. If I felt that the person would be fair, yes,
5	I'd I wouldn't mind.
6	MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Fine. I'll
7	pass the juror for cause, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Bloxnam?
9	MR. BLOXHAM: May I inquire?
10	THE COURT: Yes.
11	BY MR. BLOXHAM:
12	Q. Sir, were there any suspects caught in the
13	crime against your sister?
14	A. No.
15	Q. Do you hold any animosity toward the
16	police department for not having developed that case?
17	A. No.
18	MR. BLOXHAM: Pass the juror for cause,
19	your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Thank you.
21	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF EDNA ROYAL
22	BY THE COURT:
23	Q Mrs. Royal, you served on a jury before?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. When was that?
26	A. It's been about four or five years ago.
27	Ω Was it here in Clark County, Nevada?
28	A. Yes, sir.
29	Q. Was the case a civil case or a criminal
30	case?
31	A. A criminal case.
32	Q Did the jury reach a verdict in that case?
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 A Yes.

Q Do you remember the charge in the case?

A Well, there were children involved. It was a sort of a family incest affair, with the neighbors joining in -- that type of thing.

Q Can you think of any reason why you couldn't be a completely fair and impartial juror in this case and do equal and exact justice for both the defendant and the State?

A. No, sir.

THE COURT: Do you pass Mrs. Royal for cause, Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: May I inquire, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right.

#### BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Q Mrs. Royal, I see from the form you filled out you work for the School District?

A. Yes.

Q And because of working in the School District, or in that capacity, I understand that's a food service; is that right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And would you, because that's done with youth or anything like that, any of your experience in the School District have any animosity towards let's say Mr. Burkett here, who's in age eighteen, nineteen years old -- would that have any bearing on your deliberations here?

A. I don't think his age has anything to do with it.

All right. And the fact that this other

incest which, you say -- thing that happened in your neighborhood. Would that have any bearing or do you think prejudice you any way against any kind of sex offenses or anything else?

A No. I don't like sexual offenses, but I don't think it would have anything to do with the way I saw the case.

Q. All right, but when you say you don't like sexual offenses, that means is someone who's say forced themselves upon a woman, or in this case, a sexual assault -- no one particularly likes that type of offense, but would you still listen to all the evidence before arriving at a verdict?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. And if you found from your evidence here that you felt you had a reasonable doubt that this thing even happened, could you return a verdict of guilty even though he's just charged with sexual offense?

A. If I didn't think he was guilty, I wouldn't say I thought he was.

Q. All right. Just because, then he's charged with a sex offense, you wouldn't find him guilty, even though you didn't feel the evidence proved it?

A. No.

Q All right. And prior to arriving at a verdict, since you've heard the Court, do you think you could wait until the evidence, and particularly until the defendant has taken the stand, and his witnesses, before you try and arrive at whether a person is guilty or innocent?

- A. Yes, I think I could.
- Q. And even if there were some sexual events

and occurences that come here that might not be too pleasant, you'd still withhold judgment until you hear all the evidence?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there any one reason at all you know in the back of your mind -- religious, anything, kind of experiences you've had in your past history and through your lifetime -- that you don't think you could be fair and impartial?

A. No.

Q All right. If you had a son or someone on trial here, would you want someone to sit in judgment upon him in the same frame of mind you are today?

A. Yes, I would.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Thank you. I'll pass the juror for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Pass the juror for cause,
your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF LES EUGENE LAWSON BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Lawson, can you think of any reason why you couldn't be a completely fair and impartial juror if you were selected as one in this case?

A. No, sir.

THE COURT: Do you pass Mr. Lawson for

cause, Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, your Honor. I'll pass Mr. Lawson for cause.

THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor. Pass

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Mr. Lawson for cause.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF VITTORIA ERNST BY THE COURT:

- Q. Mrs. Ernst, you stated earlier that you did have a close friend or relative who has been engaged in law enforcement work?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q Who is that?
- A. It's a young police officer who's been a close friend of our family for years.
  - Q. Here with Metro?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q Is he a patrolman or a detective?
- he's a patrolman, but I -- I have a babysitting agency, and I did take care of a couple of captains' children.
- Q. What was the name of the young policeman you know?
  - A William Young.
  - Q. And the captains -- what were their names?
  - A. Otis Willis and Dick Womack.
- Q. Did you ever discuss their philosophy of criminology, criminal investigation and criminal prosecution with them?
- A. Not really, but I did overhear discussions between my husband and them.
- Q. Is your husband engaged in law enforcement work in any way?
  - A. He's a paramedic on the Fire Department.
- Q Do you feel that because of this relationship and background that you might favor one side over the other in a case?

- A Not necessarily. But may I ask a question?
- a Sure.
- A Was the -- the address of the store, was that the Stop and Go on the 700 block of North Eastern?
  - Q. I don't know.
    - MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, it was, your Honor.
  - Q Yes.
- A Up until about a year ago, I lived in that neighborhood, and that is the convenience store that I frequented; so while I don't know the people in the store by name, I might be familiar with their faces.
- Q Thank you for that. You stated also that you had someone close that had been a victim?
- A Yes. My husband was a victim of a robbery at gunpoint in a gas station at one time.
  - Q How long ago?
  - A. Oh, probably eight years ago.
- Q. Mrs. Ernst, are you a person of your own mind and will?
  - A. I'd like to think so.
- Q Okay. Now, then, if you were selected and served on this jury and you were in deliberation, would it be your deliberation on an honest and unbiased basis, or would you have somebody there looking over your shoulder?

In other words, would you think,
"Now, what would my friend or my husband think I should
rule in this case? Because I'm sure going to have to
discuss this with him later on"?

- A No, uh-uh.
- Q You would do your own mind, and you'd listen to the evidence and be fair and impartial in the evidence?

A Yes.

Q And base your verdict on the evidence rather than on supposition?

A Yes.

THE COURT: Do you have any further questions of Mrs. Ernst, Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, if I might, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you.

## BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Q All right, Mrs. Ernst. You know, kind of like Fire Department, being a paramedic on a fire department and police and that are pretty close together? I mean they pal around together, and they're good buddies. They play ball together and everything.

You know what I mean?

- A. Uh-huh.
- And your husband does that with policemen?
- A. Uh-huh.
- And you babysit with police officers' children, so forth. Now, there's going to be a parade of police officers in this trial, and because of that parade of police officers, they're going to come in here and sit in that witness chair and testify as to certain events.

Do you think the preponderance or just the amount of officers coming in and testifying that you could find someone guilty just because the police officers are here testifying?

- A. No, not on that alone.
- All right. Not on that alone. But if it

came to a close call, do you think you would, because of this amount of police officers testifying against my client, that you could find him guilty?

- A It's hard to say on a supposition -- just on an "if" like that. It would depend upon the -- what was said.
- Q Take it even a step further. Because you lived in this neighborhood and because you've gone to this Stop and Go at the -- at 732 North Eastern, do you feel that because you've gone in there on occasion, and there's going to be testimony of what happened at that store, that you might take events into consideration that would be outside the scope of this evidence?
- A. If it was somebody that I knew -- you know, that I knew their faces, I would probably be sympathetic to them.
- Q. So if -- and there's been testimony that this Tina Cage, who was an employee of the Stop and Go at that location about December of last year --
  - A. Uh-huh.

- a -- and possibly before that. If we parade her in here, and she comes in, and that's one of the clerks that you waited on her -- or she waited on you, rather, in that store, do you feel you'd be sypathetic and more prone to go along with her story versus my client's story just because she was a clerk there and you were buying at the store?
  - A I would say probably yes.
- Q. And so then if we did bring those witnesses, and coupled with that your experience in that store, and the police officer, then you really couldn't be fair and impartial so as to give the defendant a

fair trial?

A Well, under that set of circumstances, then you would be correct.

Q I see. You have one child, eleven years old. Let's assume he's a little, few years older -- nineteen, like this.

Or someone -- would you want someone to sit in judgment on your son being in the same frame of mind you are, knowing your facts, your relationship with police officers, and your relationship with that Stop and Go on Eastern?

A I really couldn't say. If my child was guilty of something, then I would expect the child to be disciplined by whatever means it took.

ρ we'll go along with that. I think everyone goes along with that.

What I am saying here, what we're looking for is someone completely fair and impartial, has no outside influences to determine his guilt or innocence.

This case might come down to a close call. What I'm saying is if because of these policemen and because of your relationship with this guy who might possibly have waited on you, and your experience in that store, you couldn't be fair and impartial; could you?

A. No.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right. We would ask that Mrs. Ernst be excused for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Traverse?

MR. BLOXHAM: Traverse, your Honor.

BY MR. BLOXHAM:

- a You don't know Tina Cage, do you?
- A I don't know the name. But I might know

the face.

- Q Okay. You haven't been in the store for the past year? Is that what I've heard you testify to?
  - A. Right.
- Q So if she -- she would have had to work there over a year ago for you to even recognize her; isn't that correct?
  - A. Right.
- Q What I thought I heard you say as to if you knew somebody personally, that would be bound to affect the way you perceived their testimony, just like anybody with personal knowledge of someone who would weigh their testimony. Isn't that correct?
  - A If I knew her personally?
- Q Yes. That would have an effect on how you'd weigh her testimony; isn't that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q That's all I heard you testify to. Is there anything further about Stop and Go clerks that you'd like to add?
  - A. No.
  - Q Since you shopped at a Stop and Go?
  - A. No.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Your Honor, we oppose the motion for, or the challenge for cause. I believe this witness has testified she could weigh the evidence. She's going to act like any other person judging a statement if they know the person that has a bearing.

I can inform the Court my understanding of the evidence is this Tina Cage did not work at that Stop and Go a year ago, so we would oppose the challenge for cause, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: We don't think they've sustained the traverse, your Honor. Still ask her to be excused for cause.

THE COURT: The challenge is sustained at this time.

At this time you may be excused, Mrs. Ernst. We would thank you for your candor in answering the questions, ask you to report back to the jury commissioner.

Miss Clerk, will you call the next name?

THE CLERK: Joyce Sands.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF JOYCE SANDS

BY THE COURT:

Mrs. Sands, can you think of any reason why you could not serve as a completely fair and impartial juror if you were selected as one in the case?

A. No, sir, I don't.

THE COURT: Do you pass Mrs. Sands for cause, Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: If I may inquire just briefly, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Q All right. Mrs. Sands, it's coming now, you know -- you had heard most of the questions I think that I've asked the type of case this is going to be.

Because of the sexual aspect of this case and because the defendant's charged with couple crimes involving sex, does that, would that have any bearing on your deliberations?

A. No.

Q I've asked some of the other women here the questions in regard to that. Would your answers have been any different?

A. Different in regards to my opinions about it?

Q Yes.

A. No, sir. I don't believe so.

Q All right. And I see you have two children, and suppose they were on trial in a case. Doesn't matter what kind of case.

Would you want someone sit in judgment upon them being in the same frame of mind you are today?

A Yes, I would.

Q. And you know no reason in your past -either religious, personal experiences or anything -that could cause you to be fair and impartial?

A I think I could be impartial in this case.

And if you felt the defendant was innocent after listening to all of the testimony -- not just the State's testimony, but his case and his testimony and his witnesses -- you felt he was innocent, could you hang onto that feeling for deliberations with the other jurors?

A I certainly would hope so. I think so, definitely.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Thank you. We'd pass Mrs. Sands for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Pass the juror for cause,
your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF DAVID E. SWEENEY BY THE COURT:

Mr. Sweeney, can you think of anything that

1	would keep you from being completely fair and imparti-	al,			
2	doing equal and exact justice to both sides in this co	ase,			
3	if you were selected?				
4	A. No, I cannot.				
5	THE COURT: Mr. Buchanan, do you pas	5			
6	Mr. Sweeney?				
7	MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, I'll pass				
8	Mr. Sweeney, your Honor.				
9	THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham?				
10	MR. BLOXHAM: I'll also pass Mr. Swe	eney			
11	for cause, your Honor.				
12	THE COURT: Thank you.				
13	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF JOHN BEN FRES	QUEZ			
14	BY THE COURT:				
15	Ω Mr. Fresquez, you've served on a jury				
16	before?				
17	A. Yes, sir.				
18	Q. Was that here in Clark County, Nevada?				
19	A. Yes.				
20	Q. When was it?				
21	A. Last year.				
22	Q Did the jury reach a verdict in the ca	se?			
23	A. Yes, sir.				
24	Q Was it a civil case or criminal case?				
25	A. Criminal case.				
26	Q Did you serve more times than once?				
27	A. No. Just that one time.				
28	Q Can you think of any reason why you				
29	couldn't be a completely fair and impartial juror if				
30	you were selected as one in this case?				
31	A. No, I don't.				

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THE COURT: Do you pass Mr. Fresquez

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for cause, Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: Yes. If I might just inquire briefly, your Honor.
BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Q Mr. Fresquez, you've heard the questions, again, that have been asked, and the fact that this is a sexual case -- at least, my client is being accused of.

Do you have any quarrel with any of the answers so far?

- A. No, I don't.
- Q. And if you were seated next to me here and were a client or a defendant in a case like this, would you want someone to act in you capacity as a juror, in the same frame of mind?
  - A Yes, I would.
  - Q In judgment upon yourself?
  - A. Yes, I would.
- Q So you feel you could be fair and impartial and have no problems with the guilt or innocence in arriving at this case?
  - A Yes, I can.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you. I'll pass Mr. Fresquez for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Pass the juror for cause,
your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF STEVE RICHARD BULGER BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Bulger, is that how your name is pronounced, sir?

A. Bulger.

Q. Can you think of anything that would keep you from being completely fair and impartial if you were selected as a juror?

A. No.

THE COURT: Mr. Buchanan?

### BY MR. BUCHANAN:

- Q Sir, are you employed at the present time?
- A. No.
- Q And in the past, you never been involved in law enforcement, anything like that? I don't think you answered any questions to that.
  - A. No.
- You're the last one, number twelve, after
  fourteen, I guess.

What -- would you have any questions different from those offered?

- A. No.
- Q You feel you could sit here and be fair and impartial during this trial?
  - A (Prospective juror nodded.)
- Q Do you think you can wait until the presentation of all the evidence -- that is, when the defendant takes the stand, his witnesses -- before you'd arrive at a verdict of guilty?
  - A (Prospective juror modded.)
- going to be some unpleasant testimony that might tend to sway you one way or the other, but you feel you can remain unswayed until you hear all the evidence before you say that so and so, or because of this? You'd wait until you heard all the evidence?
  - A. Oh, absolutely.

	Q	You'd have no	o probi	lem wi	th tha	at?	
	A.	(Prospective	juror	shook	head	from	side
to	side.)						

MR. BUCHANAN: Fine. Thank you. We'd pass the juror for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Pass the juror for cause,
your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. At this time, the State may exercise State's first peremptory challenge.

MR. BLOXHAM: The State would waive that peremptory challenge, your Honor.

THE COURT: The defendant may exercise defendant's first peremptory challenge.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you, your Honor. May I have just one moment?

All right. Your Honor, we'd thank and excuse juror number nine, Miss Sands.

THE COURT: At this time, Mrs. Sands, you may be excused. We thank you for your participation in the jury selection process, your candor in answering the questions. We would ask you to report back to the jury commissioner.

MS. SANDS: Excuse me, your Honor. My number is No. 14. That is --

MR. BUCHANAN: I'm going by number in the box, your Honor. Excuse me. I guess it is fourteen.

THE COURT: That would be you, Mrs. Sands.

MS. SANDS: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: You have two numbers now.

Miss Clerk, will you call the next number?

THE CLERK: Annabelle Ludwig.

1		VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF ANNABELLE LUDWIG					
2	BY THE COURT:						
3	Q	Mrs. Ludwig, you stated earlier that you					
4	had close frie	had close friends or relatives I guess it was your					
5	husband that was a security guard, wasn't it?						
, 6	A.	Yes. My husband is a security guard in					
7	the mobile home park where we live.						
8	٥	Has he even been engaged in law enforcement					
9	work other than that?						
10	A.	With civil service, Department of Defense					
11	in San Diego.	That					
12	Q	Was that guard duty or detective type work?					
13	A.	Yes, uh-huh.					
14	Q.	Do you think you could be a fair and					
15	impartial juror in the case such as this, or do you think						
16	because he'd b	because he'd been engaged in an area of law enforcement					
17	work that you'd be more closely aligned with the State?						
18	A.	No. I could be fair.					
19	Q	When did you serve on the jury before,					
20	Mrs. Ludwig?						
21	A.	In 19 I think it was 1970, in San Diego.					
. 22	δ	Did you serve more times than once?					
23	A.	Just once.					
24	Q.	Was the case a civil case or a criminal case?					
25	A.	Criminal.					
26	ō	Did the jury reach a verdict in that case?					
27	Α.	No.					
28	Q.	It was a hung jury?					
29	A.	Yes.					
30.	Q	Can you think of any reason why you.					
31	couldn't be a	completely fair and impartial juror if you					
32	were selected	as one in this case?					

1 A. No, I couldn't. 2 THE COURT: Do you pass Mrs. Ludwig for cause, Mr. Buchanan? 3 MR. BUCHANAN: If I might just inquire 4 briefly. 5 6 THE COURT: All right. BY MR. BUCHANAN: 7 8 Your husband has been involved, Mrs. Ludwig, 9 in security work, and he's a security guard with that 10 mobile home estate, is that correct, now? 11 Right, uh-huh. 12 Because of his -- does he carry a gun 13 down there? 14 Α NO. 15 Nightstick? Q. 16 A. No. 17 Mace? 18 A. No. 19 Q. He just walks around? 20 He more or less -- they patrol the park, 21 and they take care of the clubhouse. 22 All right. So in other words, he's not 23 even called a quasi-police officer -- he just makes sure 24 that everything's secured down? 25 Right, uh-huh. 26 All right. But because of that and because 27 of his -- in being in the Navy, do you think you would give 28 any more credence to police officers because they testify 29 here? 30 A. No. 31 All right. And the fact it's a sexual case --

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any problems with that?

A. No, sir.

Q Do you feel that you could be fair and impartial?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Thank you.

We'd pass Mrs. Ludwig for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: We'd also pass

Mrs. Ludwig for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. The State may exercise State's second peremptory challenge.

MR. BLOXHAM: State would waive that peremptory challenge, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Defendant may exercise defendant's second peremptory challenge.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you, your Honor. If I may, one moment.

All right. Thank you, your Honor. We would thank and excuse my number, No. 7, Mrs. Royal, her number, No. 7.

THE COURT: At this time, Mrs. Royal, you may be excused. We thank you for your participation in the jury selection process, your candor in answering the questions. We would ask you to report back to the jury commissioner.

You may call the next name, Miss Clerk.

THE CLERK: Paul Dean Hess.

MR. HESS: Yes.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF PAUL DEAN HESS

BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Hess, have you been able to hear and understand the questions and answers that have been posed

thusfar in our proceedings?

A Very little. My hearing's very bad. Very few words I've heard in here since I came in.

Q Did you mention this to the jury commissioner?

A. No.

THE COURT: I think this is a reason to excuse Mr. Hess.

MR. HESS: Pardon?

MR. BLOXHAM: State would so stipulate, your Honor. It's on the questionnaire. The jury commissioner should have been aware of that, I would think.

THE COURT: Do you stipulate to -
MR. BUCHANAN: We'd stipulate to his
being excused.

THE COURT: We're going to excuse you at this time and ask you to explain this to the jury commissioner so they don't pick you up again. Thank you.

MR. HESS: Very well.

THE CLERK: Glade D. Waite.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF GLADE D. WAITE

BY THE COURT:

- A. About three years ago.
- Q Was that here in Clark County?
- A. Yes.
- Q Did the jury reach a verdict in that case?
- A. It was out of court. They -- I was picked for the jury, but before the -- it got through, they settled out of court.

Q I see. Could you think of any reason why you wouldn't be completely fair and impartial if selected as a juror in this case?

A. No.

THE COURT: Do you pass Mr. Waite for cause, Mr. Buchanan?

BY MR. BUCHANAN:

- Mr. Waite, after all these questions and all the answers, would your answers be any different because of the nature of the case, or because of the number of police officers that are going to be called?
  - A. No, sir.
  - Q Do you feel you can be fair and impartial?
  - A. (Prospective juror nodded.)
- Q If you were seated here and charged with a crime, would you want someone to sit in judgment upon you in your same frame of mind you are today?
  - A. Yes, sir.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you. I'll pass Mr. Waite for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: May I inquire, your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes.

#### BY MR. BLOXHAM:

Mr. Waite, on your questionnaire, I would think you made two mistakes. No. 8, question is have you ever, or have you any mental or physical disabilities to prevent you from serving as a juror, and you checked yes.

Was that an incorrect check?

- A. That was an incorrect.
- Q This one is embarrassing. "Have you ever been convicted of a felony?" You checked yes.

your Honor.

BY THE COURT:

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31 32 Is that correct?

A. That was still a mistake.

MR. BLOXHAM: That was a mistake. Okay. Just wanted to clear that up. Thank you.

We would pass Mr. Waite for cause,

THE COURT: Thank you. At this time the State may exercise State's third peremptory challenge.

MR. BLOXHAM: State would waive that challenge also, your Honor.

THE COURT: Defendant may exercise defendant's third peremptory challenge.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you, your Honor.

We would waive and thank and excuse Mrs. Ludwig.

THE COURT: At this time, Mrs. Ludwig, you may be excused. We thank you for your participation in the jury selection process, your candor in answering the questions. We would ask you to report back to the jury commissioner.

THE CLERK: David Randall West.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF DAVID RANDALL WEST

Mr. West, you stated that you had served
 on a jury before?

- A Twice.
- Q Was that here in Clark County?
- A Yes.
- Q Were they civil cases or criminal cases?
- A. Drug related cases.
- Q Both of them?
- A. Yes.
- Q Did the jury reach a verdict in both cases?

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A. Yes, we did.

Q Do you feel you can be a completely fair and impartial juror if you were selected as one in this case?

A. Yes.

THE COURT: Do you pass Mr. West for cause, Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, we do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor. We would pass Mr. West for cause.

THE COURT: Thank you. At this time the State may exercise State's fourth peremptory challenge.

MR. BLOXHAM: State would waive that challenge, also, your Honor.

THE COURT: Defendant may exercise defendant's fourth peremptory challenge.

MR. BUCHANAN: May I just have one moment, please?

Your honor, we would waive our next peremptory challenge and accept the jury as presently constituted in the box.

THE COURT: State may exercise State's fifth peremptory challenge.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, we would ask the Court to thank and excuse Mr. West -- thank him for his attendance today.

THE COURT: At this time, Mr. West, you may be excused. We thank you for your participation in the jury selection process, your candor in answering the questions. We would ask you to report back to the jury commissioner.

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THE CLERK: Ethel Gallup.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF ETHEL GALLUP

## BY THE COURT:

- - A My son used to work for North Las Vegas.
  - Q How long ago was this?
- A. I think it was about '62, '63, something like that.
  - Q How long did he work for North Las Vegas?
- A. He worked extra. He wasn't paid, you know. He just worked for them.
  - Q Like a police volunteer?
  - A. Yes, uh-huh.
- Q Can you think of any reasons why you couldn't be a completely fair and impartial juror if you were selected in this case?
  - A No.
- Q If you had a loved one charged with the commission of a serious crime, would you be satisfied in having someone of your frame of mind seated on the jury?
  - A. No.
  - Q Why?
- A Oh, I don't know. I just don't believe in that stuff. I'm -- I don't know.
- Q Maybe you misunderstood my question. What I was saying is if you had a son or another loved one who was charged with a crime --
  - A. Yes?
- Q -- would you be satisfied in having someone in your frame of mind on the jury?

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1 A. No. I wouldn't want me on the jury. 2 Why? 3 Huh? 4 Why? Because I'd sentence him, if they proved 5 6 that he was actually the one. 7 Okay, now. Would you listen to all of the 8 evidence, though? 9 Yes. I would listen to everything. 10 And fairly weigh the evidence? 11 A. Yes, sir. 12 Without prejudice or bias? 13 Yes, sir. 14 And then you'd make your decision based 15 on the evidence and not based on --16 Yes, sir. No, not based on -- it would 17 have to be proven that it was quilty. 18 THE COURT: Thank you. Do you pass 19 Mrs. Gallup for cause, Mr. Buchanan? 20 MR. BUCHANAN: May I ask a few questions, 21 your Honor? 22 THE COURT: Sure. 23 MR. BUCHANAN: Okay. 24 BY MR. BUCHANAN: 25 All right, Mrs. Gallup. Your son was a 26 police officer for North Las Vegas? 27 Yes. He wasn't -- he just worked with the 28 cops, you know. He didn't -- he wore a suit. He didn't 29 get paid or anything. 30 He was auxiliary, rode around in the car?

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But I imagine he came home at night, or

Yes.

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was he liv

was he living at home at that time?

- A. No. He was married.
- Q Did he come and talk to you about different cases he had on?
  - A. The funny ones.
- Q The funny ones. All right. And -- but you believe your son?
  - A. Yes.
- And because your son was a police officer, an auxiliary, and the fact that they're going to have a parade of police officers here, would that have any bearing on your determination of guilt or innocence?
  - A. No, I don't think so.
- Now, I think you've said you wouldn't
  want someone to sit on a jury --
  - A. My frame of mind.
  - Q -- in your frame of mind.

Now, is that the way you feel? I mean, in other words, suppose your son was charged with some type of crime. It's a funny thing, but suppose he was sitting here next to me, and a woman was sitting on a jury in your same frame of mind.

Would you throw her off, or would you keep her?

- A. I don't know.
- Q I mean, you know, you have to -- you have to tell me one way or the other.
  - A. I know.
- Q Because the only thing I'm trying to do with you --
- A. You're trying to be honest and get the best you can for your --

Q Honest, truthful and try and have a jury that will sit here and listen to all the evidence.

A That's right.

Q And before they make any type of determination or anything, indications or prejudice or influence one way or the other, listen to all the evidence and then judge only from what they hear in this courtroom, and everything else like it is pulled from your mind, and any prejudice you might have, any animosity, anything at all -- just to be straight and honest and a forthright juror. That's what we're looking for.

Now, you know -- and of course, it is a sexual case -- there are some sexual things about it which might not be too pleasant, and when they're testified to, and some other things, and knowing all that and knowing this is a criminal case and that you're going to have to judge the guilt or innocence of someone else, now, would you want someone in your frame of mind to judge your son's guilt or innocence?

A I don't think so.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you. I would ask that Mrs. Gallup be excused for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any traverse?

MR. BLOXHAM: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: The -- just a minute -- challenge is denied.

At this time, the defendant may exercise defendant's fifth peremptory challenge.

MR. BUCHANAN: We would thank and excuse Mrs. Gallup, your Honor.

THE COURT: At this time, Mrs. Gallup,

1 you may be excused. We thank you for your participation 2 in the jury selection process, your candor in answering 3 the questions. We would ask you to report back to the 4 jury commissioner. 5 THE CLERK: Freddie D. Stone. 6 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF FREDDIE D. STONE 7 BY THE COURT: 8 Q. Mr. Stone, you stated earlier that you had 9 been engaged in law enforcement work? 10 Yes, sir. 11 Where did you perform this work? 12 I'm a private investigator here in 13 Las Vegas. 14 Did you work on a police department prior 15 to that? No, sir. 16 17 Are you in business for yourself? 18 Both. I'm an investigator and I own 19 a business. 20 Do you think you'd be completely fair and 21 impartial if you were selected as a juror in this case? 22 A. Yes, sir. 23 You won't favor the State over the 24 defendant or the defendant over the State? 25 No, sir. 26 Can you think of any reason why you 27 couldn't be completely fair and impartial? 28 A. No, sir. Mr. Buchanan? THE COURT: 30 Thank you, your Honor. MR. BUCHANAN: 31 BY MR. BUCHANAN:

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Mr. Stone, you work for Griffin, right?

1 Yes, sir. 2 That's mainly casino operations, gambling 3 related investigations? 4 Yes, sir. A. And that's almost exclusively, isn't it? 6 Yes, sir. 7 And most of your working hours are, go 8 into that type investigation? 9 A. Yes, sir. 10 Do you have a private investigation service, also? 11 12 No, sir. We work -- well, we're a 13 private investigating agency, but primarily I work as 14 casinoes and background investigation on employees. 15 All right. And you don't have any law 16 enforcement background? 17 Α. No, sir. 18 So basically, you're a person trained 19 for facts and so forth? 20 Yes, sir. 21 All right. And this -- do you feel that 22 because of that background and because of the questions 23 I've asked you that you could sit here and be fair 24 and impartial? 25 Yes, sir. 26 And with your training, you could sift 27 out the facts and try and arrive at a fair and just 28 verdict?

Yes, sir.

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would call you one way or the other towards law

involved in this investigation with Griffin that that

You don't think that because you're

1 enforcement or anything else? 2 A. No, sir. 3 You'd be fair and impartial? 4 Yes, sir. 5 MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Thank you. 6 I'll pass Mr. Stone for cause, your Honor. 7 MR. BLOXHAM: Pass Mr. Stone for cause, 8 your Honor. 9 Thank you, gentlemen. THE COURT: 10 At this time, the State may exercise 11 State's sixth peremptory challenge. 12 MR. BLOXHAM: State would waive that 13 peremptory challenge, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Defendant may exercise the 15 defendant's sixth peremptory challenge. 16 MR. BUCHANAN: Just one moment. 17 Your Honor, we would thank and excuse 18 juror No. 4, Jo Ann Reid. 19 THE COURT: At this time, Mrs. Reid, 20 you may be excused. We thank you for your participation 21 in the jury selection process, your candor in answering 22 the questions. We'd ask you to report back to the 23 jury commissioner. 24 Miss Clerk, will you call one name 25 to fill the empty chair? 26 THE CLERK: Dean Wesley Ommen. 27 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF DEAN WESLEY OMMEN 28 BY THE COURT: Mr. Ommen, can you think of any reason why you could not be a completely fair and impartial juror if you are selected as one in this case?

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No, sir.

set forth what I'm trying to find in a juror.

And you've heard -- at least I think I've

Yes, sir.

A.

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 Is there anything in this case that bothers you, you think you'd be prejudiced one way or the other?

- A. No, sir.
- Q Fact it's a sexual case -- does that have any more significance -- guilt or innocence -- based on that than anything else?
  - A. No.
- Q All right. You know, I don't have too many more questions I could ask. I've gone through the gauntlet, I think, of what I'm trying to find in a juror.

And do you think you meet those

qualifications?

- A I don't know.
- Q All right. At least, you have some hesitation. Then I'd go further. If you said yes, then I would have had to stop.

All right. When you say you don't know, that is, you're going to be called on to judge upon the innocence or guilt of this young boy here, and it's going to be up to you to decide, along with the other jurors, if you are selected, his guilt or innocence. And there's going to be a lot of testimony. Some of it is not going to be pleasant, and some of it is going to be in direct contradiction where you're going to have to make a judgment between what one person had said and what another person said happened.

And you feel that with your background and experience and fact that you're a mother -- you have I think two children, what -- thirty-eight and thirty-nine?

- A The thirty-nine, he'll be forty next month.
- Q All right. So you have two boys that are

there. They've gone through life, and do you think now you could sit in judgment upon this young boy here?

You've got to tell me one way or the other. If you can't, then I'd like to know why not.

- A I really don't know.
- Q Well, as I say, I'm just trying to get a fair and impartial jury. If you don't know, you think then possibly you might get into this trial and hear some things and some of the facts and circumstances of this that would make you so you could not be fair and impartial?
  - A. Uh-huh. Yes, sir.
- And so you don't know what's going to happen and don't feel you could be fair and impartial becasue of your background or whatever?

I'm just trying to maybe put words in your mouth, but I'd like you to tell me and the Court so we could either excuse you or keep you as a juror, whatever.

- A. Well, to be honest with you, I don't think I would be a very good jury because I'm very easy to get upset, and I'm not supposed to get excited nor upset.
- Q Is that because of some health condition you have?
  - A. Yes.
- And you feel if something, then, could come here that might excite you or that might make you mad or might do something, or because some heated arguments between counsel or something, that that might affect your health problem?
  - A. Yes, sir.

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MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Thank you.

I would ask, your Honor, that this
juror be excused, not so much for cause or impartiality
but just because of disability.

THE COURT: Would you stipulate to excusing her, Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor, I

believe so.

THE COURT: At this time, we would excuse you, Mrs. Cionowicz. We thank you for your participation here. We'd ask you to report back to the jury commissioner.

MS. CIONOWICZ: Thank you.

THE CLERK: Aafke Shannon.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF AAFKE SHANNON

BY THE COURT:

- Q Mrs. Shannon, can you think of any reason why you could not be a completely fair and impartial juror if you were selected as one?
  - A. No, I don't think so.
- Q Did you -- how long ago did you serve on a jury, ma'am?
- A. It's a long, long time ago. I don't even remember what it was.
  - Q Was it here or --
  - A. Yes, uh-huh.

THE COURT: Thank you.

You may examine, or do you pass

Mrs. Shannon for cause, Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: If I might examine for just a moment, your Honor.

BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Q All right, Mrs. Shannon. You have a child

eighteen. Is it a boy or girl?

A A girl.

All right. And that's almost the same age the defendant here. Now, I might have examined the women more in this case than I did the men because of the fact that this is a sexual case.

A. I noticed that.

And sometimes women might feel different about sexual offenses than men do, and because this is a sexual offense, do you feel that you'd be any more prone to return a verdict of guilty?

A. No. I really don't think one way or another it would change things, because I also have three sons.

Q All right. So you have three sons. How old are they?

A Forty-five, thirty-four -- forty-two, thirty-four and thirty-two.

Q. All right. So then you have boys, and you know how boys are and you know how -- you have eighteen year old daughter?

A. Right.

Q All right, but then knowing about the sexual aspects of this case, would that have any bearing?

A No, I don't think so.

Q How about all the police officers that are going to parade through. Do you think that will have any bearing on your deliberations?

A. No.

Q Do you think you could deliberate with ten other men?

A I guess I can cope with it.

 Q If you're selected, then, you don't know any reason at all. One of your sons were sitting here --

A I beg your pardon?

One of your sons were sitting here -and let's hope never is -- but if one of them was,
would you want a juror to sit in the same frame of
mind you are today to judge his guilt or innocence?

A I think so. I think I've learned a little more about some of the boys and some of the girls today.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Thank you.
We'd pass Miss Shannon, for cause,

MR. BLOXHAM: May I inquire briefly,

THE COURT: Yes.

# BY MR. BLOXHAM:

your Honor.

your Honor?

Mrs. Shannon, now, Mr. Buchanan has made a point of the person sitting next to him. You will recognize, won't you, that although I'm sitting over here alone with the empty chair, I'm really the State of Nevada? You will keep that in mind as you deliberate, won't you?

A. Right.

Q And if the State proves the charges beyond a reasonable doubt, you'd have no hesitation in bringing back guilty verdicts as to all four counts; is that correct?

A. That's right.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor. I would pass Mrs. Shannon for cause.

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THE COURT: Thank you. Defendant may 1 exercise defendant's seventh peremptory challenge. 2 3 MR. BUCHANAN: We'd waive our seventh, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: 5 The State may exercise State's seventh peremptory challenge. 6 7 MR. BLOXHAM: State would waive that peremptory challenge. 8 THE COURT: 9 The defendant may exercise defendant's eighth and final peremptory challenge. 10 We'd waive our eighth 11 MR. BUCHANAN: and final peremptory challenge and accept the jury 12 13 as constituted. 14 THE COURT: Thank you. Would the 15 ladies and gentlemen of the jury stand, raise you 16 right hands and be sworn? 17 (At this time, the members of 18 the jury were duly sworn by the clerk.) 19 THE COURT: Would counsel approach 20 the bench? 21 (At this time, counsel 22 approached the bench for a brief 23 discussion with the Court which 24 was not reported.) 25 THE COURT: Would you call the next 26 name as a possible alternate juror? 27 THE CLERK: Bernard L. Fishel. 28 THE COURT: Will you come up and take 29 the end chair on the top row, Mr. Fishel? 30 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF BERNARD L. FISHEL 31 BY THE COURT:

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You stated earlier you had a close family

relative or friend that had been a victim of a crime, or was that you yourself?

- A That was me, your Honor.
- Q This was a robbery?

A. No. I live in an apartment building. They have a carport all around. I parked in back, which I usually did. I was working part time.

There is a five-foot wall around the entire thing. I came up the sidewalk, which is about forty feet long then you make a left turn to the back door.

I came halfway. Someone grabbed at me, put an arm around my chest and said, "Don't turn around. Give me your wallet or I'll shoot you."

Well, I jerked, which was --

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, you know,
I don't particularly -- the story's interesting, but I
don't think we should go through the entire story. I
would -- I just would feel that that might not be -THE COURT: This is true.

- Q (By the Court) Then you were the victim of a robbery; is that correct?
  - A. Attempted robbery.
- Q Attempted robbery. Do you feel that that would cause you to be biased or prejudiced in this case?
  - A No. I -- I wouldn't say so.
- Q Do you think that you could be completely' fair and impartial both the State and the defendant?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. If a loved one of yours was on trial for the crime of armed robbery, would you be satisfied in having a person of your frame of mind seated on the jury?

1 I would be impartial. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Do you pass 3 Mr. Fishel for cause, Mr. Buchanan? 4 MR. BUCHANAN: We'd pass him for 5 cause, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham? 7 MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: State may exercise State's 9 first peremptory challenge, and only peremptory challenge, 10 against the alternate juror. 11 MR. BLOXHAM: We would waive that 12 peremptory challenge, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Defendant may exercise 14 defendant's first and only peremptory challenge against 15 the alternate juror. 16 Defendant would waive. MR. BUCHANAN: 17 THE COURT: Would you stand at this time, 18 Mr. Fishel, and be sworn as the alternate juror? 19 MR. FISHEL: Yes. 20 (At this time, Bernard L. Fishel 21 was duly sworn as an alternate juror 22 by the clerk.) 23 THE COURT: Do you want two? 24 MR. BUCHANAN: We might as well have 25 two, your Honor. As I say, we can go through it 26 rather quickly. 27 THE COURT: Could we ask you to move 28 over one seat, Mr. Fishel? 29 Will you call a name for the next 30 alternate juror? 31 THE CLERK: Georgene Seager.

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1 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF GEORGENE SEAGER 2 BY THE COURT: 3 Q. Mrs. Seager, you also earlier answered the question that you had been a victim of a crime? 5 Yes. 6 How long ago was this? 7 About two years ago. 8 Was it a sex crime? 9 A No. 10 Was --Q. 11 It was robbery. 12 Were you a clerk in a store, or what? 13 Well, she was injured quite badly. 14 was in a parking lot of a casino. 15 O. This is a close friend of yours? 16 My mother. 17 Your mother. Do you feel that you could 18 be fair and impartial in this case? 19 I have a feeling I couldn't be. A. 20 So close to home. It's no reason, but 21 Is that right? you feel that you'd rather not try. 22 Well, she had a lot of her teeth 23 knocked out, and just recently she's having to have 24 the remainder pulled, so this is sort of bringing back 25 two years. 26 THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate that 27 Mrs. Seager may be excused? 28 MR. BUCHANAN: Defense would so stipulate, 29 your Honor. 30 State would so stipulate, MR. BLOXHAM: 31 your Honor. 32 THE COURT: Thank you.

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You may be excused at this time.

THE CLERK: Marilyn Ann Plummer.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MARILYN ANN PLUMMER

Mrs. Plummer, can you think of any reason why you could not be a completely fair and impartial juror if you were called upon to replace on the jurors?

> THE COURT: Mr. Buchanan, do you have

> > MR. BUCHANAN: None, your Honor.

THE COURT: Pass her for cause?

MR. BUCHANAN: Pass her for cause.

THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham?

Yes, your Honor. Pass the prospective juror for -- or alternate juror for

THE COURT: Now, what we did is I asked, allowed counsel their first peremptory challenge before we decided there were going to be two, so if counsel will stipulate, I will give you each one more

> MR. BUCHANAN: We would.

MR. BLOXHAM: State would so stipulate.

MR. BUCHANAN: We'd stipulate to that,

also, your Honor, and we'd waive.

THE COURT: State may exercise State's first and only conditional perempt.

MR. BLOXHAM: We would waive that peremptory challenge, your Honor.

> THE COURT: The defendant may exercise

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defendant's first and only additional perempt.

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MR. BUCHANAN: We would waive it, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Will the two alternate jurors stand, please, raise your right hands to be sworn as alternate jurors?

(At this time, the two alternate jurors were duly sworn by the clerk.)

THE COURT: 1:30 all right?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, could it

be 1:45? I just have a few things at 1:30.

THE COURT: Okay. At this time, the jury is selected, so when we recess, the remaining members of the jury panel who are seated outside of the rail may be excused. We would ask you to report back to the jury commissioner.

The members that are the members of the jury and the alternate jurors should return to this courtroom at 1:45 p.m. this afternoon, and at that time, the actual trial will commence.

During the time that we are in recess, I would remind you, ladies and gentlemen, it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on this trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including newspapers, television and radio, and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted to you.

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 We'll be in recess until 1:45 p.m. this afternoon.

(The noon recess was taken at this time.)

(The following proceedings were had in open court, outside the presence of the jury.)

THE COURT: Is there something you wish to put on the record in this case outside the presence of the jury, Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor. This Court, I believe, on the 23rd of December, just last week or so, ordered a blood typing to be done, or at least that we could draw blood from the defendant to be analyzed. That has not been done.

The rape kit involved in this particular matter, the material taken from the victim December 18, 1980 is being analyzed by the crime lab. Richard Renner is doing that. I've talked to him, and he indicates in the hair that was taken from the victim's pelvic area, that they've uncovered one small blond type hair that may or may not be linked to someone else, maybe the victim's just kind of an abnormal hair. It may not be. He did indicate it looked like it had been cut at one time in the past, indicated it may not be a mustache hair, did not appear to be a pubic hair.

Based on that, we'd ask the Court's permission to have Richard Renner step down here and take a sample of the defendant's hair -- I noticed he has a small mustache -- for the purpose of analyzing that with the particular hair found in the rape kit just to see if there is a link-up. That would be our request, your Honor. I think it would be helpful for the

determination of guilt or innocence in this case.

We'd make that request at this time.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, in light of that, the only thing that I would ask -- and we'd have no objection to it. Of course, we feel, No. 1, that this is relatively late to do this, but we'd have no objection to Mr. Renner coming down and taking a clip of that, but I would like to have a report as soon as that is accomplished one way or the other, condemning or -- acquitting the defendant of any reason of that hair. That's all.

I mean, if he wants to take it, we have no objection. Only thing we want is as soon as that report is available, we would like to have a copy of it prior to his testimony so we have some time to look at it.

THE COURT: That sounds reasonable to me. You can ask Mr. Renner to come down, and I want the report forthwith.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. I think if
Detective Leonard would ask him to come down, I believe
he's standing by to come down, willing to come down and
take it. It wouldn't take any time at all.

One other matter, your Honor, out of the presence of the jury, inasmuch as the defendant does have a number of people apparently here on his behalf, if the Court wouldn't mind cautioning them to not talk if front of the jury. I know that the conditions are that the jury is sitting right out in the hall, and I don't know whether the Court admonished them or not, but we would make that request — the Court would caution any remarks they would make, if there is a jury around, to not talk about the case, and also that the jury might be also

 instructed.

Additionally, I don't know whether defendant intends to move to exclude witnesses, but we would be, if he didn't, and many of these people that are here I think are potential witnesses. They're family members that we may or may not be calling in rebuttal in this case.

MR. BUCHANAN: Well, they're not subpoenaed. As far as I'm concerned, we've subpoenaed other witness. They're all under subpoena. None of these people are witnesses.

I have no objection to the Court admonishing them not to discuss this case in the presence of the jury, but they're here with -- they're the mother and the sister and so forth of the defendant, and I think they have a right to be in trial to hear the accusations against their son, and as far as I'm concerned, not going to be witnesses.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, we've discovered certain evidence of a Linda White, Jessie White, Shirley White, some other people with last name White that we are trying to ascertain whether or not they would be material witnesses. If any of the parties are named White, we'd ask to know that, because we may have a motion to exclude them.

DETECTIVE LEONARD: Mr. Renner is on his way, sir.

MR. BUCHANAN: None of them.

THE COURT: If any of you that are spectators here -- you should not discuss the case in front of anyone who is a juror in the case or an alternate juror. You shouldn't have any discussions with them at all. Our

 facilities outside are crowded, and I would admonish you not to do that.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, one other thing, then, while we're still outside of the presence of the jury, and the Court's just been told they have this rape kit that they were analyzing. We would also like to have a report of that as soon as possible. I think we're entitled to it, and we were told this morning it was going to be accomplished, and we decided — we said in chambers that we would go ahead, even though it's being accomplished today. So we would like to have a report of that, of any —

THE COURT: That's the same order. All of the evidence will be furnished forthwith, immediately on discovery, to the defendant.

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor. We'll certainly do that.

THE BAILIFF: Mr. Renner is here.
MR. BLOXHAM: Mr. Renner is present.

THE COURT: All right.

(At this time,

Richard Renner removed a hair sample from the defendant.)

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, Mr. Renner for

coming down.

THE COURT: Would counsel waive the reading of the witnesses when the Information is read?

MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, we would. We -on the defense, we would waive the reading of the
Information, of the witnesses attached thereto at the time of the reading of the Information to the jury.

MR. BLOXHAM: State would also waive those.

in the jury?

 THE COURT: Thank you. Want to bring

(At this time, the jury and alternate jurors entered the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Miss Clerk, at this time will you call the roll of the jurors and the alternate jurors?

(At this time, the clerk called the roll of the jury and alternate jurors, and all members indicated their presence.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, you are informed that you may, if you wish, take notes during the trial. However, do not rely on your respective notes if there's conflict between them, because the reporter's notes contain the complete authentic record of the case.

Now, did someone invoke the

exclusionary rule?

MR. BUCHANAN: I believe the State is invoking the exclusionary rule, your Honor.

None of the people --

THE COURT: Mr. Bloxham, do you?

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If there is anyone present who expects to be called as a witness in this case please leave the room, remain available in the hallway, do not discuss your testimony or the testimony of any other witness with anyone except the parties to this suit and their attorneys.

At this time, I'll ask the clerk to read aloud the Infomation and state the pleas that were made to each count thereof by the defendant or for and

on his behalf.

(At this time, the clerk read aloud the Information and stated the pleas made to each count thereof by the defendant or for and on his behalf.)

THE COURT: You may make the State's opening statement at this time, Mr. Bloxham.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you have been involved in jury selection. You've all been seated as jurors or alternate jurors in this particular case, and the trial will proceed as follows:

The State is given an opportunity at this time to make what's called an opening statement to you. The defense is then given that opportunity, and then the trial will proceed.

The evidence portion of the trial will take place at that point. The evidence portion of the trial will consist of the testimony that you will hear from the witnesses from this witness stand and exhibits and photographs that may or may not be admitted into evidence that you will review and you will take back with you to the jury room and use in your deliberations in reaching a decision in this matter.

After the evidence portion of the trial, the judge will instruct you -- generally this is the way it proceeds. The judge will instruct you as to the law to be applied, and then the State will be given an opportunity to make a closing argument. The defense is given an opportunity to do that, and then the State is given an opportunity to respond to what they say.

The case is then submitted to you, and you can deliberate and reach a decision on the case.

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opportunity now to make an opening statement is because the evidence you hear during the evidence portion of the trial will necessarily come in bits and pieces, generally. Usually you don't have one big continuous story. Certain witnesses can only testify generally to one or two little pieces of evidence. They testify. You're supposed to pick their testimony up and plug it into the great big picture, figure out where it goes, and plug it in, see if it's credible, see what it establishes for you when you make your decision.

By giving an opportunity to make an opening statement, we can pretty much tell you the big picture, tell you the story that we intend to prove, and then when the evidence comes out of the mouths of the witnesses or through the exhibits, you can see how it relates to the situation.

The State intends to prove the following, and the evidence will show beyond a reasonable doubt that the following occurred. Tina Cage was working for the Stop and Go Market. She started working there about about September of 1980.

Now, in December, she just got shifted down to this one market. I think it's 732 North Eastern, down off of Eastern and Bonanza, a Stop and Go Market. She's put down there as the clerk. Her hours on the 17th of December and the 18th of December, which is a Wednesday night, Thursday morning, 1980 -- her hours were 11:00 p.m. at night to 7:00 a.m.

She's the clerk. She handles the

register. She rings up the sales. She deposits money in the safe. She's there alone.

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And she goes to work that Wednesday night, as usual, 11:00 o'clock. I believe her husband takes her. Her husband's name is Scott. They've been married a couple of years. He drops her off at work.

She went in, replaced the other clerk. The other clerk goes on her way.

Now, between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and approximately 12:00 p.m., Tina Cage is there, waits on a few customers. She makes, I believe, three drops into the safe. They have a policy you don't keep more that 50 bucks in the register at any time. The clerk doesn't have a key to the safe. The evidence will show that she made approximately three drops into the safe of various amounts of money, keep a register down.

She ordered a sandwich, and she's eating the sandwich there. By the way, this is December 18th, and it's cool, in the evening. She wears her coat. She wears her coat to work, takes her purse, puts her purse on the shelf and puts her coat down. She's working there.

About midnight, the defendant comes in, walks in. He buys some Zig-Zag papers, talks to her briefly, leaves. Few minutes later, he enters the store again. She thinks nothing of it. He goes back to the beer cooler and picks out two Michelob beer bottles, comes up, starts up to the counter, and just then, another guy comes in — a younger guy.

We need to distinguish between these two people, as one of them is big, bigger. That's the defendant. The other guy's shorter, about five-six,

I believe. He's a little younger, too. So we need to distinguish between one and two.

Okay. The second guy comes in, and he goes over to the soda fountain. They have a little soda fountain for making your own sodas there, and he starts making his own soda.

Anyway, the defendant Burkett is walking up to the counter. She turns to ring up the beer. She hits the key. The cash register opens automatically, or all of the sudden, the second guy that came in grabbed her, had a knife on her and started dragging her away from the register.

He said, "Where's the back door?"
He's going to force her out the back door, and she says
there's no back door. He forced her out the front door.

Then he forced her over to the side of the building where there's a '72 Ford Maverick that's running. As she's being forced out the door, the other guy, which is the defendant Burkett, is in the store a little longer. Then he follows out, too, and they get in the car.

She's forced in the car at knifepoint by defendant No. 2 -- call him defendant No. 2. Defendant No. 1 which is Burkett, is driving. He's the driver of this Ford Maverick.

They go through the alley behind 732 North Eastern, and they get back on Bonanza Road. They drove up Bonanza Road. They stopped and bought gas at a self-serve type situation. Defendant Burkett's the one that got out, put the gas in, goes in, pays for it.

Continues on the road. Stopped one more time and bought I think it's Marlboro 100 cigarettes.

Okay. She's a smoker. She's smoking these Marlboro 100s.

They continue. They leave and they go out of town. They go out Lake Mead Boulevard, up over Sunrise Mountain, if you're familiar with the area -- and this is about between 12:00 midnight and 1:00 a.m.

All along, she's being held with a knife in her stomach and an arm around her neck or around her, around her somehow, around her neck. Now, they get up on Sunrise Mountain. They take a left into the desert and drive off in the desert a ways where the two of the sexual -- well, lets just say one of the sexual assaults with defendant occurs.

After they stop the car, they took her clothes off of her forcefully -- she did not consent to it -- and the defendant No. 2, the younger guy, the shorter man forced her out of the car, bending her in the car over the passenger seat, over the front seat.

It's a long seat, bench seat, with a break in the middle, and he forces anal intercourse on her at that point. After he's -- he attempts this, he's not very successful, so then he has sexual intercourse with her vagina, against her will. This is defendant No. 2.

Defendant No. 1 then took her around the back of the car and trys to kiss her and do things like this with her. She's cold. She's shivering. And then he forces her into the car and forces sexual intercourse on her, against her will.

After this was completed, she wants to leave. "Let me go. Let me go. You guys can get away. Take me a couple hours to get back to town," so on, pleading.

But they won't let her go. They drive back to the road. They went out further on Lake Mead Boulevard. In other words, when they came back to the road, instead of going back to Vegas, they went out further.

And after a ways, they found another dirt road. They went off into the desert again.

At this point, the defendant Burkett forced anal intercourse on Tina Cage. At that point the second defendant forced fellatio on Tina Cage, forced her to have oral intercourse with him, or oral sex with him.

After this is concluded, when she's allowed to dress, she's not given her underclothing, her bra or panties. She's just given her blouse and her pants that she's wearing.

And at this point, they are discussing what to do with her, whether or not to kill her or whether or not to let her go. And as this point, they do make a half-hearted attempt to kill her, and you'll hear the testimony from her concerning that.

A good -- good fortune or whatever, she manages to escape with her life. They get soft or whatever the case might be.

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I am going to object, your Honor. This is only supposed to be evidence, not feelings of the District Attorney or whatever -- only facts.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I believe it's couched in terms of what the evidence will show. I believe it's proper opening statement.

MR. BUCHANAN: I don't think it is proper opening statement. All he's supposed to show, trying to

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show -- paint a picture to the jury, not come through with sentiment or what's going to happen or what he feels the case should be or what he should prove, only what the evidence will show. It's just a picture of what's going to happen, not his impressions or trying to influence the jury at this point. They still haven't heard the evidence.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

Continuing along, they drive back to town. The evidence will show beyond a reasonable doubt that they drive back to town, that once they arrive in town, they drop Tina Cage off. It's now approximately 3:00 a.m.

She immediately goes into a bar where she's let off where there's a North Las Vegas police officer, Metro is summoned, and she's then immediately taken up, taken up to the dectective bureau where she's interviewed by Detective Leonard and one of the other detectives, I believe.

The evidence will show that she gives a statement at that time. She gives a very detailed statement at that time, and I'll get to that in just a second.

Continuing along, Detective Leonard will testify that he took her over to Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital where she's examined by the physician, and she's then taken home or whatever.

The next day, she returns to the Stop and Go, recovers her coat and purse, and in that afternoon attends a physical lineup.

Now, a physical lineup is where they

have a number of people on a stand -- or show up, whatever you want to call it -- and a witness looks at these people and attempts to determine if they recognize any of them. The evidence will show that that afternoon, which is now the 19th of December, Tina Cage attended this lineup -- actually two lineups, because they had two suspects in custody.

The first lineup involved a suspect, younger suspect. She viewed the lineup, did not recognize anyone. When she's asked, "Well, does anyone resemble either of the persons involved in this," she says, "Yes. No. 2 resembles him, but I don't think it's him."

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, I don't think they're going to prove this. This is immaterial. I'd object to this during the trial of this, and I don't think it's proper, again, opening statement. This is completely immaterial to what the charge we are here for, talking about someone else.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

Continuing along, the evidence will show that there is a second lineup, and the defendant Burkett is in the second lineup. She selects him. "No doubt about it. That's the man."

Now, it's interesting to note -let's back up a ways. Remember the statement that the
evidence will show this man approached the counter with
two Michelob bottles. We have an ID man named Mumpower
who will testify that he went to that store on the 18th
of December, morning hours. He's summoned, he's a lab
man. His training is in lifting latent fingerprints.

He examined those two Michelob bottles,

and he recovered a latent fingerprint. That latent fingerprint belongs to that man. The evidence will show that that man was -- his fingerprints were taken on the 19th of December. They were compared to the fingerprints taken off the Michelob bottles, and they match. His fingerprints were on the Michelob bottle according to that particular evidence.

Okay. Additionally, I mentioned that I'd get back to the description by Tina Cage. She will testify -- and Detective Leonard will verify this -- that right after this occurred on December 18th, the early morning hours, she gives a very detailed description of the two people involved in the incident, and also the car.

The description will be something -or will be this. We feel like the evidence will show
that the No. 1 suspect, the older man, the taller man, was
six foot two -- or pardon me -- six foot 0 to six foot two,
about a hundred eight-five, beard. He had a spider web
tattoo on his right arm, had a tattoo of a marijuana leaf
on his right arm, and he had some kind of a forearm tattoo
on his left arm.

She'll describe him as wearing a T-shirt with a round circle on it. She'll describe him as wearing a vest of some sort and possessing a key ring with the initials J.W. on it, orange in color. Also describe him as smoking Camel cigarettes.

This is the description given right after the events.

Okay. Second suspect she describes as nineteen, twenty years old, five-six, hundred forty pounds, wearing a Harley Davidson belt buckle on his belt, smoking regular Camels, with a yellow Cricket lighter, and a heavy

jacket, wearing a heavy jacket.

She describes the car involved as a '74, '75 Ford Maverick, medium blue in color, that there was a quilt in the back seat. There was a plastic -- or pardon me -- a plastic console cover between, in the area on the transmission hump, and whenever they had to start the car, they had to get a battery out of the back seat there to start the car up.

when she was left out of that car, she left the Marlboro 100s. She -- and she didn't have her bra or panties on. She described her panties in detail for Detective Leonard.

Detective Leonard, armed with this information, put out an attempt to locate. He will testify to that -- attempt to locate this particular car, these particular defendants.

The next day, which is December 19th -the next day, December 19, Officer Smith's down in
North Las Vegas, who will testify for you, saw these
individuals on Las Vegas Boulevard North in a store.
He stopped him, inquired. He called another detective,
a Detective Singer, a detective -- or pardon me -Officer Singer, who will come.

stopped these two individuals, that man right there had a big spider web tattoo on his elbow, man right there had a marijuana leaf tattoo on his arm, man right there had a big tattoo on his forearm of his left arm. The man right there had a key ring, J.W. on the key ring.

He'll testify that the second individual had a Harley Davidson belt buckle and a heavy jacket. They were driving a '72 Ford Maverick, green in

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color, very dirty, dusty.

And he'll testify about the incident that occurred. Detective Leonard will testify that after this car was impounded, Detective Leonard also saw these two individuals before they were booked. Detective Leonard will testify that after the car's impounded, he got a search warrant to search the car. What did he find in the car? He'll testify that he found package of Camel regular cigarettes, empty, He'll testify that he found Marlboro 100s, empty. He'll testify that he found a plastic console cover. He'll testify that he found a quilt-like plastic covering in the back seat. He'll testify he found some panties under the front seat.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, one last bit of evidence that we'll be offering to you is at that lineup, the second lineup, when the victim observed defendant Burkett in a lineup, she exited the room, which is the normal procedure, a representative of the Public Defender's Office and the detective conducting the lineup, which is Detective Leonard.

She identified Burkett. They went back into the room. The Public Defender representative communicated with defendant Burkett, and he immediately said, "Did she identify my partner, too?"

Now, ladies and gentlemen, after you hear the evidence from this witness stand and have exhibits that we intend to offer and have admitted into evidence, we will ask you to return a verdict of guilty as to all four counts. Thank you very much for your attention.

THE COURT: Mr. Buchanan, you may make an opening statement or reserve and make it at the conclusion of the State's opening case.

MR. BUCHANAN: Well, your Honor, I had intended to make it at the close of the case, but because of the length of this statement and what was said by the prosecution, I think it's almost incumbent upon making an opening statement now, so if I may, with the pleasure of the Court.

## Ladies and gentlemen:

As I know, some of you have been on a jury before. It's really argument of counsel and so forth, usually reserved to the end, but because of the arguments -- or at least I felt argument -- of the counsel at the beginning, I intend to make an opening statement.

When we come into a case like this, of course, defense has a defense, and it's their burden to go forward and exonerate the defendant. But what I want to draw here and what we're going to try and show -- and I want to direct your attention to certain evidence and testimony of what will come down during this case so you can see exactly what to look for.

Now, number one, the defendant is charged with crimes that you've heard -- first degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon, robbery and use of a deadly weapon in commission of a crime. We will show this testimony of Tina Cage, who of course if the primary victim -- and really what this whole case is going to come down to will be the testimony of Tina Cage versus the testimony of Joel Burkett sitting here. Everything else is going to be window dressing.

When they parade these officers in, there will be certain evidence and certain pieces of evidence that they will bring in, and testimony, but it's all going to be immaterial to the main charge. What your

decision is going to be is a determination of whether Tina Cage is telling the truth and, or if she's lying, what is her reason for lying and --

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MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, Counsel -may I interrupt? Counsel was very critical of me making
an argument, your Honor, stating what I intended to prove.
I think Counsel is turning that right around and arguing
to the jury.

MR. BUCHANAN: I think, your Honor, one bite of the apple, two bites. That's what he did, and that's the reason I'm making this opening statement. I'll get on to what I intend to show.

THE COURT: Limit the statements to what you intend to prove.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Thank you. Now, what we're -- what I'm asking you to look for during the evidence and the testimony of Tina Cage, because that again will be the State's main and predominant witness -- as I said, she's here charging the defendant with first degree kidnapping and use of a deadly weapon in commission of a crime. I want to direct your attention -- we will show through Tina Cage either on direct examination or in cross that, number one, Joel Burkett -- this is, if you believe the State's case completely -- Joel Burkett, number one, never had a knife, never had a knife at Seven Eleven, never had a knife any time during this whole event until sometime after all these charges were over, only then. And I'm still going from what the witnesses said, prior testimony -- will then show that Joel Burkett had a knife.

Joel Burkett will come on and completely deny those events. But I want you to pay

particular attention during the Tina Cage's testimony as to whether or not the defendant, Joel Burkett, ever had a knife.

And we will show through that testimony that number one, the crime of robbery and the crime of kidnapping, taking the evidence in the best light of the State, did not happen.

We'd also direct your attention to Tina Cage's testimony as to the robbery. And Tina Cage cannot testify to any robbery. She cannot testify to what happened to the money. She has no knowledge of that. And of course you have to find these charges beyond a reasonable doubt.

We will show through that person and also other professional testimony, if they bring it forward, that Tina Cage was not hurt, that there was testimony -- that she will testify to certain fights and certain allegations and assaults upon her, but yet she has no bruises, no scars, nothing.

we will then present our case in chief after their testimony, and we intend to show a complete exoneration of the defendant from any involvement in any of the crimes with which he's charged. We'd ask your convenience again to wait until the entire deliberation of this case and the entire submission of all the evidence before arriving at any type of a verdict, because, as read by this Information, certain counts — anal intercourse, sexual intercourse, kidnapping and so forth — very, very serious offenses. So we're just asking you for your toleration and indulgence until the entire case is submitted, because we do have evidence and witnesses that we intend to bring forward that will change this entire story around.

2 these, because our case will go relatively quickly after they've presented their case. Thank you. 3 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Buchanan. 4 At this time, you may call the State's 5 first witness. 6 7 MR. BLOXHAM: State would call Tina Cage. 8 TINA CAGE 9 having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole 10 truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said 11 as follows: 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION 13 BY MR. BLOXHAM: 14 Ma'am, would you state your full name and 15 spell your last name for the record, please? 16 Tina Marie Cage, C-a-g-e. A. 17 And it's Mrs. Cage; isn't that correct? Q. 18 Yes. 19 And Mrs. Cage, how long have you 20 been married? 21 Approximately two and a half years. A 22 What is your husband's name? Q. 23 Scott. A 24 Q. How old are you, Mrs. Cage? 25 Twenty-one. A. 26 How long have you lived in Las Vegas? 27 Four and a half, five years. A. 28 Now, I want to direct your attention to 29 December 17, 1980, a Wednesday, and December 18, 1980, a 30 Thursday.

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And at this point, we won't bring

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Yes.

A.

Were you employed at that time?

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1
               Q.
                      And for whom were you employed?
                      Stop and Go Markets.
 2
 3
                      Now, is that -- what store were you
      working at on that particular day, if you were working?
                      It was Store No. 759. It's located --
 5
 £.
                      Do you know the address?
 7
                      Yes -- 732 North Eastern.
 8
                      Is that located in Clark County, Nevada?
 9
                      Yes.
10
                      How long had you been working for
11
      Stop and Go as of December 17, 1980?
12
              A.
                      About three, four months.
13
                      When did you start, if you recall?
14
                      Oh, at that store?
15
                      Well, any -- just working for Stop and Go.
16
                      I started working for them September 6, 1980.
17
                      Okay. Now, did you work at different stores?
18
                      Yes, a couple.
19
                      Now, on December 17, 1980, what shift did
20
      you work?
21
                      11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.
22
                      Okay. Was that December 17, 11:00 p.m.
23
      to December 18, 7:00 a.m.?
24
              A.
                      Yes.
25
                      Did you go over to that store that night
26
      at 11:00 o'clock to start your shift?
27
                      On the 17th, yes.
28
                      And how did you get over there?
29
              A.
                      My husband dropped me off.
30
                      What did you do upon arriving at work?
              O.
31
                      I just went in and relieved the other girl,
32
      asked her, you know, it was busy -- you know, if it was slow.
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2 So I relieved her, and I just waited on 3 the customers. 4 Okay. Now, what were your duties at 5 Stop and Go? 6 Well, you wait on the customers, ring up 7 the purchases and take in their money and help them find 8 something if they need it, keep the store clean. 9 Were you alone at the time as far as 10 employees in the store? 11 A. Yes. 12 Okay. Did you have money in your cash 13 register at that time? 14 A. Yes.. 15 Lawful money of the United States, right? 16 A. Yes. 17 When you arrived at work, were you wearing 18 a coat? 19 Yes, uh-huh. 20 And did you wear the coat throughout 21 your shift, or what did you do? 22 No. When I came in, I took it off, set it 23 by the counter. 24 Did you have a purse? 25 Yes. 26 And what if anything did you do with 27 your purse? 28 Well, when I took my coat off, sat it 29 I put my purse underneath the counter. I put it 30 back a little farther. 31 Now, were you eating anything between

And she said, well, it was an average night, nothing special.

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11:00 p.m. and 12:00 that night?

A Yes. I usually got up around 9:00, so I didn't get a chance to eat dinner, so that night, I ordered a sandwich from the sandwich shop right at 11:00, and he brought it over about 11:30, 'cause they were closing, so he said he'd bring me a sandwich over. I was eating.

- Q Did you pay for that sandwich?
- A. Yes.
- Q And between this time period were you eating on that sandwich?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Did you complete the sandwich, or not?
  - A. No, I don't think so.
- Now, during the period 11:00 p.m. to 12:00 p.m. or 12:00 midnight, did you make any drop into the safe, money into the safe?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And why would you do that?
- A. Well, it's company policy you can't keep a lot of money at night in the register.
- Q Okay, so you made a couple of drops, or one, or how many?
- A. I don't remember exactly -- two, three.

  I don't know for sure.
  - Q. Now, do you have a key to that safe?
  - A. No.
- Q. So you made a couple of drops. And how is a drop made? Is it just money stuffed in, or how does it work?
- A No. You take the money out, and you put it in a numbered envelope, and you close the envelope and put it down a chute that goes down to the bottom of the

safe, then you record the amount of the drop on a balance sheet.

- Q So you do record the amount on a sheet that's kept; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.

- Q That's kept in the store?
- A. Right.
- Q Now, did anything unusual occur around midnight?
  - A Yes, it did.
  - Q Can you tell us what happened, please?
- A. Okay. Well, last time I remember looking at the clock, it was around ten to 12:00, so I'd say it was right around 12:00 o'clock.

A fellow came in and bought a package of rolling papers, and I didn't think anything of it, and so --

- Q Do you know what kind of rolling paper that was?
  - A Yes. They were Zig-Zags.
  - Q. Okay, and what next?
- A. Okay. So he just left. I didn't think anything of it.

And then maybe about ten, fifteen minutes later, he came back in again, and he walked to the back of the store, to the cooler. At about time he got to the cooler, another fellow came in, and the first one who came in brought two Michelobs up to the counter.

And I started to ring them up, and just as I'd finished ringing them up, the next thing I knew, I had a knife at my throat, and somebody was trying to drag me out to the back room.

They had me up around my shoulders and my

neck -- well, one arm around my shoulders and the other hand with the knife was right here around my neck and chest, up here.

Q Okay. And what happened as they had, this person had this arm around you and the knife? What happened next?

A. Well, he just brought it up really fast and said, "Come on. We're going out the back door," and trying to drag me in the back room.

And I said, "There's no back door."

So he says, "Okay. We're going out the front."

And he took me out the front of the store.

Q. Okay. And where did he take you after going out the front of the store?

A We went out the front of the store, and we went around the side of the building, and we had headed down the parking lot, and I saw a car running there with the doors open, and he says I had to get in the car.

Q. Okay. You were forced in the car at that time?

A. Yes.

MR. BUCHANAN: I object to leading, your Honor. At this point now it's pretty preliminary, and I would ask that Counsel be admonished not to lead this witness, because now he's testifying as to the facts that she hasn't testified to, and we're objecting to it.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay.

Q. What happened as you were approaching the car?

1 We were going toward the car, and still 2 had the knife up by my throat, and I didn't say anything. 3 I didn't know what to say. And I could hear somebody 4 coming up behind us. 5 Okay. Now, did you enter the car, or did 6 you not? 7 I eventually ended up there. I didn't go 8 of my own will. 9 Now, the person -- did you see the person 10 with the knife? 11 Yes, uh-huh. 12 Where did he get in the car? 13 Yes. 14 Where did he get in? 15 He was right behind me. As I got in, he 16 was -- still had his arm around me, and we both kind of 17 like got in. I don't know how to say. I got in, and he 18 was there right behind me. 19 Okay. Now, was he seated in the passenger's 20 side, driver's side, the back seat, or where? 21 He was on the passenger side. 22 Did anyone else enter the car at 23 that point? 24 Yes. A. 25 Who was that? Ω 26 The defendant sitting in front of me. A. 27 Okay. Where did he enter the car at? 28 On the driver's side. A. 29 Did you enter the car voluntarily? 0. 30 No, no way. 31 What happened next? 32 They took off down the road next to the

store -- I'm not sure of the name of the street -- and they cut through some apartments behind the store and back up to Eastern Avenue, and we turned onto Eastern heading south to Bonanza, and they turned up Bonanza.

And we went up Bonanza and I asked them what they were going to do with me, and he told me not to worry.

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object until we have foundation.

Q. Okay. Now, you started to say one of them said something.

Which one said what?

A. Well, I asked the both of them -- I didn't know who would answer. I just asked, asked them what was going to happen to me.

And the defendant sitting here in front of me told me not to worry, that they were just going to stop and get gas and drop me back off in front of the store.

THE COURT: At this time, we'll take a recess.

During the recess, ladies and gentlemen, I would remind you that it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or, to read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on this trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including newspapers, television and radio, and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted to you.

We'll take a recess. It will be ten

to fifteen minutes.

(A brief recess was

taken at this time.)

THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the presence of all members of the jury and the two alternate jurors?

MR. BLOXHAM: State would stipulate, your Honor. Defense counsel is not present.

THE COURT: Well, we'll wait just

(At this time, Mr. Buchanan entered the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the presence of all members of the jury and the two alternate jurors?

MR. BUCHANAN: Defense so stipulates, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may continue direct examination, Mr. Bloxham.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUES

## BY MR. BLOXHAM:

a minute.

Now, Mrs. Cage, when you left the store with this one person having a hold of you, and the knife, was there anyone else in the store other than defendant Burkett and the person who had forced you out?

- A. No.
- Q When you left the store, what was the condition of the cash register?
- A. I'm -- I'm not sure at the time I left. I don't know.
  - Q Had you just hit the button and opened it,

or was it closed?

- A. It was open, yes.
- Q. It was open. Was there money in the cash register?
  - A. Yes.
- Q Do you recall if there was paper currency or coin?
  - A There was both.
  - Q Both?
  - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Do you have any kind of an estimation of how much paper currency was in the cash register?
- A. Well, I remember a few minutes before all this happened, I made a thirty-dollar drop, so just guessing, I'd say there was maybe --

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object to guessing, your Honor -- not the question. Without a foundation, I would ask that the answer be stricken or not allowed to be answered, unless she has a firm indication.

MR. BLOXHAM: May I ask an additional question?

THE COURT: All right.

- Q Had you counted the money in your register -- paper money in the register -- prior to your thirty-dollar drop?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And based on the count and then the thirty-dollar deduction, do you have an approximation of how much paper currency was in your register?
  - A. Yes.
  - 0 And what was that?

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- A About twenty, twenty-five dollars.
- Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, you were driving, I believe your testimony was, up Bonanza. Defendant Burkett was driving. The other individual had a hold of you, or with a knife.

You went up Bonanza. Which direction are you traveling -- east or west?

- A. West.
- Q. And where did you go from there?
- A We went straight up Bonanza, and they pulled off at the Seven Eleven on the corner of Maryland Parkway and Bonanza to get gas.
- Q. Okay. Now, is this a self-service gas pump, or is this an attendant gas pump?
  - A Self-service.
  - Q What occurred?
- A The defendant sitting here went inside to get gas, and the other person still was holding onto me with a knife and said not to try anything crazy and you wouldn't get hurt.
- Q. Okay. Now, did the defendant Burkett, after paying for the gas, return to the car?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. What happened after that?
- A. We took off from the gas station, started driving again, and I asked them again what was going to happen.

And he said -- the defendant sitting here said that we were going to go back down by the store and that they were going to drop me off.

- Q. Where did you drive to with these two people?
- A We went down Washington Avenue, down towards

Eastern, and when we got there, everybody looked over towards the store, and the defendant sitting here in front of me asked the other fellow whether or not he could see anybody there. And he -- the other fellow -- answered yes, so he said, "Well, I'm going to drive around and think things out."

- Q Could you see anybody at the store yourself?
  - A No, uh-uh.
- Q Where did -- the three of you are now in this automobile, right?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q Where did you go from there?
- A. We went straight down Washington to the end of the street. I think it ends at Lamb. I think.

We turned off Lamb to Lake Mead
Boulevard, and we made a right on Lake Mead, heading out
towards the lake.

- Q Were there any other stops in town?
- A. Yes. They stopped at the Circle K on Lake Mead Boulevard to buy cigarettes.
- Q. Okay. And do you recall what kind of cigarettes were purchased?
- A. Yes. I know they bought me a pack of Marlboro 100s.
  - Q Did you ask for thos Marlboro 100s?
  - A. They offered to buy them.
- Q. Okay. Do you recall if they bought any other kind of cigarettes?
- A. I believe they bought a pack of Camel regulars.
  - Q You smoke, I take it?

1 Yes. A. 2 Were you smoking during this time? 3 Yes. And were they smoking? 4 5 Yes. 6 Now, after purchasing these cigarettes, 7 who went in the store? 8 The defendant went in again -- Mr. Burkett. 9 And where were you seated when he went 10 in the store? 11 A. In the same place. 12 Did you park out front of the store? 13 Where was the car parked? 14 It was in front of the store, but kind A. 15 of off to the side. 16 What was your situation at that point? 17 Well, I was sitting there, and the 18 younger kid still had his arm around me with the knife, 19 and the other fellow here went in and got cigarettes and 20 was back out with them. 21 Okay. And did you folks, or did you 22 guys drive someplace from the Circle K? 23 A. Yes. 24 Where did you go? 25 They continued to go out 26 Lake Mead Boulevard towards the lake. Okay. What happened as you went out 27 28 Lake Mead Boulevare towards the lake? Soon as we got past the mountains, 29 30 Sunrise Mountain, out of view of the city, the defendant 31 sitting here asked if there were any roads to pull off

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of the main highway.

- Q. Who was he asking that; do you know?
- A I don't recall.
- Q Okay.

A. And eventually he found a dirt road to the left side of the road, and he pulled back down the road, they drove maybe half a mile or so down the road and turned the car around and parked the car.

- Q Turned the car around facing --
- A Back towards the main road.
- Q. What happened when the car was parked?
- A. Okay. Stopped the car and shut off the ignition, and the defendant went outside to go to the bathroom outside.
- Q. Okay. This defendant here, defendant Burkett?
  - A. Yes, uh-huh.
  - Q What happened at that point?
- A. While he was outside, the other person that isn't here started making advances on me, trying to kiss me and trying to put his hand down my shirt, and I told him -- and I asked him why he was doing that. I said, you know, it was really foolish.

And he just told me to stay calm and be quiet and I wouldn't get hurt.

- Q. Did you see the knife when these advances were being made?
  - A No. I don't recall what happened to it.
- Q You didn't see where it was placed or whatever then?
  - A. No.
- Now, what happened as second person is
  making these advances?

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	A.	Okay.	Well	he	came	back	from	the	car
and	then								

- Q When you say "he," who do you mean?
- A. The defendant, Mr. Burkett, came back in the car and sat down.

And then maybe 30 seconds after that, they both started to take my shirt off and take my clothes off, I guess. They both were doing --

- Q. Now, what were you wearing at the time?
- A I was wearing a cotton top, buttons down the front, pair of Ditto jeans, sneakers.
  - Q Were you wearing a bra?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And were you wearing underpants?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, did you remove this clothing, or did they?
  - A. They did.
- Q. Was it with your consent, or without your consent?
  - A. Without.
- Q Now, once your clothing was removed, what happened?
- A They argued for a minute, or who was going to get a hold of me first, and then the younger fellow, who is -- he opened the door and he told me to stand up outside the car and lean over.

And the defendant was sitting in the front seat. He slid over to the side. He slid over to the passenger side so I was between the door and him and the car and they bent me over, and the other kid tried to penetrate my anus with his penis, but he couldn't --

couldn't really go through with it 'cause I was moving around too much 'cause it hurt.

Q What did he do at that point -- the second individual?

A. Well, he was trying to kiss me, but I was moving around so much that he -- he told the other fellow to cut it out.

- Q Okay. Who was trying to kiss you?
- A. The defendant here.
- Q The defendant in court today?
- A. Yes.
- Q What about the second individual who's trying to have anal intercourse? What did he do after you say he was unable to?
- A. After he couldn't do that, he put his penis in my vagina and proceeded to have sex.
- Q Okay. Do you know whether or not he ejaculated?
  - A. Yes, he did.
  - Q. Okay. What happened at that point?
- A. He got up and moved back to the side of the car and I just stood up. I didn't know what to do.

And I was standing outside, and then Mr. Burkett got out of the car and he told me to come around back behind the car with him.

Took me around back behind the car and leaned me up against the back of the car by the trunk and he was trying to kiss me and stuff, but I was shivering and shaking, and I asked him if I could put a coat or something on 'cause I was freezing to death.

And so somehow or another, I got a coat from one of the two. I don't remember which one.

2	it was?
3	A. Yes. It was Levi's jacket.
4	Q. Okay. Did you put this Levi jacket on
5	through the arms, or what did you do with the Levi jacket?
6	A No. I just put it over my shoulders.
7	Q Okay. What happened at that point?
8	A. Okay. Then the defendant, Mr. Burkett,
9	asked the other kid to get out of the car, because he
10	wanted us to go in the car 'cause I was cold or something.
11	The other kid got out of the car, and
12	he opened the door, and we got in the car.
13	Q. Did you get in the front or the back seat?
14	A. Front.
15	Q. What happened? Now, this is just you and
16	the defendant Burkett got in the front seat; is that correct?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Were you still nude except the Levi jacket?
19	A. And my shoes. Yes.
20	Q. What happened at that point?
21	A Well, when we got in the car, I just the
22	way we got in, I just had to lay down on the front seat.
23	I mean the way we came in.
24	And he got down on top of me, and he
25	proceeded to have intercourse with me, also.
26	Q Now, you say you had to lay down. Were you
27	forced in the car, or did you get in?
28	A. Well, when he when he opened the door,
29	when you lean over to get into the car, he was right
30	behind me, and I just like he didn't stop to let me

Do you recall what kind of a coat

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sit down. He just kept right on coming, so I was

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laying down.

1	Q Okay. Now, you that then defendant
2	Burkett proceeded to what?
3	A. Penetrate the vagina with with his penis,
4	have intercourse.
5	Q Now, was this with your consent, or
6	without your consent?
7	A. Without.
8	Q At that time were you frightened, or
9	were you not frightened?
10	A. I was scared to death.
11	Q. Do you know whether defendant Burkett
12	ejaculated?
13	A. Yes, he did.
14	Q. What happened after this incident?
15	A. Let's see. We both sat up in the we
16	were both still sitting in the car. We sat up and I
17	told him I had to go to the bathroom.
18	So I opened the door, and the other
19	fellow was outside, so I decided not to go to the
20	bathroom, and I sat back down in the car 'cause I was cold.
21	And the other fellow got back in, so
22	all three of us were sitting in the car again.
23	Q. Okay. At any time did you put your
24	clothing back on?
25	A. Yes. That was when I put it on, when I
26	came back in. I asked them
27	Ω Did you ask for your clothing, or did they
28	give it to you?
29	How did it work?
30	A. I asked them if I could put it on. I was
31	asking them, "Are you going to let me go now?"
32	They just gave me my clothes, didn't

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 say much.

Q. When you say clothes, did you also get your bra and underpants?

A. No. Just my shirt and slacks. I didn't care whether I put my underwear back on.

Q Did you then put your top and your slacks on?

A. Yes.

Q Okay. What happened at that point now that you're dressed, somewhat dressed and back in the car?

A. Okay. Well, all three of us were sitting in the front seat of the car, and I kept asking them -- I said, "Are you going to let me go now?" I says, "You can leave me out here."

I told him it would take me a while to walk back to town and they could be long gone. And defendant Burkett just told me to be quiet, he wanted to think about it for a minute.

And then I don't remember which one of them raised the subject of -- somebody said they wanted --

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object until we have foundation.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, that should be sufficient foundation. One of the two people said something. We have the time, place, and everything else. I would think that would be sufficient.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, I'd like to know who said what. If the jury is going to try and determine some of these facts, they're going to have to know who did what, who said what, try to make an intelligent determination of these offenses.

We're objecting to this "Someone said it," some individual. We want to know who.

THE COURT: Do you know who said it?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure. I'm

not sure.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

Q. What was said?

A They were talking about counting some money that -- and defendant Burkett pulled some money out of his pocket, and they started counting it.

Q. And did Defendant Burkett say anything about this money?

A. No. He just counted it.

Q Did he mention how much was there, anything like that?

Do you have any idea how much was there?

A He didn't count it out loud but -- he didn't say how much was there, no.

Q. Okay. Was there any kind of a discussion about splitting that money up?

A. Yes. The other fellow, the younger fellow, who isn't on trial here today, asked how much of the money he was going to get, and defendant Burkett just told him to wait, that he'd get his share.

Q What happened at that point, Mrs. Cage?

A Okay. We sat there for a minute, and I asked him if they were going to let me go, and they sat there for a few minutes, didn't say too much, and then all of a sudden defendant Burkett told the other fellow to start the car. So to do that, he had to open the door and get a battery out of the back seat of the car.

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Q Okay. The second, younger, shorter individual got a battery out of the back seat of the car?
A. Uh-huh.

Q Did they raise the hood; do you know?

A Yes, yes. He had to go outside and raise the hood, hook it up or something. I couldn't see what he was doing.

Q Then was the car started?

A Yes.

Q. Was the battery returned to the back seat, or anything like that?

A. I don't remember.

Q Now, the car is running again. What, if anything occurred next?

A. Okay. We -- all three of us, started driving up the dirt road towards the main road again.

Q Where were you seated?

A. In the -- on the front seat in between the two of them.

Q Okay.

A. In the middle. And when we got to the main road and I -- I told them that if they made a right, we'd be back in town.

And then they just looked at each other, and then the other kid, who's not here told him to make a left, so he made a left to go out towards Lake Mead, farther out Lake Mead Drive.

Q. Okay. Now, do you recall how far you drove out further from this first spot?

- A It was about three, four miles.
- Q What happened at that point?
- A. Well, I just kept talking with them. I kept

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 trying to convince them to let me go.

And he just told me to -- just to cool it. He got a little mad and turned up the radio, so I was quiet.

And then all of a sudden he turned off another dirt road on the left -- or the right hand side of the road, I should say.

Q Okay. Did you, did the automobile then leave the paved road over on the dirt section very far?

A. Yes. We went back quite a while this time, went back at least I'd say a mile.

Q. What happened at that point -- the mile, then?

A. Okay. Again they got far enough back, and they turned the car around again and parked it and shut if off.

Q And what happened then?

A. And then I asked them again -- I said,
"Well, what are you going to do? You going to let me go?"

And he was little upset now. He just
told me to shut-up.

So nobody said anything for about three, four minutes, and the other kid -- let's see. The other kid who's not here, or whatever, is not on trial -- he asked him what he was going to do. He told him to hurry up, make up his mind.

And then defendant Burkett, who's here -he told him, "I don't know, but I think we'll undress her
one more time."

And then they both started unbuttoning my blouse again and taking it off.

Q. Had there been any threats at this point, as far as your life, if you recall?

A. I think so.

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Now, may I ask

a few other questions?

THE COURT: Because that is a conclusion,

you mean?

MR. BUCHANAN: That's correct,

your Honor.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained, lack of foundation. It's a conclusion.

Q During this incident or this whole series of events, was there communications back and forth between you, defendant Burkett and this second individual?

A. Yes. Mostly between Burkett and I.

Q And what was the nature of the conversation?

Were you trying to make any points? Were you trying to get loose?

What were you doing?

A I was just trying to keep everything, every -everybody and myself calm, just trying to keep my head
together, as I say.

Q Okay. Now, you're at the second spot. The car has been stopped and turned around, and defendant Burkett said, "We'll undress her one more time."

## What happened next?

A. Well, the both of them started taking my clothes off again, and after they got them off, this time Mr. Burkett got out of the car, opened the door.

And the younger fellow, who's not here --well, he pulled my head down. Well, he had had his pants zipped open, made me have oral sex with him.

1 And Mr. Burkett was standing outside, 2 and I was bent over, and he put his penis in my anus 3 and had --Ċ. Anal intercourse? 4 5 Yeah. 6 MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object as 7 She's going t testify, your Honor. Counsel leading. 8 can't testify for her. 9 THE COURT: I think that's correct. 10 I think that the questions must not suggest the answers. 11 MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor. 12 Were you nude at this time, or were you 13 not nude? 14 Yes. except for I had my shoes on. That's all. 16 Now, you indicate the second individual --17 was he sitting in the passenger seat, or where was 18 he seated? 19 You mean younger fellow? 20 Yes. Q. 21 He was -- when we stopped, he was sitting, 22 to my right on the passenger side. 23 Q. And is he the one that -- who forced your 24 head down? 25 The younger fellow that was to my right. 26 And what happend when he forced your 27 head down? 28 Well, the other fellow already had the door 29 open, and he had my -- the other -- okay, now. Wait a 30 minute. 31 Okay. Let's get this clear. Ç. 32 Mr. Burkett was outside of the door.

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1	Ď.	Did he exit the passenger door or the
2	driver's side	door?
3	A.	The driver's side door.
4	Ω.	He was driving when you stopped the car?
5	А.	Yes.
6	Q.	Okay. So he got out of the car?
7	A.	Uh-huh.
8	Q.	Defendant Burkett. What happened then?
9	A.	Okay. That's when the younger fellow
10	pulled my head	down, and I had to to twist to keep
11	from I don'	t know pulling muscles or whatever,
12	but I had to t	wist so that my butt was facing out the
13	door. And	
14	Q	Okay. YOUr rear end is facing out which
15	door passen	ger door?
16	A.	Driver's side door.
17	Ď.	Driver's. Okay. What happened at
18	that point?	
19	A.	Okay. The younger fellow well, he
20	pulled my head	down and forced me to have oral sex with
21	him. About th	at time, Mr. Burkett was standing in my
22	behind and ins	erted his penis into my anus.
23	Q	Was that with your consent, or without
24	your consent?	•
25	A.	Without.
26	Ω.	Do you know whether or not defendant
27	Burkett ejacul	ated at that point?
28	A.	Yes, he did.
29	Q	What happened at the conclusion of
30	this sexual as	sault?
31	A.	Okay. This time, I think I'm not sure
32	but I think my	clothes were right in the front, so I put
1	ì	

them back on, and --

Q. Now, when you put your clothes back on, did it include your bra and panties?

A. No.

Q Just your top and your slacks. Is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. What happened after that?

A Okay. We were all back in, sitting in the car, and nobody said anything for about five minutes.

And then Mr. Burkett asked the other kid -- he goes, "Well, should we kill her, or what?"

And I told him, I said there was no reason to kill me, that if they'd just let me out here, you know, everything would be all right. I guess.

And he just kind of snickered or laughed or whatever, and then he asked the other kid what he thought, and the other fellow, who's not here, answered he didn't know, or he didn't care, but he wished he'd hurry up and make up his mind again.

So Mr. Burkett asked him where they should bury me, and the other kid said, "Well, there's a ravine down there." He said that they could cover me with rocks and that they wouldn't find me for months.

What happened at that point?

A Everybody just sat there, didn't say anything for a few minutes. Guess they were thinking it over.

Q Was there, at any time defendant Burkett display a knife?

A. Yes.

Q. When was that?

A. Okay. We were sitting there for a few minutes, and all of a sudden Mr. Burkett asked the other fellow -- he said, "Okay. Give it to me."

And the other kid reached up above the sun visor and pulled out a big hunting knife, and gave it to Mr. Burkett.

- Q That the defendant Burkett here?
- A. Yes.
- Q Were you dressed at this time, or nude?
- A Dressed.
- Q. What if anything did defendant Burkett do with the knife when he received it?

A. Okay. He sat there for a few minutes just looking at it, and then I was pleading with him. I could tell he was getting mad, so everybody just shut-up for a minute.

And then all of a sudden he opened his car door, but before he got out, he told the other kid that he didn't want to do it in the car because he didn't want to clean up the mess.

And then he opened the car door and got out, and the other fellow, who's not here, tried to push me out.

So I thought to myself I just couldn't let them push me out of the car, so I looked down on the floor for something to grab, anything, and I grabbed an empty beer bottle.

And the other kid was trying to push me out the door. He didn't see I had a hold of it, and he got me right outside the door, and he saw it, and he warned Mr. Burkett.

I tried to hit him with it, but I

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didn't make it, and we struggled for a few minutes outside.

And then he had me around the neck

with the -- with the knife up here, around neck, and he

told me that was a dumb move.

And he said, "I knew you'd tell," or something to that sort, and then we just wrestled around for a minute.

And then he opened his car door and he pushed me in, and he goes, to the other fellow -- he told him to grab my neck. He goes, "We'll just break her neck. That's it. She's dead."

And they had me around the neck. And I don't know how. Somehow I managed to get away from him, under his arm.

The other kid had a hold of my hair. They had my arms pinned back there.

Mr. Burkett was kind of leaned over, talking to me, with the knife about six or seven inches from my throat. I just looked up at him, and I just told him, "I just want to live. I just want to live."

- Q What happened at that point?
- A. The younger kid whispered to Mr. Burkett.

  I could hear him, and he said, "I don't think she'll tell.

  I don't think she'll tell."

So nobody moved for, oh, maybe 30 seconds or so, and then all of a sudden he said, "All right. Let her up."

- Q Okay. At any time did the defendant Burkett put that knife in your crotch area?
  - A. Yes, he did.
  - Q When was that?

MR. BUCHANAN: Again, your Honor, leading.

THE COURT: Yes. That's a leading question, and it suggests an answer, and it's the type of question that, you know, is not proper, and I don't want any more of that type.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, it's my understanding --

THE COURT: Don't argue with me. The objection is sustained.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. When, if at any time -- when were you threatened further with this knife?
- A. After he let me up, we all were sitting in the front seat of the car again, and nobody said anything. I was too scared to say anything.

And all of a sudden, Mr. Burkett put the big buck knife between my legs, and he told me to describe him and the car.

- Q. And what did you do, if anything?
- A. I described the car and he.
- Q. What if anything was said next?
- A. He looked over at his friend, and he said, "Well, she can identify us. What do you think?"

And I don't remember, but I don't think the kid said anything.

And then he had put the knife -- he had the knife in his -- he went to put it like under his belt, and I thought he was going to get me with it, so I kind of like grabbed it, and he said, "You know, don't -- don't sweat it," or something like that. "I'm putting it away."

And then he told his friend to start up the car and that he was going to take me back into town.

- Q How was the car started?
- A. The same procedure. He had to get out -the younger kid. He was sitting in the passenger seat,
  had to get out again and do something with the car. I
  wasn't paying any attention what he did at that time.
  - The car was started then; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And was the car driven from that area?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q Who drove it?
  - A. Mr. Burkett.
  - Q And where were you?
  - A I was in the front seat, in between them.
  - Q. Okay. What happened as you're driving now?
- A. He just -- he asked me where I lived, that he could drop me off where I lived. This is after we're down Lake Mead.

Nobody said anything for about ten minutes, and as we came down over the hill into town, he asked me where I lived, and I told him that I lived in North Las Vegas right off of Lake Mead Boulevard and that he could drop me off there.

- Q. Were you residing there at the time?
- A. No.
- Q Do you recall approximately what time it was? Did you have any indication what time it was?
- A. The radio was playing. I think I remember it was about 3:00 o'clock.
- $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{Q}}.$  Okay. Were you subsequently released by these two individuals?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Where at?

1	A.	On
2	Ď	Dic
3	A.	Yes
4	Q.	And
5	one time?	
6	A.	Yes
7	Ď	But
8	December 18th?	
9	A.	No.
10	Q.	And
11	occurred?	
12	A.	The
13	can turn us in	or
14		
15	up the street.	I
16	where I could o	al
17	Q	Do
18	A.	Ye
19	Q.	Wa:
20	A.	Ye
21	Q.	Wha
22	A.	We:
23	out of breath.	
24		
25	car sitting out	∟ £:
26	I told him what	t h
27	and for him to	ca.
28	Q.	An
29	of Las Vegas Me	etr
30	A.	Ye.
31	Q.	An
32	A.	Co

A.	On W	Vebster	Street,	North	Las	Vegas.

- d you know the area?
- d did you actually reside there at
  - s, earlier.
- t did you reside there at that time,
- d when you were let off, what if anything
- ey opened the door and said, "Well, you whatever you want to do."

And I just got out the door and ran knew there was a saloon up the street 1 somebody.

- you know what the name of that saloon is?
- s. It's Bobo's.
- s it open?
- s.
- at happened as you got to the salloon?
- 11, I ran in the front door. I was all

And there was a North Las Vegas police ront, so there was an officer inside. And appened -- that I was taken from the store --11 somebody.

- d were you then approached by any officers opolitan Police Department?
  - s, about ten or fifteen minutes later.
  - d what happened at that point?
  - uple of detectives took me down to the

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police station.

- Q Do you know if that's down in City Hall, or just where it is?
  - A 4th and Stewart.
  - Q Okay. Did you meet with any detectives?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q And who was that?
- A Detective Leonard. I don't remember the other one's name.
  - Q. Did you give any statements at that point?
- A. Yes. They asked me what had happened, and I told them what had happened.
  - Q Where was your husband, if you know?
- A. I met him. He was waiting for me at the police station.
- Q After meeting at the police station, did Detective Leonard take you anywhere?
- A. After I gave all the statements, we went to Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital where I was examined.
- Q. Now, before we move on, when you were at the store that night, about midnight, did you keep anything for your protection at that store?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q What did you keep?
- A I used to keep a big glass of ammonia right next to the register, within reach.
  - Q Why was that?
- A Because I'd been robbed a week earlier, and someone had jumped over the counter, so I figured if anybody was going to try something like that again, I'd just splash them in the face with the ammonia.
  - Q. Where were you working a week earlier when

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you had a robbery occur? That was at 4150 Atlantic Avenue, near the Showboat. Why did you move from that store to this store on Eastern? Well, they'd never caught the guy that had robbed me, and I was afraid that he might come back some night. Q. Were there any representations made to you concerning the store on Eastern? Will you repeat that? Did the Stop and Go representatives tell you anything about the store on Eastern? They told me that it was a fairly safe store. A. Had you seen either of these two guys prior to December 18, 1980? No, never. A. Not to your knowledge, anyway? No. You didn't know these people? No. Okay. Directing your attention now -- well, let me ask it this way. Did Detective Leonard show you any photographs or any mug books at the police station on December 18th? Yes. A. And what if anything did you do when these were shown to you?

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He told me to look through them, and he

told me, "If you see the guy point him out, and even if

you don't," he told me pick out a few that resemble him

so he could get an idea of what he looked like. 1 2 Were you able to identify anybody out of 3 the mug books as being one of the people involved in this crime? 5 No. 6 Now, did you pick out anybody who somewhat 7 resembled by chin or hair or anything like that? 8 Yes. 9 Directing your attention to December 19, 10 the next day, did you have occasion to return to the 11 Stop and Go? 12 Yes. 13 Why did you go back? 14 To get my coat and my purse. 15 And did you meet someone there? 16 The manager. 17 Who was that? 18 Pat Seevers. 19 Now, directing your attention specifically to December 19, 1980, at about 3:30 p.m., did you have 21 occasion to attend a physical lineup? 22 Yes. 23 And did you attend more than one 24 physical lineup? 25 Yes. There were two. 26 Where were these lineups conducted? 27 Here in the courthouse building somewhere. 28 I don't know where. Auditorium somewhere. 29 Did you know who the detective was 30 conducting the lineup? 31 Yes. That was Detective Leonard. 32

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Now, directing you attention to the first

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physical lineup, did you indicate anyone in that lineup as being involved in this crime occurring on the 18th?

- A. First lineup?
- Q Did you see anybody in the first lineup?
- A. The first lineup, I pointed out somebody that resembled one of the people, but I wasn't -- I wasn't too sure that it was anybody involved. But it resembled him.
  - Q Do you remember which number that was?
  - A Yes. He was standing in position No. 2.
- Q How about the second lineup? Did you see anyone in the second lineup that you recognized from the crime occurring on the 18th?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q And who was that?
  - A. Mr. Burkett there.
  - Q. And he was in that lineup?
  - A. Yes.
- Now, the conducting of the lineup -- how is it conducted?
- A. Well, they had them all line up when I walked into the room, and I sat down right in front of the screen, and they had them turn to every -- first to the front and then to the side and then the back, and then the side and then back to the front.

And they asked me if I wanted them to do it again, and I said no, 'cause I knew who it was.

- Q Did you, in the auditorium, indicate to Detective Leonard who you selected, or outside, or where did this identification occur?
  - A All right. After they asked me if I wanted to see them again, he said to step outside, and

then Detective Leonard and the guess whoever was in the lineup there -- Public Defender was out there and they had a piece of paper I had to sign.

- Q. Okay. And did you at that point indicate your identification?
  - A Yes.
- Q Okay. Did you go back into the lineup at all, or did you remain outside?
  - A I stayed outside.
  - Q Okay. Now, this is important.

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object -- characterization of the question.

THE COURT: Sustained.

- Ω The early morning hours of December 18, 1980 when you were meeting at Metro with Detective Leonard, did you give a description of the two people and the car?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you recall the description you gave to Detective Leonard concerning the first individual?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q And what was that description?
- A It was approximately six foot, six foot two, hundred and eighty-five pounds, sandy blond hair, with a van dyke beard and mustache, spider web tattoo on his right elbow, marijuana leaf on his right forearm. The car was a '74, '75 Maverick.
- Q. Okay. Let's just stick with the first subject.

Did you describe his clothes for Detective Leonard?

- . A Yes.
  - Q How did you describe that?

A. He was wearing a white T-shirt with a black circle on it. It had some writing on it. I'm not sure. I think it was a rock group. It -- he had a black vest. It was either leather or vinyl. And blue jeans.

- Q Did you describe any other tattoos, other than the spider web and marijuana leaf?
  - A Not that I remember, no.
- Q Okay. Now, how about the second individual.

  Did you describe that individual for Detective Leonard?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q How did you describe that individual?
- A. Five foot six, dark hair, kind of medium length, slim build, was wearing a button-up shirt, Levi jacket, Levi pants, Harley-Davidson belt buckle.
- Q. How did you describe the car, if you described the car for Detective Leonard?
- A. Yes, I did. I described it as a '74,
  '75 Maverick. I wasn't sure of the year. I didn't know
  that much about cars.

Medium shade of blue. Really dusty and dirty. Two-door, black interior, with a bench seat with a console in it.

I think I told them the heater didn't work, or the interior light, I believe.

- Q Okay. Did you describe anything about the console?
- A. I just mentioned that it was a -- the kind you could take out. You know, the black plastic.
- Q Did you describe any kind of bedding articles in the back seat?
  - A. Yes. There was a small, white quilt,

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sort of like -- like a -- something you'd find in a baby's crib. Like a small, white blanket.

- Q Okay. Now, did you have an opportunity to observe the key ring or chain or whatever on this automobile?
  - A Yes.
- Q And did you describe that for Detective Leonard?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q How did you describe that?
- A. I told him it was one of those orange, personalized key chains that had initials on it.
- Q Do you recall the initials? It's been a long time, hasn't it?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. But you did give initials that night; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q But do you recall what the initials were?
- A. I think it was J.W., not positive, but I think it was J.W.
- Q Now, let me ask you this. When you left the car, did you leave anything in that car when you were let out?
- A. Yes. My bra and panties were still in the car, and my cigarettes.
  - Q. Okay. And the cigarettes?
  - A. Uh-huh.
  - Q. Which were what kind, again?
  - A Marlboro 100s.
- Q Now, did you describe those panties for Detective Leonard?

 A. Yes, I aid.

Q How did you describe them?

A I described the panties as being size 6 or 7, white lace trim, with small pink and blue flowers on them; and bra was plain white with a little bit of lace on top, size 36.

Q Okay. Now, are you familiar with the boundaries of Clark County, Mrs. Cage?

A. Yes.

At any time during these events, did you leave the area of Clark County, Nevada?

A. No.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?

THE COURT: Yes.

Q. Mrs. Cage, I'm going to show you what's been marked for identification purposes.

Mrs. Cage, showing you what's been marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 8 -- appears to be a photograph -- would you look at that and see if you can identify that particular photograph?

A Yes. That's behind the counter at the Stop and Go where I was working that night.

Q. Okay. Does that fairly and accurately depict the Stop and Go market at 732 North Eastern on December 18, 1980?

A. Yes.

Q And what if anything can you see in that photograph? And identify it.

A. My coat's over in the corner. I don't know. The gas pump, the register, all of it.

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the scene December 18, 1980?

Does that fairly and accurately depict

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A. Yes.

Showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 12, ask you the same question.

Can you identify that photograph?

Yes. It's behind the counter where I set my coat down.

> Q Does that appear to be your coat?

A. Yes.

Does that fairly and accurately depict the Q. Stop and Go that night, December 18, 1980?

> A. Yes.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. Your Honor, for the record, may we open State's Proposed Exhibit 1, on the record, remove the contents?

> THE COURT: Yes.

> > At this time, we'll take our recess.

During the time we are in recess, ladies and gentlemen, I would remind you it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on this trial or any persons connected with this trial by any medium of information, including newspapers, television and radio, and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted to you.

We'll be in recess for ten, fifteen minutes.

> (A brief recess was taken at this time.)

THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the presence of all members of the jury and the

1 alternate jurors. 2 MR. BUCHANAN: Defense so stipulates, 3 your Honor. 4 MR. BLOXHAM: State so stipulates, 5 your Honor. 6 (At this time, the 7 witness resumed the stand.) 8 THE COURT: You may continue with 9 your direct examination, Mr. Bloxham. 10 MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor. 11 May I approach the witness again? 12 THE COURT: Yes. 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED 14 BY MR. BLOXHAM: 15 Miss Cage, showing you what's been marked 16 for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit A, 17 I want to show you this particular item and ask you if you 18 can identify it. THE COURT: It can't be A. What is 20 the number? 21 THE CLERK: lA. 22 MR. BLOXHAM: I'm sorry. I thought I 23 said lA. I apologize. 24 State's Proposed Exhibit 1A, and I'd ask a 25 you to, if you can identify that? 26 Yes, I can. 27 And what does it purport to be? 28 It's a pair of my -- pair of underwear. 29 How can you be sure it's yours? 30 I know what they look like. I bought them. 31 Okay. And when did you last see 32 State's Proposed Exhibit 1A?

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1 A. Night when I was kidnapped. 2 Q. Okay. And are these the same ones that were left in the car when you were let out? 3 4 Yes. 5 I show you what's been marked for 6 identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 2 --7 and ask you to look at it and what it purports to be --8 a vest of some sort. 9 Can you identify this? 10 Yes. It looks like the one that 11 Mr. Burkett had on that night. 12 Mr. Burkett being the defendant here in 13 court. Is that right? 14 Ā. Yes. 15 Showing you what's been marked for 16 identification purposes State's Proposed Exhibit 3 and 17 State's Proposed Exhibit 6, which appear to be two 18 knives, can you identify either one of these knives? 19 A, Yes. 20 Do they look familiar at all? 21 Un-huh. 22 Which one? 23 A. Both. 24 Looks familiar? 25 Both of them. 26 Where did you see these knives or 27 similar knives? 28 The people that kidnapped me had 29 both knives. 30 Q. Did you see more than one knife? 31 Yes. 32 When you were taken?

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A. Uh-huh.

Q And did you have an opportunity to observe the knife being described by the person who entered the store and forced you out of the store?

A. Yes.

Q Which of these knives appears to be similar to that knife?

A The larger one.

Q The larger one?

A. Uh-huh.

Q And which appears to be, or how do you recognize the other knife?

A. I believe this is the knife that Mr. -MR. BUCHANAN: Could we have it
identified, your Honor, at least, for the record?

Q. Okay. Showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 3, can you tell us if that appears familiar?

A. Yes.

Q How does it appear familiar?

A. Mr. Burkett wore a knife on his belt in a case like that.

Q. Does it appear to be the same or appear to be a similar knife?

A. Yes.

Q Showing you what is marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 4, have you, can you identify that at all?

A. Yes. This is a key chain that he had that was for the car, had the car keys on it.

Q. And when you talk about "they," are you talking about the individuals involved in the crime December 18, 1980?

A.	Yes.

Q Showing you what's been marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 7, what does that appear to be?

A It's the belt buckle that the younger kid had on his belt that night.

Q Showing you what's been marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 5, can you identify this at all?

A. Yes. It's -- jacket that I had over my shoulders.

Q Does it appear to be the same jacket or a similar jacket?

A. Similar, yes.

Q. In fact, all of these items -- do they appear to be the same or similar, as you've testified to?
A. Yes.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, at this time I'd ask the Court to direct Mr. Burkett to bare his right arm so that we might have identification?

THE COURT: Would counsel approach the bench?

(At this time, counsel approached the bench for a brief discussion with the Court which was not reported.)

MR. BLOXHAM: At this time, your Honor, we'd ask the Court to direct the defendant Burkett to take off his jacket and roll up his sleeve on his right arm and his left arm.

MR. BUCHANAN: We have no objection.

(Witness complied.)

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Could we have Mr. Burkett stand and bare that apparent tattoo on his right arm, your Honor?

Q. Now, Mrs. Cage, directing your attention to the defendant in court, can you see that from where you're at, that apparent tattoo on the elbow?

- A. Yes, I can.
- Q Have you seen that before?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When was that?
- A. The night I was kidnapped from the store.

  MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. And could we have

  Mr. Burkett lower his arm?
- Q Directing you attention to his right arm, apparent tattoo about at the joint -- can you see that?
  - A. Yes, I can.
- Q. What does that purport to be, or appear to be?
  - A. Marijuana leaf.
  - Q. And have you seen that before?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q When was that?
- A The same night that I was kidnapped from the store.
- Q Do you recall any of the other tattoos that are apparently on defendant Burkett's arm?
- A. I couldn't really see his other arm.

  I saw there was tattoos when he was driving, but it was pretty dark, and I couldn't make out what they were.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, thank you.

I believe that would conclude. We'd pass the witness at this time, your Honor.

1 MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Thank you, 2 your Honor. 3 CROSS-EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. BUCHANAN: 5 Q. All right. Now, Mrs. Cage, you're 6 21 years old at this time; is that correct? 7 That's correct. 8 And you're married? 9 A. Yes. 10 And you've been married for about 11 two and a half years? 12 A. Yes. 13 All right. Now, at the time this 14 occurred, you were living in the Blue Moon Motel; is 15 that correct? 16 A. Blue Angel. 17 Blue Angel Motel? 18 Yes. 19 Is that with your husband? 20 21 And you had resided in this town for 22 approximately five years? 23 About that. Four or five -- four and 24 a half, five years. 25 The Blue Angel Motel was down on 26 Fremont Street? 27 Yes. A. 28 And you were living in a one-room 29 apartment or one-room, one-room motel room? 30 A. Yes. Q. And that's with you and your husband?

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Yes.

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Q And you had been married for two and a half years?

A. Yes.

Q And at this time, your husband was unemployed; wasn't he?

A. Yes.

Q And you were the only one working?

A Yes, that's correct.

Q And you were working late at night?

A. Yes.

Q All right. Now, you had said that you had slept or tried to sleep for approximately seven hours prior to the time you went to work?

A Yes. I ususally slept pretty good during the day.

Q. All right. Now, on this date -- on the 17th of December, 1980 -- had you slept prior to going to work?

A. Yes.

Q. And your husband was gone, too; wasn't he?

A You mean while I was sleeping or --

Q. Yes.

A. I don't know.

When you woke up, your husband wasn't there?

A. I don't recall that, either.

Q And you don't recall that, but then you testified previously that your husband drove you to work?

A. Yes. He was there sometimes. I don't remember what time I got up. Sometimes I'd go sleep early, 2:00 in the morning until 6:00 at night, and sometimes I'd wait until like 7:00 or 4:00 in the afternoon and then sleep up until 10:00 o'clock.

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1	Ω Now, you do recall
2	A. He was there to take me to work, yes.
3	Q And he took you to work about what time?
4	A It was about quarter to 11:00.
5	Q All right, and then you know where
6	he went?
7	A. No.
8	Q All right. And how long had he
9	been unemployed?
10	A. I don't know. Two months, maybe.
11	Q. All right. But you you're marriage
12	wasn't on the best of relationships at that time; was it?
13	A. Yes, it was.
14	Q. All right. Were you seeing other men
15	during this time?
16	A. No.
17	Q All right. Now, had you ever seen the
18	defendant, Joel Burkett, prior to when you first saw
19	someone come in the store?
20	A No.
21	Q Had you ever talked to him before?
22	A. I have never seen him before in my life.
23	Q All right. You never went out with
24	him before?
25	A. No.
26	Q And you had never recommended to him
27	that he go to work at the Stop and Go?.
28	A. No.
29	Q. You never talked to him?
30	A. No.
31	· Q Never smoked marijuana with him or drank
32	beer with him before?

1 A. No. 2 And so the first time, then, that you 3 saw someone is when they walked into that store on the night in question at approximately ten minutes 5 to 12:00? 6 Yes. 7 Now, is that the first time, this is --8 we're talking about the first time that he ever came into the store? 10 You mean was that the first time I'd 11 ever seen him? 12 Q. Yes. 13 Yes, that's correct. 14 You said he came in and bought some 15 Zig-Zag papers? 16 A. Yes. 17 What is Zig-Zag paper normally 18 bought for? 19 MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I'm going 20 to object. 21 MR. BUCHANAN: If she knows. 22 MR. BLOXHAM: Speculation. 23 MR. BUCHANAN: If she knows. 24 MR. BLOXHAM: How does she know? 25 MR. BUCHANAN: She doesn't know, she 26 can say, your Honor. I think she has a right to state --27 Well, there's a lack of THE COURT: 28 foundation here. The objection is sustainca. 29 Q. All right. You've been a clerk for 30 quite a while? 31 Α. Yes.

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You had worked for Stop and Go for

1 approximately five months? 2 Yes, about that. 3 Ç). And you had seen a lot of people buy 4 Zig-Zag paper? 5 A. Yes. 6 What is Zig-Zag paper used for? 7 MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to object again, 8 your Honor. How does she know? She's not personally 9 present. 10 THE COURT: Okay. We'll ask it 11 this way. 12 Do you know what they buy Zig-Zag 13 paper for? 14 THE WITNESS: The kids buy them to 15 smoke dope with, or whatever, whatever they want to 16 do with them. I don't care. 17 It's papers where you roll THE COURT: 18 your own, isn't it? 19 THE WITNESS: Yes. 20 All right. So now what time did he 21 first come in to buy these Zig-Zag papers? 22 It was a little before midnight. 23 All right. And then how long was it 24 when the next time that he -- when you saw him? 25 Ten, fifteen minutes. 26 Now, you're sure it was ten or 27 fifteen minutes? 28 I could only guess, but I'm -- would 29 say ten or fifteen minutes, yes. 30 Now, you recall making a statement before? 31 Ã. Yes. 32 And you recall in that statement that you

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made before that you said it was 45 minutes to an hour that he came in a later time?

- A. It could have been. I don't -- I was guessing at the time. I didn't -- the last time I looked at the clock, it was ten to 12:00, is the last time I saw a clock until I came to the police station.
- Q All right. I show you your statement that you made on 12/18 and ask if you recall what you said on that statement?
  - A About the time, you mean?
  - Q. Yes.
- A Okay. Said -- okay. Then I guess about 45 minutes or an hour later.
- Q All right. Now, what is it -- 45 minutes, of is it an hour later?
  - A I'm not sure.
  - Q All right. So you don't recall the time?
  - A No, not exactly.
- Q. All right. When the second person came in, had you ever seen that person before?
  - A No.
- Q And had he ever been in the store before, to your knowledge?
  - A. Not that I know.
- Q Did you ever see Mr. Burkett talk to him when he came into the store?
  - A No.
- Q All right. Was Mr. Burkett or this other person wearing a mask?
  - A. Were they what?
  - Q. Wearing a mask.
  - A. No.

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circumstances.

MR. BUCHANAN: I don't think that's a legal conclusion. I think she can answer it, your Honor.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

- Q In any event, Mr. Burkett did not take you from that store?
  - A That's correct.
- Q Mr. Burkett did not force you into that car?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. At all times from the time this other person came until you got into the car, according to your testimony, Mr. Burkett never forced you or brandished any weapon or had any type of weapon in his possession?
- A. You -- you mean when he was in the store, I didn't see any weapon on him?
- Q. No. And you didn't see any weapon when you got into the car on the outside; did you?
  - A No.
- Q. Then would it be a fair statement to say that during the time that you were taken from the store and placed into the car, Mr. Burkett never touched you?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Mr. Burkett never threatened you?
  - A That's correct also.
- Q And Mr. Burkett never ordered you to do anything?
  - A Yes, that's correct.
- Q All right. Now, isn't it also a fact that during the time in the store, you never saw Mr. Burkett at the cash register?
  - A. Well, the last place I remember seeing him

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was when he was standing right in front of the register with the beer. He was standing right in front of me.

- Q. So the last time you saw him, he had two beers, and they were in front of the cash register?
  - A Off to the side, yes.
- Q And you never saw Mr. Burkett open the cash register?
  - A. No. I opened it when I rang it up.
- Q All right. But you never saw Mr. Burkett open the cash register?
  - A. No.
- Q You never saw Mr. Burkett take the cash out of the cash register?
  - A. No.
- Q. And to your knowledge, here today, you can't state if any of the cash was in fact missing or who if anyone took it?
  - A. I didn't see anyone take it.
- Q. So then your answer would, "No. I could not tell who if anyone took it"?
  - A. I didn't see anyone take it. Right.
- Q. And you cannot state today whether or not Mr. Burkett took that money from the cash register?
  - A. I didn't see him take it, no.
- Q And as far as you know, you don't know where it went or what happened to it?
  - A I'll just tell you what I'm thinking.
- Q You're thinking. Do you know, or do you not know?
  - A. No.
- Q All right. And if any money was in fact taken, when it was taken, it was not in your presence,

isn't that correct, because you -- if you're assuming someone took the money, it had to be taken after you already had left the store?

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I'm going to object if counsel is getting to the legal definition from within someone's presence.

MR. BUCHANAN: I think she's answered that. We could argue that to the jury, your Honor. I have to ask --

MR. BLOXHAM: He can ask if she has personal knowledge it was taken from the store. I think that covers what he's driving at.

MR. BUCHANAN: I can ask that question.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

You may answer the question.

Q All right. So no money was taken from your presence?

A. Right. I didn't see anybody take any money.

Q. And if any money was taken from that cash register, which you don't know, it was not taken while you were there or in the store?

A As far as I know, no.

Q All right. Now, then, you're taken outside and you're into this car.

A. Yes, that's correct.

Q All right. Again, then, Mr. Burkett comes out and gets in the car, according to your testimony?

A. That's right.

Q. You then drive down the street?

A. Yes.

Q. You make one stop, get some gas?

7 3 € 8

A Yes.

Q. At that point, Mr. Burkett gets out of the car?

A Yes. He gets out.

Q Again, at that point, did he have a knife?

A I don't know whether he did or not, but the other fellow still had his arm around my shoulder and the knife at my stomach. Yes.

Q. I'm asking Mr. Burkett.

A At that time, no, he didn't have a knife, I don't think.

Q And he went and got some gas?

A. Yes. He went --

Q According to your testimony, you said that he only put enough gas into it so that the tank was still a quarter empty or just a quarter full, however you want to look at it?

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I think the question is somewhat misleading. According to her testimony. I don't think she's testified as to the gas.

Q All right. How much gas did they put in the car, if you know?

A. I didn't see how much they put in when we were at the gas station. I didn't notice the gas gauge until we were on our way back from town after everything had already happened.

Q All right. And what was the gas gauge reading at that point?

A If I -- I think it was right around a quarter of a tank.

All right. And how many miles do you think

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you traveled during this from Bonanza and Maryland Parkway out to Lake Mead and back?

A. Probably, round trip, 20, 25 miles. I don't know.

Q 20, 25 miles you'd use a gallon or two of gas?

A. I don't know.

Q. If you know, if you know.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor --

A I don't know.

Q. All right, but in any event, then, the car was not full of gas when you came back into town?

A. No.

Q. All right. Now, the next stop you made, you requested some cigarettes; isn't that a fact?

A. Well, I asked them for a cigarette, and they were almost out, so he said that they were going to stop and get some cigarettes, and they asked me what kind of cigarettes I smoked.

Q So they offered to buy you -- you wanted some cigarettes, and they made a stop at the Circle K to buy some cigarettes for you?

A Well, it wasn't just for me. They needed cigarettes, too.

Q. So they got cigarettes, and they got you cigarettes?

A. Yes.

Q They gave you that pack of cigarettes; isn't that correct?

A Yes, that's correct.

Q And in fact, Mr. Burkett went into the Circle K and bought them himself?

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- A. Yes, he did.
- And he came back, and he gave you a pack of cigarettes?
  - A. Uh-huh, that's correct.
- Q And in fact, he lighted the cigarette for you; didn't he?
  - A I don't remember.
- Q Well, didn't you also testify in your description of the car that the cigarette lighter didn't work?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q And so do you recall who then lit your cigarette?
- A At one time or another, I know the other little fellow lit my cigarette, and I asked to use his lighter. I don't remember if he lit my cigarettes or not.
- Q. Little guy lit your cigarette. He had one arm around you, one arm on the knife?
- A. This was after we were parked right out there.
- Q All right. After you were parked. All right.

But, now, up to the time that he had gone in and bought you cigarettes, given you cigarettes, bought gas, at no time did Mr. Burkett ever stop you from leaving the vehicle?

- A. You mean when he stopped at the stores?
- Q Right.
- A. He just told me before he got out not to try anything stupid or --
  - That was out in the road, but I'm talking

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31 32 about when he got out to buy gas.

- Yes. He told me that too, when he got out. I can't remember which one of them said. They said, "Don't try anything stupid and you won't get hurt."
- All right, but Mr. Burkett didn't stop you from getting out of the car. He went in to buy gas.

Isn't that correct?

- Yes, that's correct. A.
- Isn't it a fact Mr. Burkett didn't stop you from getting out of the car when you went to the Circle K -- in fact, he went in, bought you cigarettes?
  - Well, yes, I guess. He went in the store.
- So he wasn't holding you in the car at that time, either?
  - A.
- All right. And so then you drive out, according to your testimony -- out Bonanza towards Lake Mead?
  - Out Lake Mead Boulevard towards the lake.
- All right. Now, you get out there, and you go through these scenes that you've described, which are certain sexual activities. Is that correct?
  - That's right.
- Now, at no time when this sexual activity took place did Mr. Burkett ever have a weapon. Isn't that true?
  - I didn't recall seeing one.
- And at no time when he had -- according to your testimony, again -- sexual intercourse, did he have a weapon with him at that time?
  - A. No.
  - And when you said he had anal intercourse

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with you, at no time did he have a weapon with him either; did he?

Not that I could see, no.

All right. So during both of these sexual advances, did he have any type of weapon or brandished a weapon to you?

> No. A.

And in fact, at one time, I think you're statement was, you said that you were cold?

> A. Yes.

And you said you can't recall who gave you a coat, but isn't it a fact, according to your testimony and previous statements, that Mr. Burkett gave you a Levi jacket?

Well, I saw a statement, I'd remember, but I don't remember. I don't recall today who gave me the jacket.

And at no time did Mr. Burkett, up to that time, ever attempt to -- according to your testimony, now -ever attempt to put a hand on you, or any kind of physical force?

A That's right. They told me as long as I stayed calm, that I wouldn't get hurt.

All right. And so then your answer would be, "Yes. Mr. Burkett never laid a hand on me or threatened me or brandished me with a knife from that time that we left the store until the time of these sexual advances"?

Yes, I --

All right. And if fact, he bought you cigarettes and other things.

All right. Now, you've gone and said

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that -- in one of your statements -- that this had happened to you before?

- A That's correct.
- Q And isn't it a fact, though, and as you've testified here today, that you were actually robbed a few weeks before, actually four or five days before in another store?
- A Yes. When they asked me that question, I assumed they asked me if I'd ever been raped before.
- Q. Any event, your answer today is different than what it was then?
  - A How do you mean? I don't --
  - Q So you misunderstood the question?
  - A. (Witness nodded.)
- Q But in fact, you had been robbed four or five days earlier?
  - A. Yes.
- Q And in that circumstance, certain money again was missing from Stop and Go.
  - A Yes, that's correct.
- Q And in fact, they never caught the person or persons connected with that robbery; did they?
  - A. No, they never did.
- Q And at that point, your husband was still unemployed?
  - A. Yes, he was.
- Q And what were you making a shift at the Stop and Go?
- A. A shift. I don't know. I was making three sixty-five an hour. I don't know what that comes out to.
  - Q That was just barely enough for you and

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your husband to subsist on?

- A That's right.
- Q Fact, you were living in that run-down motel on Fremont Street?

MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to object to that characterization, your Honor.

- Q You were living in a hotel, the Blue Angel Motel on Fremont Street?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q A rather older establishment?
  - A That's correct.
  - Q. Not in the best of shape?
  - A No.
  - Q. It's not the nicest living conditions?
  - A. No.
- Q All right. Now, can you ever recall at the lineup that whenever you went there, you did not identify this other person? Is that correct?
- A. That's correct. I wasn't positive that -- like I see just like -- like somebody that resembled him in the first lineup, the younger person. Yes.
  - You couldn't identify one person?
  - A That's correct.
  - Q But you could identify this person?
  - A That's correct.
  - Q. This all occurred at night, right?
  - A. You mean the robbery and all that?
  - Q. Uh-huh.
  - A. Yes. That was night, at night. Yes.
- Q Isn't it a fact when you first came to the police and you made your description and you told them about this spider and everything else, isn't it

1 a fact that you said that the person was 30 years old. 2 That's correct. 3 Now, does this person look 30 years old 4 to you? 5 He -- well, the way he looked then, he 6 did, he had longer hair and a beard. 7 How old would you say he is? 8 25. I don't know. 9 Q. Do you think he looks 30? 10 A. He could, yes. 11 Q. Do you think he looks more like 19? 12 NO. 13 You wouldn't say he's 19? 14 15 Your other description of him as far as 16 clothes and so forth -- you were pretty explicit. 17 that correct? 18 I did the best I could. 19 You remember belt buckle? 20 21 And you remembered cigarette lighters? 22 Uh-huh. 23 You remembered key chains with initials 24 on them? 25 Yes. 26 And you remember all these things? 27 That's correct. 28 And yet it was still dark out? 29 A. Yes, it was dark. 30 And in fact, your testimony before, at 31 least what you've said before is the interior light of

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the car didn't work?

- A. That's right.
- Q And so we can assume that out there on Lake Mead or wherever it was on this night in question that it was very dark?
  - A. Yes. It was very dark.
- Q And yet all during this time, you memorized all these different things?
- A Well, the tattoos on his arm and the key chain and like when we were driving through town.

  The streetlights. You could pretty much see if you're driving at night in town. The streetlights. You can see.

Like I said, I couldn't see his left arm that well, but you -- I could see his right arm and the key pad that was in the ignition.

- Q. All during this time, this night in question, did you ever meet any of his other friends?
  - A. No.
- Q Did you ever stop at anybody's house and have a conversation with any other people?
  - A. No.
- And you never talked to Mr. Burkett before about the fact that before this incident, that he should go to work for Seven Eleven, that they were looking for people?
  - A. No.
- Q And did you ever know whether Mr. Burkett ever made an application to the same store you were working at?
- A. No. He could have. I didn't know. I've never met him before.
- Q. So then your testimony would be that you didn't encourage him to make application to work at the

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1	Seven Eleven?
2	A. Before all this happened, you mean?
3	Q. Yes.
4	A. No. I'd never talked to him, seen him
5	or heard of him.
6	Q Never saw him before this night?
7	A Absolutely not.
8	Q Never talked to any of his friends who
9	might have been at a party out on Bonanza?
10	A. No.
11	Q. And all these things were done without
12	your own knowledge or consent?
13	A. You mean the robbery and everything?
14	Q. Yes.
15	A. Yes. I went to work that night. I
16	intended to stay there.
17	Q All right. And you didn't smoke marijuan
18	cigarettes on this, this night?
19	When everyone was smoking in the car
20	did you have any marijuana cigarettes?
21	A. I didn't smoke any, no.
22	Q Did someone else roll some cigarettes?
23	A. Not that I recall.
24	Q Marijuana cigarettes?
25	A Not while I was there.
26	Q. Did you have any beer that they bought?
27	A. They had beer, yes.
28	Q. Did you have any of it?
29	A. No.
30	Q. You didn't have any beer, didn't have
31	any cigarettes?
	<b>II</b>

A I had cigarettes, yes.

	II.	
1	Q	All right. Now, after this event, what
2	you've describ	ped, you came into town. You went into a
3	bar.	
4	A.	That's correct.
5	Q	You happened to see a policeman from
6	North Las Vega	ıs?
7	A.	Yes.
8	Q.	And you related this incident about a
9	person 30 year	s old, and the rest of the description?
10	A.	Yes.
11	Č.	I'm assuming that after that, you went
12	to the hospita	1?
13	A.	Well, we went to the police station first.
14	Q.	Police station downtown?
15	A.	Uh-huh.
16	Q.	And from there you went to the hospital?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q.	All right. Now, at that point, did you
19	ever have any	type of examination for rape and so forth?
20	A.	Yes.
21	Q	And were you examined?
22	A,	Yes.
23	Q.	Did you have any other contusions,
24	abrasions, bru	ises, marks?
25	A.	No, not that I know of.
26	Q.	And so when the doctor examined you, you
27	recall his nam	e?
28	A.	No, I don't.
29	Ģ.	All right. But when the doctor examined
30	you, he saw no	bruises on your neck?
31	Α.	No, he didn't.
32	Q	He saw no bruises on your arm?

He saw no bruises on your arm?

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Q. All during all of this time and all of this period, you had no bruises or any kind of marks on you that could be detected or examined by a doctor, or in any way harmed?

A From what they could see, no. I had some sore muscles and some pulled-out hair, but they couldn't see that.

- Q They couldn't see it, and when you were examined, he saw absolutely nothing wrong with you?
  - A That's correct.
- Q. And in regard to the sexual intercourse, there was no bleeding of any type from any mistreatment or anything else?
  - A. I don't know. I didn't ask him.
- And there was nothing that would indicate that there was any physical assault upon your body other than the fact of your statement that you had had sex or had been sexually attacked?
  - A. Would you repeat that again?
- Q Well, in other words, aside from your complaint to the police department, as far as a doctor could detect upon examination of you and your body --

MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to object, your Honor. He's asking what the doctor knows. This woman doesn't know what the doctor knows.

MR. BUCHANAN: I'm just asking a question.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

Q. So then from the doctor, when you went to the hospital, the doctor's examination of you, he could not tell that you had been sexually abused other than the fact that you said you had sexual intercourse against

your will?

A. Yes, that's correct.

Q. In other words, there was nothing to give them indications that you had been in a struggle or the rest of the ordeal to which you had testified to?

A Well, he just asked me if -- you know, if I was hurt anywhere or cut or anything, and I said no.

Q. Let me ask you one other question. Might be personal, and I'm not trying to embarrass you or anything.

Did at any time, according to this, according to your testimony, and during this sexual assault, did the defendant, Mr. Burkett here, ever perform cunnilingus upon yourself -- in other words, ever put his head or body or so forth close to your vagina?

- A No, not that I can remember.
- Q. So then, your testimony would be that that during these sexual events, that none of that, that type of activity, occurred?
  - A. That's correct.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right. I have nothing further.

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. BLOXHAM:

Q. Mrs. Cage, how long did you reside at Blue Angel Motel?

- A I think about one month.
- Q. And why was it that you were residing there, if there is any specific reason?
- A. We were in between switching apartments, changing.
  - Q Waiting for an apartment to come open?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were living there with your husband; is that correct?

A Yes, that's right.

Q Have you and your husband ever been separated?

A No.

Q Now, a question was asked concerning one of the statements that you made earlier concerning 45 minutes to an hour elapsed between when defendant Burkett first came in the store and when he returned.

Was that statement made soon after it happened? I mean that morning, December 18th?

A. Yes. It was right after they brought me down to the police station.

Q. Okay. And were you upset at that time, or were you pretty calm?

A. I was pretty upset.

Q Were you, were you just narrowing in on one or two items, or were you giving a great, big, explanation to everything?

Were you answering specific questions?

A. I -- I don't know what you mean, just certain questions.

Q Was that in response to a specific question how long? Do you recall?

A. He just asked me about how long did it take in between times I saw them.

Q. Did you have occasion to attend a preliminary hearing December 9, 1981?

A. Yes.

Q Did you also make statements concerning

how long transpired at that point?

A. Yes.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?

THE COURT: Yes.

Q. Referring to Page 7, could I have you review Page 7, Line 1, down to 7.

I'd ask you if that's your testimony January 9, 1981?

- A Yes, it is.
- Q That was under oath; is that correct?
- A. Yes, it is.
- Q And what did you say at that point?
  What was your testimony then?
- A. I said he came back about 15 minutes later.
- Q Okay. In other words, December 9, your statement was that he came in the store and then returned 15 minutes later, something like that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, I misunderstood, or perhaps I didn't misunderstand.

Your testimony was they said for you to stay calm and you wouldn't get hurt. Is that correct?

- A Yes.
- Q This was prior to the sexual assault?
- A. Yes.
- Q Did defendant Burkett at all say that?
- A Yes.
- Q. Okay. Was there general discussion all during this whole time?
- A Yes. We -- I tried to keep calm and talk to them, trying to talk me -- trying to talk them into

1 letting me go. Yes. 2 Okay. Now, during this general discussion, 3 did defendant Burkett mention to you certain facts about 4 his past history? 5 A. He mentioned that he had been in 6 trouble before. 7 Okay. Did -- based on all of these 8 factors, is that how you arrived at your explanation 9 of his age? 10 A, It had something to do with it, yes. 11 Or was it just physically looking at him? 12 A. No. The way he acted, his build, 13 everything. 14 Q. Okay. 15 Seemed he was older. Α. 16 Now, the question was that you had, whether 17 or not you had tender skin. 18 Are you unusually susceptible to 19 bruises, if you know? 20 A. No. 21 MR. BUCHANAN: I object to the answer. 22 I don't know whether "no" means she is or she isn't. 23 and I object to the form of the question. 24 Do you bruise easily? 25 A. No. 26 You noticed no bleeding after these events? 27 No. 28 MR. BLOXHAM: I have no further questions, 29 your Honor. 30 THE COURT: Any recross? 31 MR. BUCHANAN: Maybe just one or two,

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your Honor, if I may.

# RECROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Q. You said 15 minutes, the preliminary hearing, at that statement?

A. Yes.

Q You said one hour in the statement you made on the 19th?

A. Yes.

Q. And you're saying 15 minutes today?

A. That's correct.

Q. Wouldn't your recollection of the events be more specific of the 18th, the day after you made, after this occurred?

A Well, when they were interviewing me, it was about 4:00 o'clock in the morning, and I was pretty shook up, and I was trying to sort everything out.

I just told them what I thought

had happened.

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Q. And your recollection at that time would have been much better than it is today?

A. I could have been. I don't know.

Q. So you can't state --

A. I don't know. I had -- at the time they took the statement, I just told them what --

Q What you thought happened?

A. That's correct.

Q. You've had an opportunity to review your statements, your preliminary hearing transcript prior to coming to court. Haven't you?

A. What do you mean?

Q. You've read them?

A. Yes, I've read them.

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Q. You read your transcript in Justice Court?

In other words, the District Attorney got you ready to come in and testify?

This is his job.

- A. Well, yes. He let me read it over, yes.
- Q And you read it over?
- A That's correct.
- Q So you testified today what you read over and what you recalled. Is that correct?
- A. Well, I read it over, yes, and it helped me remember a few things that I'd forgotten. Yes.
- Q. You prepared, and you came into that court with that in your mind and refreshed from what was said before?
  - A. That's right.
  - And you read your statement?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And you read your transcript?
  - A Yes.
- Q. And you had discussions with the District Attorney?
  - A We talked a little while, yes.
- Q And that's the basis of your testimony today, as well as your recollection?
  - A. Well, both, yes.
- Q. But there are variances in both your testimony and your statements? You agree with that?
- A. Probably. 'Cause I'd forgotten a lot of things since.
- Q. Statements like the statement about not happening before as a misinterpretation?
  - A. Yes.

Q And your statement about the one hour fifteen minutes are different interpretations now?

A It's -- well, yes. It could have been 15 minutes. It could have been an hour. I'm not sure.

Q In other words, then there are variances in your stories, and you're just not sure about it.

A That is correct.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you. Nothing

further.

MR. BLOXHAM: Could I ask just one area, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

## FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. BLOXHAM:

Q These items we showed you -- the knives and the other things -- have you seen those at all from December 18th until today?

A. No.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Thank you. Nothing further, your Honor.

MR. BUCHANAN: Now, just one. I'm staying within the bounds, your Honor.

FURTHER RECROSS EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Q. Those knives that you've identified as Exhibits 3 -- you can't state that those are the same knives, can you?

A. I'd say they look very, very similar to the ones they had with them, yes.

Q They look similar to the ones they had with them, but you can't state to this jury today that those knives that they had there are those knives that

have been marked as Proposed Exhibit 3 are in fact the same knives as you allege happened on that night, no question?

MR. BLOXHAM: I believe there's two knives, your Honor -- 3 and 6. Just referring to 3.

Q All right. Exhibit 3. Can you state who had that knife, if your testimony is correct.

A. Which one was item -- the big one or the little one?

Q. All right. This is item 6, which I say would be the big one, uh-huh.

A Okay. That one there is the one that the younger fellow when he came in the store. That's the one he put to my throat, and that's the one that he had in his had when he threatened to kill me.

Q All right. And the item 3?

A. That one there I believe he was wearing on his belt.

Q Who is "he"?

A. Mr. Burkett.

Q. All right. And that's the little, this little knife?

A. Uh-huh.

Q All right. Can you positively identify these knives as being the same ones that you saw on that night, or just assuming because they're here in court that these are in fact the same weapons?

A. I only think -- could I size that? Okay.

It was pretty dark out, but I remember how big they were. I may not remember what color, but I remember what they look like.

Q You can't see through this. Can you even

state what color the handle is?

- A. It's black.
- Q. And could you see that? Can you state anything about the blade, any particular thing about the blades that haven't been unsheathed here?

A Big knife's a big, long knife with the --a groove in the tip, a regular hunting knife.

That's just a plain silver skinning knife, doesn't have a groove in it, I think.

- Q. Do you know whether it has a groove in it?
  - A. I'm not certain, no.
- Never saw this knife outside this sheath,

  did you?
  - A. I saw it earlier.
  - Q. You mean today?
  - A. No, not today.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Nothing

further.

THE COURT: Anything further,

Mr. Bloxham?

MR. BLOXHAM: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may step down,

Mrs. Cage. Thank you.

We'll take our evening recess at this time. We'll be in recess until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning.

During the time we are in recess, ladies and gentlemen, I would remind you it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on this trial

 or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including newspapers, television and radio, and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted to you.

We'll be in recess until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

# ORIGINAL

CASE NO. C52190 DEPARTMENT SEVEN

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30 31 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOEL BURKETT, aka RAYMOND HAIRE,

Defendant.

VOLUME II

#### REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

OF

JURY TRIAL

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CARL J. CHRISTENSEN, DISTRICT JUDGE

Thursday, April 30, 1981

APPEARANCES:

For the State:

RONALD BLOXHAM, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney Clark County Courthouse

Las Vegas, Nevada

For the Defendant:

JAMES BUCHAMAN, III, ESQ.

Attorney at Law 302 Carson

Las Vegas, Nevada

Reported by: CONSTANCE KROOM, CSR, No. 75

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1981, 10:40 A.M.

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(The following proceedings were had in open court, outside the presence of the jury.)

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, at this time, outside of the presence of the jury, I'd like to file in open court a motion, notice of motion to endorse names to the Information. I've supplied Mr. Buchanan a copy of this this morning and briefly mentioned to him what it's about.

The two names that we'd ask to be endorsed on the Information are those of Eugene Falcone and Marvel Courtney, both detectives with the robbery division of the Metropolitan Police Department, and I would expect to call them to testify for the following reasons:

There was a robbery at a Seven Eleven at Atlantic and Olive -- or Stop and Go.

I'm sorry -- Atlantic and Olive around December 11, about a week before this particular robbery that this case involves. The clerk at that store was Tina Cage.

Now, it's my understanding that they had an undercover camera that took pictures of the robbery. I understand they're not good, but they do show a black man by the register with it open, and Tina Cage either down or lower, or whatever.

I believe it's important for us
to put this evidence on because when Mr. Buchanan was
cross examining Tina Cage he pointed out the fact that
her husband was unemployed for two months. She was living

in the Blue Angel Motel, which he categorized as a run-down place, that here she has two robberies within a week's period — you know, drawing the inference, "Hey, here's a girl who needs money. Three fifty an hour, as brought out. She needs money. She's got to get money somehow, and she's staged two robberies." Basically that's what his evidence goes to.

Now, I would point out to the Court 173, Nevada Revised Statutes 173.045, which controls the names endorsed to an Information, and read in part — it says "But this shall not preclude the calling of witnesses whose names or materiality of those of whose testimony are first learned by the District Attorney or the Attorney General upon the trial."

That's what we have here. I didn't consider that very important until this trial started, until we had cross examination of Tina Cage, and now it becomes material, in my opinion, to show that a robbery did in fact occur -- flesh it out a little bit, if you will, the robbery that occurred a week prior.

I would ask the Court to grant our motion. I have an order prepared, if your Honor sees fit to grant us a motion to put in our case in chief testimony from these two officers.

MR. BUCHANAN: Well, your Honor, we of course object, and we object strenuously. What he's doing now is not adding names to the Information. He's assuming or inferring that I've destroyed his witness on cross examination and is now through these witnesses only trying to come back and rehabilitate her.

He's saying that his witness now, and by filing this motion, is not reliable; and now he's

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coming back and trying to impeach or -- or try to rehabilitate his own witness.

That's not new evidence.

That's not something that can be brought back, or something he should have known or should not have known

and comes back and now is material. He's doing this only on his own inference, and I don't feel it's proper to come in during a trial and bring a witness to

rehabilitate your own witness when she hasn't been

impeached.

There were just some questions asked, and now, counsel is inferring in his own mind what those questions related to. He's taking the place of a jury and trying to come in now and rehabilitate a witness who hasn't been impeached.

And we'd object to it. We don't think it's proper. We don't think it's material, and for the purpose of rehabilitating his own witness, we think it's highly improper and prejudicial.

THE COURT: Yes. The objection is sustained.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, could the Court then expand a little bit and explain for my edification if this would be possibly proper rebuttal evidence, or would the Court rather wait until the time came for that?

THE COURT: May or may not, but there is no evidence that she robbed the store or that her husband robbed the store.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay.

THE COURT: And otherwise, I could negate every fact of life in every case if I were to

expand this case that far.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Thank you,

your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further outside

the presence of the jury?

MR. BLOXHAM: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Want to bring them in?

(At this time, the

jury and alternate jurors

entered the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Miss Clerk, will you call

the roll of the jury and the alternate jurors?

(At this time, the

clerk called the roll of the jury and alternate jurors, and all members indicated their presence.)

THE COURT: You may call the State's

next witness.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, the State would call Donald Thornton.

## DONALD THORNTON,

having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said as follows:

# DIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MR. BLOXHAM:

- Q Sir, would you state your full name, please, and spell the last name for the record.
  - A Donald J. Thornton, T-h-o-r-n-t-o-n.
- Q And Mr. Thornton, you are employed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q And what it -- how long have you been so employed, sir?

- A Approximately two years seven months.
- Q And what is your current position and assignment?
- A I'm a correctional officer assigned to jail detail.
  - Were you so assigned on December 19, 1980?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And were you on duty at that time?
  - A. Yes.
- Q Did you have occasion to prepare a fingerprint exemplar on that date?
  - A. Yes.
- Now, can you tell us what a fingerprint exemplar is?
  - A Host --

MR. BUCHANAN: I object that until we have a foundation that this person is an expert criminologist.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, that's part of the way you ask, is do you know what one is, how do you prepare one.

MR. BUCHANAN: We're objecting to the foundation. This person is -- I understand that this person will be trying to introduce an exemplar. That's one thing, but to have this person now come in and be a criminologist and explain what an exemplar is, and fingerprint ridges and other matters, is highly irregular, unless they have a foundation for his expertise, and also, I think they have a foundation for him taking an exemplar.

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MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, there's no questions about fingerprint ridges or whatever. May I withdraw the question, ask an additional question, your Honor?

THE COURT: All right.

- 0 Mr. Thornton, do you know what a fingerprint exemplar is?
  - A Yes.
- Q Have you taken fingerprint exemplars in the past?
  - A. Yes.
- Q Approximately how many fingerprint exemplars have you taken?
  - A I would say at least 50 to 60, maybe more.
- Q Have you testified in court before concerning fingerprint exemplars?
  - A Once.
- Q Okay. Now, what is a fingerprint exemplar, sir?
- A It's where you roll the fingers, individual fingers of a person's hand on the card. You take your four fingers, push them down, your thumb, and on the back of it you take a palm print.
- 0 Okay. Are these fingers inked as they're --
  - A. Yes.
- Q Okay. Now, are they put on a card, or what are they put on?
- A They're put on a special card which we call S.P.C. card, one for the right hand and one for the left hand.
  - Q Is the taking of a fingerprint exemplar

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1 difficult? 2 A. No. 3 Is it fairly routine? Yes. 5 I'll ask you again, did you have occasion 6 to prepare a fingerprint exemplar on December 19, 1980? 7 8 And do you see anyone in the courtroom 9 today upon whom you prepared a fingerprint exemplar card? 10 The defendant. 11 Okay. Could you tell us where he's 12 seated, what he's wearing, please? 13 Sitting right over here with a brown 14 jacket, black shirt, and I believe Levi's on. 15 Okay. Now, at our request, have you 16 brought something to court with you today? 17 The S.P.C. card I rolled on that day. 18 Where did you receive this? 19 From Detective Mumpower out in the hall, 20 and I --21 There are two cards; is that correct? 22 Yes. One's the right hand, one's the 23 left hand. 24 MR. BLOXHAM: May we have this marked 25 State's next in order, your Honor? 26 Officer Thornton, showing you what's been 27 marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed 28 Exhibit 13, can you identify that, sir? 29 Yes, sir. These are the S.P.C. cards that 30 I rolled on December 19, 1980, signified by my initials 31 and my P number. 32 Are your initials and P number on both cards? 170

1	A. Yes,							
2	Q And is there a signature on those cards?							
3	A. There is a signature of Raymond Haire.							
4	Q Okay. Do you see the person who signed							
5	Raymond Haire?							
6	Did he sign that in your presence?							
7	A Yes, sir.							
8	Q Do you see that person in the							
9	courtroom today?							
10	A The defendant.							
11	Q Ckay. And that's the same man you've							
12	identified earlier seated here by Mr. Buchanan?							
13	λ. Yes, yes.							
14	MR. BLOXHAM: Okay, I have no further							
15	questions at this time, your Honor.							
16	MR. BUCHANAN: No questions.							
17	MR. BLOXHAM: We'd ask the Court if							
18	we could have Officer Thornton remain outside briefly							
19	in case there are further questions with our next witness							
20	your Honor, and then to be excused.							
21	THE COURT: You may step down,							
22	Officer Thornton, Thank you.							
23	MR. BLOXHAM: Our next witness is							
24	Officer Mumpower.							
25	FRED P. MUMPOWER,							
26	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole							
27	truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said							
28	as follows:							
29	DIRECT EXAMINATION							
30	BY MR. BLOXHAM:							
31	Q Sir, would you state your full name and							
32	spell the last name for the record, please?							

- A Fred P. Mumpower, M-u-m-p-o-w-e-r,
- Q And it's Officer Mumpower? Is that your title?
  - A Yes, that's correct, sir.
- Q You're employed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department; is that correct?
  - A I am.
- Q And how long have you been so employed, sir?
- A I've been with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department since the consolidation, I think it was 1973.

Prior to that, I was with Clark County Sheriff's Department, and then prior to that I was with Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for approximately 13 years.

- Q So what is your current assignment and position, sir?
- A I am a police officer with a Specialist 3 rating. I am attached to the criminal identification section.
- Q What are your duties in the criminal identification section?
- A That is -- takes in fingerprinting, photography, firearms, tool marks, shoe prints, actually actually anything that's concerned with identification.
- Q. Okay. Have you received special training in the area of listing latent fingerprints?
  - A Yes, I have.
  - Q. What is that training?
- A I had a -- I went to Los Angeles
  City College some years back and took up fingerprinting.

I also attended a fingerprint course, FBI, in El Monte, California.

I've also been certified by the International Association for Identification as a latent fingerprint examiner.

Q Okay. As an examiner. Okay.

Now, what's a latent fingerprint,
Officer Mumpower?

A A true latent fingerprint is hidden or not seen.

Q Okay. Now, have you lifted latent fingerprints in the past?

A Yes, I have.

Approximately how many times, if you know?

A It would be many thousands.

Okay. Now, as you process a crime scene, how do you go about trying to find latent fingerprints?

A Well, one of the first things you're trying to do, try to determine what a person has touched or handled or where the person has been.

At that time, you use the black fingerprint dust, which is made commercially, and use of a brush. And then after obtaining or finding a print, you lift it with a plastic type tape and place it onto a card with a white background.

Q That one of your duties with your employment as looking for and lifting latent fingerprints?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. How is a fingerprint left when somebody touches something? Do you know?

A It can be left by moisture or oils, or

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actually person puts their hand through their hair, they'll pick up oils, which happens quite a bit, or it can be left in dust itself, or paints, or whatever.

- Q Now, have you testified in court before in Nevada concerning the lifting the latent fingerprints?
  - A Yes, I have.
  - And approximately how many times?
    Now, that's as an expert.
- A. That would have been many times. I don't recall the amount.
- Q And have you also testified, have you also received training in comparison of fingerprints, or would that be exactly what you've just talked about, too?
  - A. Yes, sir, it is.
  - Q Lifting and comparing?
  - A Lifting and comparison, yes.
- Q. Have you also qualified in court in the area as an expert in the comparison of latent fingerprints with exemplars and things like that?
  - A Yes, I have.
  - Q Okay. Would that also be many times?
  - A Many times.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I'd ask the Court to recognize Officer Mumpower as an expert in the area of lifting latent fingerprints, and also in the comparison of latent fingerprints with exemplars.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, I don't think the problem is a court recognizing him. I think it's only the province of the Court not to allow his testimony, and then I object when he went to testify.

And I don't think it's the Court's province to declare him an expert until they hear the

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       testimony, if I object to his qualifications. Then the
 2
       Court would recognize him, not until.
 3
                      THE COURT:
                                     Are you going to object?
                      MR. BUCHANAN:
                                        Am 1?
 5
                      THE COURT:
 6
                      MR. BUCHANAN:
                                        Am I going to object?
 7
      No.
 8
                      THE COURT:
                                     Okay. Go ahead.
 9
                      MR. BLOXHAM:
                                       Thank you.
10
                      Do you also take photographs at
11
       a scene?
12
                      Yes, I do.
13
                      Okay. Now, I want to direct your attention
14
      to December 18, 1980 at approximately 1:28 a.m..
15
                           Did you have occasion to go to
16
      732 North Eastern?
17
                      Yes, I did.
18
                      That a Stop and Go market at that
19
      location?
20
                      It is.
21
                      Did you go alone, or were you with
22
      someone?
23
                      I was with someone.
24
               α
                      Who was that?
25
               A.
                      That was identification officer
26
       David Ruffino.
27
                      Okay. Were photographs taken at
28
      this scene?
29
                      They were.
30
                      To your knowledge?
               Q.
31
                      They were.
32
                      Did you also process the scene for
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fingerprints?

A. I did.

Now, upon processing the scene for fingerprints, were you yourself able to recover any latent fingerprints?

A Yes, I was.

- Q And fingerprints which you later compared with others and arrived at a match?
  - A I did.
- Q Do you recall where you recovered any latent fingerprints that were later compared?

A Yes. I obtained fingerprints from a Michelob beer bottle which was sitting on the counter of the Stop and Go. I also obtained fingerprints from the interior of the front, which would be the west door of the location.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Now, may I approach the witness, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

- Officer Mumpower, showing you what's been marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibits 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, I'd ask you to look at all five of these photographs and ask you if you can identify those particular photographs?
  - A Yes, I can.
- Q And did you take those photographs, or were they taken in your presence?
- A. They were -- either I took them or they were taken in my presence.
  - Q You can recognize the items?
  - A. Yes., I can.
  - Q In fact, you see the Michelob heer bottle

in those photographs that you lifted a latent print from? 1 2 Yes, I do. 3 And which photograph is that? Which we have as, marked as -- for 5 identification, marked for identification No. 9. Also No. 10. 7 And in that appears to be a Michelob, 8 two Michelob beer bottles in one and one in the other; is that correct? 10 That's correct. 11 Is that where you lifted a latent? 12 That's correct. 13 I also want to show you what's been 14 marked for identification purposes as State's Exhibit 14, 15 ask you if you can identify that? 16 Yes. This is a photograph showing the 17 location of the --18 Does that photograph fairly and accurately 19 depict what, the location that night? 20 Yes, it does. Showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 15, 22 I would ask you if you can identify that photograph? 23 Yes. This is a photograph shooting towards 24 the counter area showing the beer bottles sitting on the 25 checkout counter. Does it fairly and accurately depict what you saw that night? . Yes, it does. That morning, I should say. Yes, sir. At this time, your Honor, MR. BLOXHAM: 32 we would move to admit State's Proposed Exhibits 8 through

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12, and 14 and 15.

MR. BUCHANAN: May I see them, both those, just for a second?

MR. BLOXHAM: While Mr. Buchanan is reviewing those, your Honor, may I ask the witness if he brought something else to court with him today that we might have marked while we're doing that?

MR. BUCHANAN: We have no objection to these, 8 through 12.

THE COURT: State's Exhibits 8 through 12 for identification will be received in evidence as State's Exhibits numbered 8 through 12.

What about 14 and 157

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

THE COURT: State's Exhibits 14 and 15 for identification will be received in evidence as State's Exhibits numbered 14 and 15.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q Officer Mumpower, did you bring something else with you to court today at our request?
- A Yes. I brought a latent fingerprint.

  MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. May we have this
  marked, your Honor?
- Q. Officer Mumpower, showing you what's been marked for identification purposes as State's Proposed Exhibit 16, can you identify that, sir?
  - A. Yes, I can.
  - Q And what is it?
  - A My -- I have my signature on the card.
  - Q Okay. And what does it purport to be?
- A. This is a lift of a fingerprint which was taken from a Michelob beer bottle which was sitting on a

 northeast checkout counter of the Stop and Go market.

Q Is that the same latent print that you testified you lifted from that beer bottle, I believe in Photos 9 and 10 or 10 and 11, that you've just identified for the Court?

- A. Yes, it is.
- Q Okay. Now, I want to show you State's Proposed Exhibit 13 and ask you if you've ever seen that?
  - A Yes, yes, I have.
  - Q What does it appear to be?
- A This is a fingerprint card bearing fingerprints of a Raymond Haire.
- Q Okay. Now, those are what are called exemplar cards; is that correct?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Now, have you ever done any comparison between the exemplar card, State's Proposed Exhibit 13, and State's Proposed Exhibit 16, the latent print that you recovered from the Michelob beer bottle at the Stop and Go?
  - A. Yes, I have.
- $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Q}}$  And as a result of that, this comparison, do you have an opinion?
  - A. Yes, I do.
  - What is that opinion?
- A The fingerprint which I've lifted from the Michelob beer bottle which is sitting on the checkout counter at the Stop and Go was identified as the left index finger of a Raymond Haire.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. We would move at this time, your Honor, to admit State's Proposed Exhibits 13 and 16.

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MR. BUCHANAN: No objection.

THE COURT: State's Exhibits 13 and 16 for identification will be received in evidence as State's Exhibits 13 and 16.

- Q Officer Mumpower, do any two people have the same fingerprints?
  - A. Not if made by separate fingers.
  - Q Pardon me?
- A. I'm sorry. I didn't -- will you repeat that question?
- Q Any two people in the world that would come up with the same fingerprints?
  - A. Not that I know of, no.
- Q Okay. And as you've testified, this is your opinion that the same fingerprint that you lifted off the Michelob beer bottle is the same as that exemplar card -- right, left index finger?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q Now, are you sure, are you positive?
  How would you categorize your opinion?

MR. BUCHANAN: Object to the form of that question. It's trying to rehabilitate his own witness and trying to get a degree of certainty. He's already testified that that is one and the same.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I think we have a right to say, "Well, how sure are you?"

He said, "I have an opinion. It's the same one." I think we have a right to know.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

Q Is there a standard that you use to determine and make your opinion?

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A Yes. It's done by points of comparison.

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Q Okay. And were there sufficient points of comparison between these fingerprints for you to give your opinion the same person touched the Michelob beer bottle?

A. Oh, yes.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. No further questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: Cross examination?

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Q All right. Now, Officer Mumpower, you are a trained criminologist; is that correct?
Do you consider yourself a trained criminologist?

A Well, I don't know whether I'm a criminologist. I've been engaged in the field quite a bit, but --

Q. All right. Now, you have -- you went to the Stop and Go as depicted in State's Proposed Exhibit 14?

A. Yes, sir.

Q And that is a Stop and Go you went to to take care of all this fingerprint identification?

. Yes.

Now, there are also some photographs here of State's Exhibit 15, which shows the front of that counter area; is that correct?

Yes, sir.

Now, there's also another picture, which is State's Exhibit 9, which shows the cash register; is that correct?

 A. Yes, sir.

Q Now, that's the rear of the counter stand in the Stop and Go; is that right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q All right. Now, I'm assuming you went to this location because of the fact that you went there to investigate what was considered to be a robbery?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q All right. At that location, you -- you didn't go immediately to the beer bottle and take just one latent print and say, "That's it"?
  - A No, sir.
- All right. So you went in there and I can assume from those photographs, the location of the cash register, when you arrived there, was the cash register drawer in the same condition as it is right now?
- A. The best of my recollection, it was, I'm --
- Q Think hard, now. Was the cash register drawer open or closed?
- A Well, the photographs were taken showing the way we saw the scene at that time.
- All right. Then we can assume, then, that the location of the -- of the store as it is right now, it would show that the cash register drawer is open, as depicted in that photograph, No. 12?
- $\lambda$  Yes. The best of my recollection, it was that way.
- Q All right. So I can assume that if you go to a Stop and Go or a Seven Eleven, the first place you're going to take prints is off of the cash drawer?
  - A Yes. We attempt that. Yes, sir.

Now, I'm assuming that you went to this location, and the cash drawer being opened, as depicted in Photo No. 12, that you've just said is the same condition, that you and your black dust and your little -- what do you call it -- brush or whatever it is, try to extract latent fingerprints from the area of the cash register?

- A I would say so. Yes, sir.
- Q And do you recall, to your knowledge, whether or not you lifted any latent prints of the cash register?
  - A To my recollection, no.
  - Q All right. Were there prints on there?
- A If they would have been there, I would have lifted them.
- All right. And you would also have gone to the side of the cash register drawer?
  - A That's correct.
  - Q You would go to the cash register drawer?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q And you would lift whatever you could find?
  - A That's correct.
- a So the only fingerprint, the only latent fingerprint that you could identify is that what you've lifted from a beer bottle, which is State's Exhibit 16?
  - A That's correct.
- Q Now, I'm looking at State's Exhibit 16, which has a -- what appear to be a smudged extraction of a latent fingerprint.
- A Are you speaking of the one that's marked?

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Q. Yes.

A. It's -- it is smudged in certain areas of the print, yes.

All right. Now, how many points of comparison did you get on this photograph, or on this latent?

- A. I obtained 10 points of comparison.
- Q What does the FBI normally say --8 points are sufficient?
  - A Yes, sir.
- And 16, though, is normally what the FBI goes on for any latent fingerprints. Isn't that correct?
  - A No, sir.
- Q. You're saying that 8 is the standard to --
- A. That depends upon who's doing the identification of the prints. I myself just like -- as far as England, I think they require 17 points of comparison, but through the International Association for the Identification, the requirement is what amount satisfies the person that is making the comparison.
- Q Okay. So in England, it's 17. And the FBI, it's 16?
  - A No, sir. I don't think that's correct.
  - Q What do you think the FBI's comparison --
- A At one time, it was 12, and I think they've dropped it below that now.
- All right. But let's say it's 12, then, the FBI, and it's 8 for yourself?
  - A. No. I didn't say it was 8 for us.
  - All right. But in any event, because

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of the 8 points of comparison on this, you've determined that the photograph, or the fingerprint on the beer bottle and the defendant here are the same?

- A I stated 10 points of comparison, sir.
- 0 Oh. 10 points. Okay. So you feel 10 points are sufficient to make an identification?
  - A To me it is. Yes, sir.
- Q All right. Now, I'm assuming also on the back of the counter area -- it shows a purse back there. Is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q And did you take any latent fingerprints off the purse?
  - A No. I didn't.
- Q Did you take any latent fingerprints off the back of the counter?
  - A. No, sir.
  - Q Back around the cash register?
  - A No, sir. I didn't obtain any.
  - Q Did you try to obtain any?
  - A. Officially did, yes.
- Q Is this crime kind of fuzzy in your mind or --
- A No. I just -- general area, as you stated before -- I processed usually everything within the area of a register, anything on the counters, anything I think a person could have touched.
- All right. Then from your investigation of the crime scene and from the location of this exemplar that you found on the beer bottle, as State's Exhibit 16, that beer bottle was in a location as shown on State's Exhibit 12, that photograph?

A That's correct.

 $\ensuremath{\rho}$  And that would be on the other side of the counter?

- A. That's correct.
- Now, so then it would be fair to say that you never found any fingerprints of Raymond Haire or Joel Burkett on the other side of the counter or on the cash register drawer?
  - A That's correct.
- And as a criminologist, then, because you don't have any concrete swidence, you cannot put Joel Burkett behind the cash register or at the cash register drawer?

MR. BLOXHAM: I'm going to object, your Honor. This man's called to testify as to fingerprints, where he found them, what happened. He's not asked to give conclusions of who did what, and when.

I think the question is improper.

MR. BUCHANAN: I think that's a proper question, your Honor.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

MR. BUCHANAN: We have nothing further.

MR. BLOXHAM: I do have some additional,

if I could, please.

# REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. BLOXHAM:

- Now, Officer Numpower, everytime somebody touches something, do they leave a fingerprint that can be lifted and identified?
  - A No, they don't.
  - Q In fact, would it surprise you if my hands

were down on my desk right now and I lifted, would it surprise you to come and dust and find nothing, or nothing identifiable?

- A That could happen, yes. .
- Isn't it true that many times you'll find partial prints that you just have to discard and discard until you finally find one with sufficient quality and ridges and everything to make a comparison?
  - A That's correct.
- Q You did process around the cash register. I believe I heard that testimony.
  - A. (Witness nodded.)
- Q There was testimony of 10 points of comparison. Was it possible there were more points, or did you stop counting at 10?
  - A No. I counted 10 points.
- Q Okay. And you say that's sufficient under this kind of a print.

Do prints differ because of ridges and all the spirals and everything else?

- A Well, yes. That's what makes up the prints. Patterns can be like a loop type or whatever, but the characteristics within the print is different.
- Q You did find other prints at that location; is that correct?
  - A. Yes, I did.
  - 0 Where were these found?
  - A. Well, I lifted --
  - Q I you can recall.
- A. Yes. I can recall some of it. I obtained fingerprints from the interior of the front door area,

and I think I -- was a palm print obtained from there by myself, and I know that Officer Ruffino obtained prints from other items.

- Q Have you processed a lot of crime scenes?
  - A Yes, sir, I have.
- Q And was this crime scene any different than a lot of public areas with, you know, numerous prints?
- A Well, you run into that quite a bit where many people can handle certain areas, yes.
- Q How long have you been in the police force or in doing police work, sir?
  - A Over 20 years.
- Q Over 20 years. Do you have an opinion -- or let me ask you this.

How sure are you that that print on the exemplar card -- or pardon me -- the print that you lifted off the beer bottle is the same one from the exemplar card?

MR. BUCHANAN: To which we object.

That's outside the scope of redirect examination.

We didn't try and impeach this witness.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, I think that's totally what the questions were directed at -- how many points, how sure are you as a criminalist.

This guy here, there and everywhere else.

I think that's exactly what we need to now ask.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled. MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

Q. How sure are you, sir?

1	A. There's no doubt.								
2	Q No doubt in your mind?								
3	A No, sir.								
4	MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you. No further								
5	questions.								
6	MR. BUCHANAN: Just one or two.								
7	RECROSS EXAMINATION								
8	BY MR. BUCHANAN:								
9	Q All right. There's no doubt in your								
10	mind that you can place Joel Haire with that beer bottle								
11	on the other side of the counter? Is that correct?								
12	A. That's correct, sir.								
13	Ω And there is no possible way that you								
14	can put Joel Haire by fingerprints obtained by								
15	Officer Ruffino or yourself on the other side of the								
16	counter or in the cash register?								
17	A. That's correct.								
18	MR. BUCHANAN: Nothing further.								
19	MR. BLOXHAM: Nothing further,								
20	your Honor,								
21	THE COURT: You may step down.								
<b>2</b> 2	Thank you, Officer Mumpower.								
23	MR. BLOXHAM: May we excuse								
24	Officer Thornton; who is outside, too?								
25	THE COURT: That all right with you,								
26	Mr. Buchanan?								
27	MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, fine. We don't								
28	need either one.								
29	MR. BLOXHAM: Our next witness would								
30	be George Williams.								
31	MR. BUCHANAN: There's two photographs								
32	I gave to the jury. I can pick them up and give them								

back to the clerk.

 MR. BLOXHAM: Have you photographs?

I would ask the jury be allowed to see them all, not just selective, the two that were selected like that.

May we pass the other five to them, if there are going to be photographs?

MR. BUCHANAN: No objection. I wish for them to see the crime scene.

THE COURT: The exhibits may be passed to the jury at any time. However, one counsel can't pass the exhibits to the jury and then pass the witness for the other counsel to question at the time the jury is looking at the exhibits. But you can pass the exhibits to the jury anytime you want.

MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor. May we pass them at this time and have the next witness stand at ease?

THE COURT: That's what I've just said. Yes.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, at this time we'd call George Williams as our next witness.

Mr. Williams, if you'd take the stand, please. Remain standing.

## GEORGE WILLIAMS,

having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. BLOXHAM:

- Q Sir, would you state your full name and spell the last name for the record?
  - A George Michael Williams, W-i-l-l-i-a-m-s.

۱	φ	Mr. Williams, where are you employed?								
2	A.	With Big Five Sporting Goods, inside of								
3	Wonder World.									
4	Q.	Okay. Have you been a security guard								
5	in the past?	•								
6	. A.	Yes, I have.								
7	ō	Where was that?								
8	A.	In security police in the Air Force for								
9	ten and a half	years.								
10	Ď.	Did you also work at the MGM?								
11	A.	Yes, I did, for								
12	Q.	What was your function there?								
13	A,	Security guard at the MGM.								
14	Q.	Sir, directing your attention to								
15	December 18, 19	December 18, 1980 at approximately 12:05 a.m., or								
16	12:00 a.m., 12:	00 midnight I should say, 12:00 midnight,								
17	did you have occasion to go to the Stop and Go located									
18	at 732 North E	astern here in Clark County, Nevada?								
19	A.	Yes, I did.								
20	Ď.	Sir, did you go into the store when you								
21	went there?									
22	A.	Yes, I did.								
23	Q.	Can you tell us, kind of what you								
24	observed? Did	you go more than once?								
25	A.	Yes. I first time I went, I stopped								
26	in just to get	a something to eat.								
27	Q.	Let's talk about that time. You was								
28	this about mid	night?								
29	A.	About midnight.								
30	Q	December 18?								
31	A.	12:05, something like that.								
32	Q	Okay. And you entered the store?								

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A. Right.

Q What did you observe when you entered the store?

A As I entered the store, when I went in to get the burrito, I asked the clerk where they were, and she told me where they were, so I went back and got one, came back to the microwave, stuck it in the microwave.

And there was this guy standing there. He was cooking, also, and clerk was still at her counter, you might as well say, and she was setting there eating a sandwich.

- Q Was this clerk by the cash register?
- A. Yes, she was. She was just sitting right behind the counter with the cash register.
- Q Do you know that clerk's name by any chance?
  - A. No, I dìdn't.
- Q Did you see that clerk yesterday at any time?
- A Just out in the hallway during the court is all.
- Q Did that clerk enter this particular courtroom in the afternoon a couple of times?
  - A Yes, she did.
- Q Can you describe that clerk at all for us?
- A. Just a -- about five foot two or three inch with long I guess you'd say brown or blondish looking hair, with glasses.
- And to your knowledge, did she enter and testify in this proceeding?

- A. Yes, she did.
- Now, your testimony is that you started to cook a burrito, and the clerk was eating a sandwich at the cash register. Is that right?
  - A. Right.

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- Q What else did you observe if anything?
- A There was another guy. Like I said, he was setting there. He was cooking, also. And there was a --
  - Q When you say setting --
- A Standing, actually, there with me when I was cooking.
  - Now, is this a microwave oven?
  - A Yes, it is.
  - Q. And did you notice that person?
  - A. No, I didn't.
  - 0. What happened?
- A We just stood there and was talking, you know, and then I heard a bell.
- Q. You were talking. Were you talking to this man who was also by the microwave?
  - A Yes, I was.
  - Then what happened?
- A Then the bell or whatever you -- on door kind of dinged. I just turned around, and there was another guy come in. I didn't see his face or nothing. And he was standing towards the back. When I looked around, all I could see was just a guy standing at the counter, and then I just turned back around and started finishing my burrito.
  - Then you cooked your burrito?
  - A. Yes.

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was still there, and that's it.

- When you say you left the store, where did you go?
- A Next door to the Cabaret Apartments to see some friends.
  - Q Did you drive?
  - A Yes, I did.
  - Now, is this just a short distance away?
- A Yes. It's just right next door. There's just a block wall separating.
  - Q You got in your car, and you left?
  - A Right.
  - Q Did you go into the Cabaret Apartments?
- A. I drove through, and I seen the lights on at my friend's house, so I figured, well, I'll just go back to the Stop and Go, grab a six-pack of beer and go back, sit down with him.
  - Q. With your friend?
  - A Friends at the Cabaret Apartments.
- Q Your testimony is you then went back to the Stop and Go?
  - A. Right.
  - Q The same Stop and Go?
  - A. The same Stop and Go.
  - Q I assume you drove in the parking lot?
  - A. Yes, I did -- same spot.
  - Q. What was the condition of the parking lot?
- A It was empty. There was -- there was no cars around except mine when I pulled in there.
- Q Okay. Now, you pulled in the parking lot. What if anything happened next?
  - A. When I pulled up, I noticed there was

two guys going around as I pulled in to the left. They were going around the corner.

One was a tall guy, maybe six foot, six foot two. One -- he had kind of sandyish, long hair, and then the other guy was a short guy. All I could tell was he had dark hair.

And the tall one had on like either a -- light pants or -- and a dark like jacket on.

- Q Could you see their faces?
- A No, I couldn't,

- 0. Were you really looking?
- h. Not really. I just glanced over, walked in.
- Saw them going off the side road on that side?
- A. Yes. It's -- it goes back around to the Cabaret Apartments, also.
- Q Okay. Now, then what did you do?

  You parked and you saw this,
  and what did you do?
- A. I just walked inside and turned to the left, going back towards the freezer where the beer is, grabbed a six-pack, come up and sat it down on the counter.

And I kind of leaned over, looked, and the sandwich was still there, but there was no clerk.

- Q Okay. Now, this time that you left, the first time, until you came back, approximately how long passed, how many minutes or --
  - A I'd say five minutes at the most.
- what kind of beer did you buy, or were
  you going to buy?

I don't know whether you bought it. 1 Lowenbrau. 2 A. I'm going to show you State's Exhibit 9 and ask you if you can identify that particular photograph? 5 Yes, I can. 7 And what is that? That's my beer. 9 Does it appear to be a six-pack of Lowenbrau? 10 11 A. Yes, it is. 12 Anything by the six-pack of Lowenbrau? 13 The two Michelobs. 14 Did you place that Lowenbrau on the 15 counter? 16 Yes, I did. 17 Place the Michalobs on the counter? 18 No, I didn't. 19 I show you State's Exhibit 15. 20 I'd ask you the same question. 21 Can you identify what that is? 22 Yes. It's same thing. That's your Lowenbrau? 24 Sure is. 25 Thank you. What did you do now? 26 Evidently no clerk, or you saw 27 no clerk behind the counter. What did you do? 28 Well, I figured she might in like the 29 stock room back there, so the door was open where the 30 microwave is over there, and I went over there, and I 31 hollered, you know, back there. 32 No answer, so I went back into there,

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and that's where their restroom is. So I went back there. Restroom was open. There was no one back.

And you can walk all the way back into there, so I walked all the way back around into where the freezer is. I checked back there. There was no one back there.

So I figured maybe, you know, she was out throwing trash away, so I went right around, and the trash compactor's on the lefthand side of the store, so I went around there. Then I went all the way around the store, and there was no clerk.

And then I came back into the store, and I went to the freezer again from the inside and opened above, and, you know, maybe she was back in a corner or something, and hollered. There was still no clerk.

And then two women came up, and they asked me, you know, if they -- if they -- I could take the money for them for some merchandise. I said no. I said, "There's no clerk here."

So I just asked them to go over in a corner and stand, and then I called Metro.

- Q Okay. Did Metro, a unit, come to the scene?
  - A. There was two of them.
- A No more than ten, fifteen minutes they were there.
  - So then they came?
  - A. Yes.
  - You said you saw somebody talking to

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the clerk the first time you were at the Stop and Go?

- A Yes, I did.
- Q Did that person stand and talk to the clerk a long time?
- A Not really. It was just he was standing there. He came in, and just like his back to -- was to -- you know, to us, to me and the other Mexican guy that was standing there.
  - Q Mexican guy was doing what?
  - A He was cooking, also, when I was.
- Q That's the other individual that was cooking in the microwave?
  - A Right.
- g so you didn't -- did you notice his face?
- A No. He had his back to us, and I just didn't pay no attention, really. I just kind of turned around, you know, seen him there, and that was it.
- Q Do you recall whether or not the cash register drawer was open the second time you went back?
- A To my recollection, it wasn't open.

  It was like a dollar something rung up on the -- in green letters was all I seen.
- Q Okay, but you don't recall it being open?
  - A No.
- Q And are you just going from memory or are you --
- A I'm just -- I don't remember it being open.
- MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. No further questions, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Cross examination?

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you, your Honor.

### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUCHANAN:

Q All right. Now, Mr. Williams, you're a security guard?

- A. Yes.
- Q And you've had some experience in police work, at least?
  - A. Yes.
- Q You've worked at the MGM, a few other places.

All right. Now, you made a rather detailed report of this to the police; didn't you?

- A. Pretty much, yes.
- Q Fact, a very detailed report, and it was some six pages long?
  - A. Yes.
- And it was very explicit as to what you observed. And being the trained police officer, we have to assume that that was relatively effective, and be more than just a regular lay person, or say those two women that walked in, correct?
  - A Correct.
- All right. Now, you observed, or you described the first person that you saw in there as a Mexican or Spanish origin, light beard, approximately five seven or five six, maybe a hundred fifty?
  - A. Right.
  - Q Correct?
- A. He was the one standing with me when we were at the microwave.

- Q You were both cooking?
- A Right.
- Q Okay. And when you left, he was still there?
  - A. Yes.
- Q All right. And you left for five minutes to go over to the apartments. When you decided to go get a six-pack and then go socialize?
  - A Right.
  - Q Had you been drinking prior to that?
  - A. Yes, I had.
  - Q You had some beers before?
  - A. That's right.
  - Q. You went back to get six more?
  - A. Right.
- Q Could that five minutes have been ten minutes, fifteen minutes, twenty minutes, or was it just five minutes?
- A It was approximately around five minutes time I pulled out of the parking lot, went around the Cabaret Apartments and came back.
- Q All right. So then whenever you observed or when you left, then the Mexican guy, or the person you described of Mexican descent was still talking to the clerk?
  - A He wasn't, no.
  - Q He was still in the store?
  - A He was still over at the microwave.
  - He was still at the microwave cooking?
  - A Right.
- $\mathfrak{g}$  Do you remember whether he just put the thing in or --

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	A	No	). I	He was	CO	oking	somet	thing	j. j	And	then	
I put	my bu	rrito	in.	Then	we	went	back	and	got	S CIT	ethin	g
else,	and I	paid	for	mine	and	left.						

- He was still cooking whatever it was in the microwave?
  - Right.
- When you left, he was cooking at the microwave?
- As far as -- he was still standing there when I left.
- All right. And then you say you left, and you saw two people walking around the side of the store?
  - Right. A.
- All right. Now, isn't it a fact you described the second person that you observed -- and again, I'm going by your trained observations as a security guard -- as having observed a tall guy with either an Afro or bushy like an Afro?
- It was sort of -- like I said, it was either curly or whatever you want, Afro, like blond hair.
- So in other words -- in other words, it wouldn't be slicked back?
- No. It wouldn't be out to here (demonstrating), either. It was just kind of like a regular guy with curly hair, you might as well say, or an Afro.
- Curly hair out like an Afro we're describing as someone with hair that sticks out more than normal person?
  - Well, to me. A.
  - Two or three inches?

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1 {	A. Yes.
2	Q Okay. And now, you didn't say anthing
3	in there about sandy.
4	A. Well, that's all I could recollect,
5	It was either sandy, blondish hair.
6	û But it was an Afro?
7	A Curly, Afro, whatever you want to
В	call it.
9	The other person that was not at that,
10	that person was not that tall?
11	A. No, he wasn't. The second guy was just
12	a short, like, dark hair.
13	Q. And the guy that you noticed had a
14	jacket or windbreaker?
15	A. The tall guy did, yes.
16	Q. Okay. What do you what do you
17	call windbreaker? What
18	A Well, to me, he just had on like a
19	short jacket, to his waist, like, you know, no
20	Q Okay. Windbreaker would be a nylon
21	windbreaker, like a Rebel jacket, or something
22	like that?
23	A. Yeah, I guess.
24	Q And that would be a windbreaker, a
26	kind of hair to the waist.
26	Anything else you observed?
27	Did you see his pants?
28	A. As far as I can recollect, it was like
29	light brownish or beige pants.
30	Q Okay. Light beige pants and windbreaker
31	and an Afro hairdo?
32	A Right.

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- Q Anything else?
- A That's all I could recollect on that.
- All right. Now, as you left and as you went around that store to that side, you saw -- did you see any other cars?
  - A. No, I didn't
  - Q So there were no cars parked at the side?
  - A Right.
  - And you didn't hear any car running?
  - A. No.
  - Q And that's all you observed?
  - A. That's it.
- And did you see this person with the Afro hair come, and the slacks and the windbreaker, go to the store?
  - A. No, I didn't.
- And you don't know whether those two people kept on walking, went into the store, or where they went?
- A Right. They went around a corner, and that's the last I seen of them.
- Q. You can't identify those persons? You never saw them, and you don't know who they are and can't identify them to this day?
  - A No.
- Q So when you left in your car and you pulled out, you left the store, you heard no car running?
  - L No car was running when I left.
- Q All right. You didn't see any car parked around the side?
  - A. No.
  - And there were no cars there at all?

1	A.	No.
2	Q.	And you left for approximately
3	five minutes?	
4	A.	Right.
5	Ç.	All right. Now, you came back in five
6	minutes. Agai	n you saw no car?
7	, A.	That's correct.
8	· Q	You didn't see the Mexican with
9	the burrito?	•
10	∦ A	Right.
11	Q	You dian't see the guy with the Afro
12	hairdo and the	windbreaker?
13	A.	He wasn't in the store. No.
14	Q	And you didn't see the short guy that
15	you said was w	ith the guy with the Afro?
16	A.	No, not in the store.
17	ū	And no cars at all?
16	A.	Right.
19	Q.	So you enter the store and got a
20	Lowenbrau six-	pack?
21	A.	That's correct.
22	ę.	Came back to the counter and saw
23	no one?	
24	· A.	That's correct.
25	Q	All right. Now, did you happen to look
26	over at the ca	sh register?
27	A.	No. I just kind of leaned over like that,
28	and I thought	the way the counter's built there's
29	like a a ca	se here, and I just kind of leaned around
30	to see if she	might be around where the picture windows
31	there is, and	she wasn't there.
32	₽.	Did you notice your own knowledge
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whether or not the cash register drawer was open or closed?

A Wo. I don't recollect if it was open or closed.

Q All right. And so that five minutes -could it have been longer or shorter?

Time sometimes has a fleeting way of going.

A It could have been longer. It could have been shorter. It was approximately five minutes it takes you to drive from the Seven Eleven around to the Cabaret Apartments and back.

- Q Okay, so we're saying five minutes.
- A Approximately five minutes, yes.
- Q And during that period of time, you observed at least three people?
  - A Only two.
- Q. Well, the guy inside, the Mexican. The two outside would be three.

A. Mexican guy was still there when -- he was the one standing there talking to me.

 ${\tt Q}$  Okay. So that's three. The Mexican, the two outside are three.

Am I right or wrong?

- A That's right.
- Q So you did see three people?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You don't know what those three people did?
  - A No, I don't.
- Q You don't know how long those three people stayed there?

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comes into the back or to the side of the Cabaret Apartments.

- Q That's kind of where they were walking, huh?
  - A Right.
- Q When you pulled in from Eastern, not going by where these guys were walking, were you listening for a car to be running?
  - A Not really.
- Q Just going in and stopping at the Seven Eleven -- I'm sorry -- Stop and Go, weren't you?
  - A: That's right.
- A Now, I also notice on your report that you gave at the time when you described these two people, didn't you also say the taller one was a guy, and you weren't sure whether or not the other one was a girl or a guy, but you thought it was a guy?
  - A. Right.
- You said shoulder length hair, kind of like an Afro. You weren't really describing that as an Afro?
  - A No, I wasn't. It was just --
  - Q You only saw their backs?
  - A That's all I seen.
- weren't really looking to be identifying people?
  - A. No, I wasn't.
- Q Kind of after something happened, just searching your memory to see what you can draw out of it?
  - A That's right.
- You noticed the taller guy was wearing a
  dark colored top?

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1	A. That's correct.
2	MR. BLOXHAM: I have no further
3	questions. Thank you.
4	THE COURT: Any recross?
5	NR. BUCHANAN: Nothing further.
6	THE COURT: You may step down,
7	Mr. Williams. Thank you.
8	MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, our next
9	witness is Richard Davies.
10	RICHARD DAVIES,
11	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole
12	truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said
13	as follows:
14	DIRECT EXAMINATION
15	BY MR. BLOXHAM:
16	ρ Sir, would you state your full name,
17	spell the last name for the record?
18	A. Richard James Davies, D-a-v-i-e-s.
19	(4 Mr. Davies, for whom are you employed?
20	A. Stop and Go Markets.
21	Q And what is your position?
22	A I'm a district representative.
23	. Q And what do your duties include as
24	a district representative?
25	A I handle eight stores under my
26	jurisdiction that I oversee and manage.
27	Q Okay. Now, one of those stores located
28 29	at 732 North Eastern?
30	A. Yes, it is.
31	And do you have another store at
20	Atlantic and Olive?

Yes.

1	0. You manage, or you're over those?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. Okay. Is the Stop and Go known by
4	any other corporate name?
5	A Yes. National Convenience Stores.
6	Q Okay. Now, is the store at
7	732 North Eastern designated by number?
8	A. Yes. It's No. 759.
9	Q That's located in Clark County, Nevada;
10	is that correct?
11	A. Yes.
12	
13	Q And do you know a Tina Cage?
14	A. Yes, I do.
15	Q Now, do you know whether or not Tina Cage
16	was assigned to the store at 732 North Eastern on
17	December 17, December 18, 1980 from 11:00 p.m. to
18	7:00 a.m.?
19	A. Yes, she was.
20	Q. And are you familiar with the assignments,
21	how they're made.
22	A. Yes.
23	Q Who had assigned Tina Cage to that store?
24	A I did.
25	Q And had Tina Cage worked at another store
26	a week prior to that?
27	A. Yes, she did.
28	Q. What was the other store?
29	A. Store No. 150 on 1220 East Atlantic.
30	Q How long had Tina Cage, if you know
31	approximately how long had Tina Cage worked for
32	Stop and Go?
92 	When did she start, if you know?
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1	A. She had worked probably about a total of
2	about three months for us.
3	Q On December
4	A. On December, probably about two, two
5	months now.
в	. Q So you're saying she started in October
7	or so?
8	, A Yes. Something like that.
9	Q You don't recall?
10	A. I don't recall the exact, no.
11	Q Had you ever met Tina Cage's husband?
12	A. No. Not prior to this, no.
13	Q. And did you meet him after?
14	A. I met him the night of the incident.
15	Q. Did you ever, did you know whether
16	or not she had children?
17	A. No, I didn't.
18	Q. You didn't know.
19	Now, this store, 732 North Bastern
20	did you have occasion to go to that store on
21	December 13, 1980?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q And why did you go there?
24	A I was I got a telephone call from the
25	Metropolitan Police Department that had told me that the
26	store was left unoccupied and open.
27	Q Did you then go to that location?
28	A Yes.
29	Q What did you observe when you arrived
30	at that location?
31	A Well, it it appeared normal, with
32	the exception that there was no employee on duty.

Q Okay. Approximately what time did you get to the store, if you know?

- A About 12:30.
- Q Do you recall what time you were called?
- A Yes. It was about between midnight and 12:10, something like that.
- Q When you arrived there, were there police officers?
  - A Yes.
- Q And did you have occasion to look in the cash register?
  - λ. Yes.
  - Q. What if anything did you observe?
- A In the cash register, there was just change. There was no currency.
- Q Okay. And does the cash register have areas for currency?
  - A. Yes.
- And when you say currency, you mean
  paper money; is that right?
  - A. Right, uh-huh.
- Q Did you notice anything else behind the counter?
- A Behind the counter there was -- you mean out of the ordinary?
- Q Well, what if anything did you notice behind the counter?
- A Okay. Behind the counter there was -there was a dollar bill sitting on the floor. There
  was a magazine that was opened. There was a half-eaten
  sandwich and just -- that was about the only thing
  I recall.

Do you recall seeing any purses?

MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object.

Leading.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

- What if anything else did you see behind the counter?
- A Well, there was a -- there was a jacket.

  I didn't know who's it was at the time, because I -you know, I wasn't familiar with her attire.
- Q Okay, okay. Was there anything on the counter, to your recollection?
  - A On what counter are you referring?
  - Q By the cash register.
- A Oh, yes. There was some Michelob beer, and there was also some Lowenbrau.
- Q Okay. Now, what did you do upon arriving at the Stop and Go other than making these observations? What, if anything?
- A Well, I walked around the store to see if I could find her anywhere.
  - Q Did you make any phone calls?
- A Yes. I called -- called the store manager.
  - Q Who is that?
  - A. Pat Seevers.
  - Q And what happened then?
- A She came down to the store at that time, and she -- she did a cash count after the police were done with their, their work at -- behind the counter there.
  - Q So she did a cash accounting type thing?
  - A. Yes, uh-huh.

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And which store was that? That was on the store at Atlantic, Okay. And do you recall or do you know whether or not that store has a security system To which I object. This is immaterial, not relevant to the issue at hand, and no other inference to any other crime -- it would be immaterial and prejudicial. We'd object to it. Well, the objection is Thank you. What kind of security system, if any, It has a -- a camera. Is it a hidden camera? It's partially hidden. It's in what 214

1 appears to be a speaker. 2 Do you know how that's activated? 3 Yes. How is that activated? 5 It has a contact within the register 6 that is a certain bill is pulled, that the camera is --7 it automatically goes off. 8 Do you know whether or not photos were 9 taken during that robbery? 10 MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object until 11 we have a foundation as to what, whether he's present, 12 who he knows, and so forth. 13 MR. BLOXHAM: Do you know. I think that 14 would cover it. 15 THE COURT: You can answer that question 16 yes or no. 17 Do you know? Yes or no answer. 18 Do you know whether or not photos 19 were taken of that prior robbery? 20 Yes, photos were taken. 21 Thank you. Did Stop and Go conduct their 22 own independent investigation concerning these two 23 robberies? 24 Yes, we did. 25 And, as a result, was Tina Cage fired? 26 MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object. 27 That's --28 MR. BLOXHAM: That is leading, perhaps, 29 your Honor. 30 MR. BUCHANAN: Leading, immaterial, and 31 it's also hearsay. 32 Investigations -- this is way far

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afield. I can't see the materiality of where we're going here with this witness. He's asking questions of hearsay nature.

Investigations -- I can't cross examine or have access to those investigations or know what they turned up. They're not privy to me. I don't see how we can go in and ask this person for hearsay examinations and documentations.

MR. BLOXHAM: May I withdraw the question and ask some further questions, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

- Q Are you the -- or who would hire and fire the employees such as Tina Cage?
  - A. I do.
- Q Does Tina Cage still work for Stop and Go?
  - A. No, she doesn't.
  - Q What was the nature of her separation?
  - A She quit.
  - Q Do you recall when approximately?
  - A It was in January sometime.
- Q Did she receive any shift changes after this occurred?
- A Yes. She worked in another store after, 759 for about three weeks, I believe.
  - Q Was that --
  - A. That was on a day shift.
- Now, is there any kind of a procedure for recommending employees for the Stop and Go?

  MR. BUCHANAN; I'm going to object

to this unless we're -- again, your Honor, unless we

go figure that Tina Cage is that person. And we're going with this materiality. That hasn't been raised.

How can this person go into that, of what Tina Cage is? If he's trying to rehabilitate his own witness, we object to it.

MR. BLOXHAM: May we approach the bench, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

(At this time, counsel approached the bench for a brief discussion with the Court which was not reported.)

- Q Mr. Davies, if I'm an employee for Stop and Go and I recommend someone as an employee to you, and you hire them, what happens, if anything?
- A. The employee that recommends them has their name on the application that is hired, receives \$50 as a bonus.
  - Q That's kind of an incentive?
  - A Yes.
- Q Are you familiar with that store at 732 North Eastern as far as the entrys and -- exits and entrys?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q Does it have a back door?
- A It has one, but it's bolted off. You can't get out.

MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Do you have extensive cross,

Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: Just be a couple minutes.

## THE COURT: Okay. CROSS EXAMINATION

### BY MR. BUCHANAN:

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- Q All right, Mr. Davies. You said Tina Cage worked there for approximately two months prior to December 17th?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And worked there for approximately one month later, in January of 1981?
  - A. This is not all at the same store.
  - Q All right, but she worked for Stop and Go?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q For approximately three months?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q That was her total length of employment?
  - A. Yes.
- Q During that three months, she has or was a victim, or was at least involved in two robberies of two different stores?
  - A. Yes.
- And she worked there for three, three months. That's rather a high average for an employee, isn't it?
- A I'm not aware of any averages. It's out of the ordinary.
- Q So it's extremely out of the ordinary that Tina Cage worked for Stop and Go for three months, would have been the victim of two robberies in such a short period of time?
- L It's -- it has happened before, but it's
  not --
  - Q All right. And at this time, you say

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it's the policy of Stop and Go that if someone recommends -let's say Tina Cage recommended Joel Burkett for
employment at Stop and Go, that she would receive \$50

if he was hired and turned out to be an employee?

- A Uh-huh.
- Q And so she'd be looking for extra money if she did refer somebody and they were hired?
  - A. Yes.
- And then after she was, or after this person was hired, if she came forward and said, "Well, I recommended this guy. He was hired. Give me 50," you'd just fork it out, right?
  - A. Yeah.

MR. BUCHANAN: Nothing further.

MR. BLOXHAM: May I ask that a

little further?

### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MR. BLOXHAM:

- Q You mean if that, if they -- is there a provision on the employment application to make the recommendation?
- A. They have to have their name on the application.
  - Q Okay. In order to get the \$50?
  - A Yes.
- Q So in other words, before the application is completed and turned in by prospective employee, the recommending employee should have their name on the application?
  - A Yes.
- Q Talking about this first robbery that Mr. Buchanan referred to, and how out of the ordinary

and everything else, did you have occasion to interview Tina Cage right after that first robbery?

- A The next day I talked to her, yes.
- Q Did you observe any injuries to Tina Cage?
  - A. She had her fingers -MR. BUCHANAN: To which I object.

That's completely irrelevant, immaterial, not involved in the robbery. Now we're talking a day after. That's completely irrelevant.

What bearing does that have on this case? I can see none.

THE COURT: I don't have any idea.

MR. BUCHANAN: I'm objecting to it
as immaterial, and it's not relevant to the issue
we're talking about. We're talking about December 17th.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

. MR. BLOXHAM: Overruled?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BLOXHAM: Thank you.

Q. You did observe some injuries to Tina Cage, then?

- A Yes.
- Q You indicated a hand?
- A Yes. She had some fingers bandaged up.
- Q. Did you notice anything about her head?
  MR. BUCHANAN: Object, leading. You know,

your Honor, I hate --

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

MR. BLOXHAM: Mr. Buchanan is going to

argue --

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

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MR. BLOXHAM: Okay. Thank you. No further questions.

THE COURT: It signifies the answer.

I don't want those any more.

MR. BUCHANAN: If I might just ask one question, since we're in on it.

### RECROSS EXAMINATION

### BY MR. BUCHANAN:

- Q You are aware, of course, that I've subpoensed members of your staff? Is that correct?
  - A Yes.
- And they've received a subpoena from myself to bring certain records to the Court this afternoon?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And one of those records happens to be the application of Joel Burkett. Is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- And Joel Burkett did in fact make application to work at that same Stop and Go that Tina Cage worked at. Isn't that correct?
  - A I can't answer that, no. I don't know.
- Q. But that record's been subpoensed and to be brought by --
- A If it is -- if it is actually in the office, it will be brought in.

MR. BUCHANAN: All right. Nothing further.

MR. BLOXHAM: Nothing further.
THE COURT: You may step down,

Mr. Davies.

Would counsel approach the bench?

B 

your Honor.

next witness.

Pat Seevers.

(At this time, counsel approached the bench for a brief discussion with the Court which was not reported.)

THE COURT: We'll take our noon recess at this time. We'll be in recess until 1:45 p.m. this afternoon.

During the time we are in recess,

I would remind you, ladies and gentlemen, it is your
duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone
else on any subject connected with this trial, or to read,
or to listen to any roport of or commentary on this trial
or any person connected with this trial by any medium of
information, including newspaper, television and radio,
and you are not to form or express an opinion on any
subject connected with this case until it is finally
submitted to you.

(Noon recess.)

(At 1:50 p.m., the jury and alternate jurors returned to the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the presence of all members of the jury and the two alternate jurors?

MR. BUCHANAN: Defense would so stipulate, your Honor.

MR. BLOXHAM: State would so stipulate,

THE COURT: You may call the State's

MD DIAYUAM. The State would cal

MR. BLOXHAM: The State would call

### PATRICIA LEE SEEVERS, having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified and said as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. BLOXHAM: Ma'am, would you state your full name and spell the last name for the record, please? You want me to stand? Oh, I sit down? Would you repeat that, please? Would you state your full name, please, and spell the last name? Patricia Lee Seevers, S-e-e-v like in Victor e-r-s. Okay. Mrs. Seevers, isn't it? Mrs., yes. Mrs. Seevers, what is your occupation? . Store manager. For which company? Stop and Go Markets. How long have you been so employed with Stop and Go Markets? Four and a half years. Okay. And which -- do you have more than You have just one store that you manage? one store? Just one store. Where is that located? 732 North Eastern. That's here in Clark County, Nevada; isn't that correct?

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Yes, sir.

Now, do you know a young lady by the

'	name or arm onge.
2	A. Yes.
3	And did you have occasion, or how is
4	it that you know Tina Cage?
5	A. We she worked for me in my store.
6	Q Okay. Did you have occasion to go to
7	that store at 732 North Eastern on December 18, 1980?
8	A. Yes.
9	And why was it that you went there?
10	A. My district rep called me that night.
11	Q Okay. Who is the district rep that
12	called you?
13	A Richard Davies.
14	And pursuant, after talking to him on
15	the phone, did you go to that store?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q Approximately what time was it, if you
18	recall, that you arrived at the store?
19	You may not recall. I don't know.
20	A It was while after midnight.
21	Q Okay. And when you arrived there, what
22	did you observe, if anything?
23	A. Well, I got out of my car, and the
24	there was other cars there, police cars and so forth.
25	And then, as I approached the front
26	door, I told him who I was, and they said that I'd have
27	to wait.
28	Ω Okay.
29	A. And I waited outside.
30	Q Were the police officers inside?
31	A. Yes.
32	Q Now, at some time did you enter that store?
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	et .

name of Tina Cage?

1	A.	Yes.
2	a	And what did you do when you entered?
3	A.	I went inside. And my job is, after a
4	burglary or ro	obery, is to count all the cash.
5	Q.	Okay. Was Richard Davies there at
6	the store?	
7	A.	Yes.
8	۵	Did you count the money in the store at
8	that time?	
10	A.	Yes, sir.
11	۵	Where is money kept in that store?
12	Α.	In the register and in the safe.
13	۵	Do the employees generally have a key
14	to the safe?	
15	Α.	No, sir. I do.
16	Q.	Did you observe the register that
17	morning of Dec	ember 18, 1980?
18	Α	Yes.
19	Ç.	And was there any money inside the
20	register?	
21		Did you notice if there was any
22	money inside to	he register?
23	A.	Coins.
24	Q.	Coins. Was there any paper money?
25	А.	I don't believe so.
26	Q.	Okay. Now, did you observe anything
27	unusual, or di	d you what did you observe around the
28	cash register,	if anything?
29	A	Well, as I went behind there, I noticed
30	that there was	a sandwich on a paper plate, half-eaten,
31	partly eaten s	andwich, and a jacket. I believe the
32	register drawe	r was open.
- 1	I	

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# PLEADING CONTINUES IN INTERIOR INTERIOR INTERIOR INTERIOR INTERIOR

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

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

JOEL BURKETT aka RAYMOND HAIRE, Appellant(s),

VS.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: C052190 SC No: 63661

# RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME 1

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT JOEL BURKETT # 16111, PROPER PERSON P.O. BOX 1989 ELY, NV 89301

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

### C052190 STATE OF NEVADA vs. JOEL BURKETT aka RAYMOND HAIRE

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C52190

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Electronically Filed

# IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF LAS VEGAS SEC WAS A BENEAR A SUPPLY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEW ARCAS Supreme Court

THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
	Plaintiff,	
-VS-	:	
RAYMOND HAIRE AKA JOEL BURKETT (TRU		
I	Defendant,	

#### JUSTICE COURT

CASENO 5126-8	OF HAIRE, RAYMOND aka Joel Burkett	
CASE NO.	STATE VS.  CHARGE BURGLARY WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A FEI	ONY; ROBBERY; FIRST
DATE, JUDGE	XXXXXX DEGREE KIDNAPING; USE OF A DEADLY WE	APON IN COMMISSION OF A
OFFICERS OF	CRIME and SEXUAL ASSAULT	CONTINUED TO:
COURT PRESENT	APPEARANCES — HEARING?	CONTINUED TO.
12-23-80	TIME SET FOR BAIL HEARING	
J. McGROARTY	Deft. PRESENT in court *IN CUSTODY*	
M. Bowers DA	Bail Set:	Electronically Filed
L. Colucci CR L. Hawkins CLK	First Degree Kidnaping: 100,000/200,000  Robbery W/Use of a Deadly Weapon: 20,000/40,000	Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
h. Hawkins CLK	Sexual Assault: 5,000/10,000 EACH COUNT	Tracie K. Lindemen
	Possession of Controlled Substance: 1,000/2,000	
•		Clerker Suprements Court
	DEFT. REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF	JAN 061981 s1
12-24-80	INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT	12-26-80 1:30
E. WHITE JR.	Deft, PRESENT in court *IN CUSTODY*	Dept. #5
G. Diamond DA	ADVISED/WAIVES .	1
R. Olson CR	Motion to CONTINUE by Deft. to secure counsel (PD)	
B. Mitchell CLK	Motion GRANTED	THE STATE SHEET
		PAICKOLITHED
	DEFT. REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF	JAN 06 1981 sl
	DILLI. IGHANDID TO THE GOTODI OF THE SHERTER	5
12-26-80	CONTD. ARRAIGNMENT	1-9-81 9:00
E. WHITE JR.	Deft. PRESENT in court *IN CUSTODY*	Dept. #5
G. Diamond DA	TRUE NAME: Joel Burkett	
R. Olson CR	PH Set	MICROFILMED
B. Mitchell CLK		
G. Lieberman PD (CONFIRMS)		JAN 061981
	DEFT. REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF	sl
1-9-81	TIME SET FOR PRELIMINARY HEARING	
E. White, JR	Deft. PRESENT IN COURT IN CUSTODY	;
M. Harmon, DA	Motion by State and Defense to exclude witnesses-	
Wm.Henry, PD	Motion Granted, (All spectators cleared from	
P. DeGagne, CR	court room through testimony of Mrs. Cage.)	
A. Johnson, CLK	STATES WITNESSES: TINA CAGE RICHARD DAVIES	
	Defense motion to Dismiss Counts #1 & #2 -	
	Argument by State as to Count. (No argument on	
	Count #1. State submitts to court)	
	Further argument by Defense.	
	Motion to Dismiss Count #1 GRANTED.	
	Motion to Dismiss Count #2 - DENIED.	
	Defendant Bound Over to District Court as charged	1-20-81 9 am
	on Counts #2, #3, #4, & #5. Appearance Date Set.	Dept. #7 in
•	Deft. remanded to the custody of the sheriff.	DISTRICT COURT
	sold to be the substitute of t	
		aj_
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

#### MINUTES — CRIMINAL

IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

CASE NO.

Electronically Filed
Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
Tracie K. Lindemen

DOCKET NO.

Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

VS.

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RAYMOND HAIRE aka Joel Burkett,

State of Nevada,

Defendant.

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

Personally appeared before the undersigned Notary Public this day R. D. LEONARD, of LAS VEGAS, in the County of Clark, State of Nevada, who, being first duly sworn, complains and says that RAYMOND HAIRE aka Joel Burkett, the Defendant above named, has committed the crimes of BURGLARY WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A FELONY (Felony - NRS 205.060); ROBBERY (Felony - NRS 200.380); FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPING (Felony - NRS 200.310); USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF A CRIME (Felony - NRS 193.165); and SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366) in the manner following to-wit: That the said Defendant, on or about the 18th day of December, 1980, at and within the County of Clark,

COUNT I - Burglary With Intent to Commit a Felony

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit a felony, to-wit: Robbery, as set forth in Count II below, that certain building occupied by NATIONAL CONVENIENCE STORES, INC., a corporation dba Stop 'N Go #759, located at 732 North Eastern Avenue, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT II - Robbery & Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously take personal property from the person of TINA CAGE, or in her presence, by means of force or violence or fear of injury to, and

MICROFILMED

EARLE W. WHITE, JR. JAN 06 198

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without the consent and against the will of the said TINA CAGE,
to-wit: lawful money of the United States belonging to NATIONAL
CONVENIENCE STORES, INC., a corporation dba Stop 'N Go #759, 732
North Eastern Avenue, Las Vegas, Clarke County, Nevertectronically Bledn
Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
the rightful possession of TINA CAGE, Defendant us Tracie A 1978 of Supreme Count
weapon to-wit: a knife, during the commission of Sierk of Supreme Count
COUNT III- First Degree Kidnaping & Use of a Deadly Weapon in
Commission of a Crime

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away TINA CAGE, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said TINA CAGE against her will and without her consent for the purpose of committing Sexual Assault upon the said TINA CAGE, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a knife, during the commission of said crime.

COUNT IV - Sexual Assault

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject TINA CAGE, a female person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: sexual intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said TINA CAGE, against her will.

COUNT V - Sexual Assault

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject TINA CAGE, a female person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: anal intercourse, by inserting his penis in the anus of the said TINA CAGE, against her will.

All of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of Statutes in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada. Said Complainant, therefore,

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5/26-

prays that a Warrant be issued for the arrest of the said Defendant in order that said Defendant may be dealt with according to law.

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

for said

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1980.

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PEGGY J. REID Notary Public-State of Nevada COUNTY OF CLARK My Appointment Expires July 26, 1983

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and a second a second and cond and cond and a second and a second and

80F5126/sm LVMPD DR#80-95384 Burg; Robbery; 1° Kidnap; UDW & Sexual Assault - F

> MICROFILMED JAN 06 1981

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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

-3-

## LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT AFFIDAVIT FOR ARREST STATE OF NEVADA SS: HAIRE, RAYMOND COUNTY OF CLARK , being first duly sworn, deposies sodically Sep 13 2018 says: Tradie ( Lindemen That he is a police officer with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Clark County November 1 ment, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, being so employed for a period of \_\_ years (months). 2. That Affiant learned the following facts and circumstances which lead Affiant to believe that RAYMOND committed (or was committing) the offense of Lbooy. at the location of That the offense occurred at approximately ... day of VEGAS OFC SMITH RECOGNIZED CERTAIN THTOOS RespONDED Wherefore, affiant prays that a finding be made by a magistrate that probable cause exists to hold said person for preliminary hearing (if charges are a felony or gross misdemeanor) or for trial (if charges are a misdemeanor). Affiant Bruce A. (SEAL) Hy Appointment Exp. on May 20, 1981 COUNTY OF CLARK HOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF NEVADA ary Public in and for said State and. DONALD E. HANLEY OFFICIAL First Appearance: Date 125 Fine 8.00 🗕 Court: | Justice 🔀 Municipal 🗆 Juvenile . 🗆 Standard Bail 💋 "OR" Release 🗆 Probable Cause: Yes 🏚 No 🗆

Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

LVMPD 103 (ŘEV. 12-79)

8. That AFFIANT Then obtained AN UP-TO-DATE	
"HOT Sheet" which Listed The Suspect Physical	×
DISCREPTION AND OUTSTANDING FEATURES.	
9 THAT THE DUTSTANDING FEATURES WERE A SPIDER	
WEB TATOO ON THE RIGHT FIBOW ALOND WITH A Electronica	
MARI JUNA LEAF THTOO OM THE RIGHT FORCERM Tracie K. I	)13.8:26 a.(n)
10. That The HOT Shoot FURTHER DESCRIBED THERE OF SI	
Buspect AS A white MALE, 6'1"-6"-2", 185 DOWNESS, BLMD	$\mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} $
HAIR	
11. That The Suggest Listen Above Fit The Descrip	- Fian
Right DOWN TO The TATOOS.	<del></del> +··
12. That AFFIRMT DID DETERMINE That The Suspec	 T
LISTED Above was IN-DOED The SAME SUSPECT	<u>~</u>
Described on The HOT shoet.	_
13. That All of the Above occurRAD within	<del></del>
The County of CLARK, LAS VEGAS, HOW.	<b></b>
the state of the s	<del></del>
	<u></u>
	<del></del>
	<del></del>
	<del></del>
WICKOMIMED	<del>-</del>
	<del></del>
JAN 06 1981	
	<del></del> .
	<u>.</u>
Wherefore, affiant prays that a finding be made by a magistrate that probable cause exists to	
hold said person for preliminary hearing (if charges are a felony or gross misdemeanor) or for trial (if charges are a misdemeanor).	
Affiant Bruce A. Singie	
Attiant Mille A Surger	_
(SEAL) Subscribed and sworn to before me this $\angle$ 9 day of $\triangle$ c , 1980.	

Notary Public in and for said State and County

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT	
2	
	~ _
STATE OF NEVADA SS: HAIRE, RAYMOND	ALL CO
	· ~ .
BRUCE A. SINGER , being first duly sworn, deposes and	
says:	<sup>3</sup> . 字:
Electronically Filed	
1. That he is a police officer with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Electronical Filed ment Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, being so employed for a period of	
years (months).  Tracks K. Lindelmen	L.
7 That Affiant learned the following facts and circumstances which lead \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	E CE
Affiant to believe that RAYMOND HAIR committed (or was committing) the offense of Robbeck, Kinney Sexual Assaul T	,//
at the location of	,6
at the location of	1
the, 19,	0
4. That North LAS VEGAS Police OFFICER R.S.	
SMITH # 197 while INSIDE OF NOVADA CYCLO PARTS	
AT 2560 L.V.B.H. OBSERVED The Above (15700	
SUSPECT ALSO IN SIDE THE SAME STORE.	
5. That ore Smith Responized The Suspect	
AS The SAME SUSPECT LISTED ON A POLICE	•
HOT Sheet,	
6. THAT OFC SMITH RECOGNIZED CERTAIN TATEOS	
ON THE Above Listed Suspect ALONG with A Physical	
DISCREPTION LISTED ON The HOT Sheet.	
7. That N. LAS VERAS P.D. NOTIFICO METRO	
AND AFFIRMT ROSPONDED.	
Wherefore, affiant prays that a finding be made by a magistrate that probable cause exists to hold said person for preliminary hearing (if charges are a felony or gross misdemeanor) or for	
trial (if charges are a misdemeanor).	
$\mathcal{A}$	•
Affiant Bruce A. Singer	
(SEAL) Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19:00FH MED	
1881 90 MH on the state of the	
12 The said State and Sounty	
AUTHORNIE STATE THE TOTAL STATE HOULD E HANLEY	
First Appearance: Date 1300 Time 200 Court: Justice Municipal   Juvenile	
Standard Bail ( "OR" Release Probable Cause: Yes No D Judge 7	
LVMPD 103 (REV. 12-79)	
AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	SOCIONAL PROPERTICALIS

ISCREPTION AND OUTSTANDING FOR	rules
9 THAT The DUTSTANDING FEATURES	Were A SPIDER
IEB TATOO ON THE RIGHT FIBOU A	LONG with a
TARITUMA LEAF TATOO OH The Ri	
10. That The HOT Shoot FURTHER	Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26
Buspect As A white more bilib's	ر کر کر کر کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد ک
14; 8	Clerk of Supremed
11. That The Suggest Lister Above	FIT The Description (
ight Down To The TATOUS.	U
12. That AFFIRMT DID DETERMINE	That The Suspect
isted Above was IN-DOED The	SAME SUSPECT
esceibed on The Hot sheet.	
13. That All of The Above	OCCURRAD WITHIN
he COUNTY OF CLARK, LAS Vega	15, 100.
	¥
	oru MES)
	MICROPLEME
	JAN 06 1981
Therefore, affiant prays that a finding be made by a magistrold said person for preliminary hearing (if charges are a felorial (if charges are a misdemeanor).	ony or gross misdemeanor) or for
	uce A. Singie

Notary Public in and for said State and County

BAIL SETTING NOTICE ON THE CHARGE(S):

ARREST DATE:

ARRAIGNMENT DATE:

ARRESTING OFFICER(S):

5126-50F

Electronically Filed

mond	— HASept 13 2013 8-26 a.m.
: name	Tracie K. Lindemen
	Clerk of Supreme Court
1. Ist dea Rid	waladla Wayson
2. Robberis W/US	e of deadly weepon
3. sexual assau	et
4. PRS	
12119180	
12-129 180	
Denger	1730 metro
surname	p.#. department
surname	p.# department

12118180

100 000 /200 00 C
BAIL AMOUNT Som Growing

MICROFILMED JAN 06 1981

STATE OF NEVADA
Plaintiff,

V S

#### FIRST APPEARANCE AND NOTICE OF ARRAIGNMENT

RAYMOND HAIRE

DR# 80-95384 ID# 609533

5126-80F

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

- 1. You have been arrested for violation of:

  a. NRS 300. 320 b. CHARGES 1. Aug. Kid nappunger of the superior
- You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say may be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to have an attorney present during any questioning. If you cannot afford to hire an attorney, one will be furnished for you free of charge. If you waive these rights, you may revoke that waiver at any point of the questioning.
- If you remain in custody, you have the right to a probable cause hearing, which will be held in Justice Court within 48 hours of your arrest, excluding weekends and holidays.
- 4. You have a right to an arraignment, which will be held in Justice Court on 22-29-80 at 1:30 p.m. If you remain in custody, your arraignment date will be held sooner if possible.
- 5. You have the right to a preliminary hearing and one will be ordered for you at your arraignment. You will be allowed reasonable time and opportunity to consult with counsel.
- 6. You have a right to have bail set to secure your release from custody. The court has established a bail schedule and according to that schedule your bail has been set at \$ \$\infty\$.
- 7. Do you have an attorney? Yes No Can you afford to hire an attorney? Yes No Do you want the court to appoint an attorney as provided by NRS 171.188 Yes No If your answer is "no", you will not be allowed to delay court proceedings for lack of counsel. You must have your attorney present in court at each proceeding, including the arraignment date noted above.
- 8. Please sign above the line marked "DEFENDANT" to indicate that you understand the information contained above.

Dansetta	Laska	X Raynon	d Havre	
Court Int	ake Officer	V		
12 - 1	<u>9</u> - <u>20</u> at	a.m. p.m.		
J.P.		D . A	DEFINATO 6 1981	
Date	<del></del>		JAN 00 135	
()	Defendant	() Present (	) Not Present	
()	Court Orders	, Defendant Released		٠.
()	Bail Exonera	ited	- 10	

F1-a

STATE OF NEVADA
Plaintiff,

V S

#### FIRST APPEARANCE AND NOTICE OF ARRAIGNMENT

RAUMOND	HAIPE
DR# 80-953X	84 ID#609533

,	-126 _
$\supset$	Onf
	Electronically Filed
	Sont 13 2013 8 26 a m

1. You have been arrested for violation of:

a. NRS 200. 380

b. CHARGES

Column while of clerk of purple Court

2. You have the right to remain silent.

- 2. You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say may be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to have an attorney present during any questioning. If you cannot afford to hire an attorney, one will be furnished for you free of charge. If you waive these rights, you may revoke that waiver at any point of the questioning.
- 3. If you remain in custody, you have the right to a probable cause hearing, which will be held in Justice Court within 48 hours of your arrest, excluding weekends and holidays.
- 4. You have a right to an arraignment, which will be held in Justice Court on 12-29-80 at 1:30 p.m. If you remain in custody, your arraignment date will be held sooner if possible.
- 5. You have the right to a preliminary hearing and one will be ordered for you at your arraignment. You will be allowed reasonable time and opportunity to consult with counsel.
- 6. You have a right to have bail set to secure your release from custody. The court has established a bail schedule and according to that schedule your bail has been set at \$20,000
- 7. Do you have an attorney? Yes (No)
  Can you afford to hire an attorney? Yes No
  Do you want the court to appoint an attorney as provided by
  NRS 171.188? Yes No If your answer is "no", you
  will not be allowed to delay court proceedings for lack of
  counsel. You must have your attorney present in court at each
  proceeding, including the arraignment date noted above.
- 8. Please sign above the line marked "DEFENDANT" to indicate that you understand the information contained above.

1 to Leake	X Layma DEFENDATT	nd "	Havel_	
Court Intake Officer    2 -   9 - 80 at	a.m. p.m.		TAN 06 1981	
J.P.	D.A	DI	EF. ATTY	
Date				
() Defendant	() Present	()	Not Present	ř
() Court Orders	, Defendant Release	d		
() Bail Exonera	ted			

STATE OF NEVADA

Plaintiff,

#### FIRST APPEARANCE AND NOTICE OF ARRAIGNMENT

v s Electronical **V** Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m You have been arrested for violation of: Tracie K. Lindemen Glenk of Supreme Court a. NRS 200. 366 b. CHARGES You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say may be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to have an attorney present during any questioning. If you cannot afford to hire an attorney, one will be furnished for you free of charge. If you waive these rights, you may revoke that waiver at any point of the questioning. If you remain in custody, you have the right to a probable cause hearing, which will be held in Justice Court within 48 hours of your arrest, excluding weekends and holidays. 4. You have a right to an arraignment, which will be held in Justice Court on 12-39-80 at 1:30 p.m. If you remain in custody, your arraignment date will be held sooner if possible. You have the right to a preliminary hearing and one will be ordered for you at your arraignment. You will be allowed reasonable time and opportunity to consult with counsel. You have a right to have bail set to secure your release from custody. The court has established a bail schedule and according to that schedule your bail has been set at \$ 5,000 Do you have an attorney? Yes No Can you afford to hire an attorney? Do you want the court to appoint an attorney as provided by NRS 171.188? Yes No . If your answer is "no", you will not be allowed to delay court proceedings for lack of counsel. You must have your attorney present in court at each proceeding, including the arraignment date noted above. Please sign above the line marked "DEFENDANT" to indicate that you understand the information contained above. Paymond MICROFILMED - PO \_ at \_\_\_\_ a.m. p.m. JAN 06 1981 DEF. ATTY. D.A. Date Not Présent \_\_\_) Present Defendant Court Orders, Defendant Released

12

Bail Exonerated

ct. o

STATE OF NEVADA
Plaintiff,

#### FIRST APPEARANCE AND NOTICE OF ARRAIGNMENT

v s			}	NOTICE OF	ARRAIGNMEN	
RAVI	nowd	HAIRE	}			Flectronically Filed
		ID#609533	}			Liconorizatily i licu
1.		been arrested f 000.366 b.			1.1.1 01	Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court
2.	against ) attorney hire an a If you wa	the right to re ou in a court o present during attorney, one wi ive these right the questioning	f law. any que ll be f s, you	You have the stioning. I wroished for	ne right to If you canno or vou free	have an ot afford to of charge.
3.	hearing.	emain in custody which will be h est, excluding w	eld in	Justice Cor	urt within 4	obable cause 48 hours of
4.	Court on	a right to an a $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{29}{2}$ - $\frac{80}{2}$ aignment date wi	) at 1:	30 p.m. If	vou remain	in custody,
<b>5.</b>	ordered	the right to a for you at your and opportunit	arraign	ment. You v	will be all	will be owed reason-
6.	custody.	a right to have The court has e schedule your ba	stablis	hed a bail	schedule a	ease from nd according )
7.	Can you Do you w	ave an attorney? afford to hire a ant the court to	an attor o appoir	it an attor		
	will not	188? Yes No be allowed to You must have y ng, including th	delay co vour att	ourt procee cornev pres	ent in cour	ack of t at each
8.	Please s you unde	ign above the larstand the info	ine mark rmation	ed "DEFEND contained	above.	
	atta	Lanko	DEFENDA	fmone	d Ato	we
( <u>/</u> )	urt Intak	e Officer - 10 at	a.m. p.n	<b>n</b> .	3 <sub>177</sub> (41)	N 06 1981
J.I	Р		D.A		DEF. A	ΤΤΥ
Da	t e	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
(	) D	efendant ( <u> </u>	) Pr	esent (_	) Not	Present

13

Court Orders, Defendant Released

Bail Exonerated

STATE OF NEVADA	12-29-80
	ARRAIGNMENT DATE
Plaintiff	) AFFIDAVIT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
vs. Defendant	
0	512680F
ADDRESS: 225 PAIRE	BEST POINT OF CONTACT OR REFERENCE: Electronically Filed
TELEPHONE: LV.	Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
DESCENT: CAUCASIAN NEGRO	CHICANO OTHER: Tracie K. Lindemen  CHICANO OTHER: Clerk of Supreme Court
AGE: 2 HEIGHT: /2" WEIGHT	84 # PLACE OF BIRTH Calif. SOC. SEC. # 440-30-5711
EDUCATION: // /	PRIOR PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE:
1/ + grade	CHARGE(S) - YEAR: NO CO-DEFENDANTS:
CHARGE(S): (FELONY-GROSS MIS	
10 10/	
#2 Robbery Wise of all	dly Islag 18xit: 20,000 #2
#3 Server assauet	405- BAIL: 20,000 #3
RESIDENCY IN CLARK COUNTY:	TIME AT PRESENT ADDRESS: TIME AT PREVIOUS ADDRESS:
3 weeks months years	weeks months years 25 weeks months (years)
	Homeowner Rent Homeowner Rent
EMPLOYMENT/OCCUPATION:	TAKE HOME PAY: TIME ON PRESENT JOB:
ADDRESS OF EMPLOYMENT:	per Day Week Month Months Years SUPERVISOR:
	TEL
OTHER INFORMATION:	
OTHER INCOME (SOCIAL SECURITY PA	YMENT-NIC-RETIREMENT BENEFITS-ETC.):
CASH ON HAND OR IN BANK:	8 00 0
PROPERTY:	102-111
PENT MIN	1975 - Darley #4,000
per week month	MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OTHER DEBTS:
FAMILY: Single Married	Divorced ☐ Separated ☐ Number of Children:
Single X Married L  Alimony or child support pay	D-
Income from spouse:	CHI CHI DA SURE
OTHER INFORMATION:	JAN 06 1981
HAVE YOU TALKED TO AN ATTORNEY	ON THIS CASE OR ANY OTHER CASE NOW PENDING BEFORE THE COURTS
<u> </u>	yes L no [V]
ATTORNEY'S NAME AND ADDRESS:	
I, THE UNDERSIGNED DEFENDANT, UN	Dec 19 Dec 19 Declare that the Above facts are true and cor-
RECT DATED THIS 29 DAY OF	Dec 19 10. SUBSCRIBED AND, SWORN TO
DEFENDANT	BEFORE ME-THIS / 2
V	DAY OF
	1 1 P. D.
F2	NOTARY PUBLIC )

# IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA

STATE OF NEVADA,

PLAINTIFF,

vs.

RAYMOND HAIRE AKA

JOEL BURKETT (TRUE NAME)

DEFENDANT

CASE NO Electronically Filed

DOCKET Sept 13 20 3 8:26 a.m.

Tracie K. Lindemen

Clerk of Supreme Court

#### PROCEEDINGS

Personally Appeared Before this Co	urt 24th day of DECEMBER,
sworn, complains and says: That t	in Las Vegas, who being first duly he Defendant above named on or about ,1980 , Las Vegas, State of Nevada, ITH INTENT TO COMMIT A FELONY; ROBBERY;
the 18th day of DECEMBER	, 1980 , Las Vegas, State of Nevada,
committed the crime of BURGLARY W	ITH INTENT TO COMMIT A FELONY; ROBBERY;
FIRST DEGR OF A CRIME Warrant issued	EE KIDNAPING; USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON IN COMMISSIO
Warrant issued	
Derengant in Court. Complaint	read to HIM and HE was advised
stated <u>HIS</u> true name as <u>JOEL B</u>	ht to services of Counsel. Defendant
	•
ARRAIGNED:	DECEMBER 24, 1980
BAIL SET AT: \$130,000/\$260,000 T	OTAL BAIL SET PER JUDGE MCGROARTY ON 12-23-80.
	JANUARY 9, 1981 .
	E. WHITE, JR
DISTRICT ATTORNEY:	
PUBLIC DEFENDER MAXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
COURT REPORTER:	P. DEGAGNE
	A. JOHNSON
WITNESSES FOR STATE:	TINA CAGE
	RICHARD DAVIES
	-
WITNESSES FOR DEFENSE:	NONE
EVIDENCE FOR STATE:	NONE .
EVIDENCE FOR DEFENSE:	NONE .
DISPOSITION: DEFENDANT BOUND OVER TO DE	ISTRICT COURT ON COUNTS #2, #3, #4, & #5.
DISTRICT COURT TRIAL DATE:	JANUARY 20, 1981 9 am in Dept. #7
DATED THIS 15th DAY OF	JANUARY 1981
	JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP

# IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA

CASE NO.	5126-				
DOCKET NO.	80F				
STATE OF NEV	ADA, Plaintiff,	)		Electronically F Sept 13 2013 8 Tracie K. Linde Clerk of Supren	:26 a.m. men
-vs- RAYMOND HAIR JOEL BURKETT		) ) )	-	MITMENT and TO APPEAR	ne Cour
	Defendant	)			
	ving been made this day by		TRUE NAME)		
	ownship and County, on or	FIRST DEGRE COMMISSION about the	E KIDNAPING; OF A CRIME; & 18th day of D	COMMIT A FELONY; ROBIUSE OF A DEADLY WEAPO SEXUAL ASSAULT ECEMBER A.D. 19	ON IN 9 <u>80</u>
нім	into custody, and detain	нім	until	HE be legally discharged, ar	nd that
and be committed to  IT IS FURT  Department #  A.M., on the 20t1  within charge	o the custody of the Sheriff  HER ORDERED that said  of the Eighth Judicial Di  day ofJANUARY	Of said County  Defendant  Istrict Court, Cla	until such bail is  ark County Court  11, for arraignme	given; and is/ang commanded to app house, Las Vegas, Nevada, a ant and further proceedings	pear in at 9:00
			6.0	11/1/10	1



Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the proceedings as the same appear in the case of:

THE STATE OF NEVADA	Riaintiff \
HATRE, RAYMOND aka	CASE NO 5126
JOEL BURKETT (TRUE NAME)	DOCKET NO. 80F
De la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la	elendant /
Witness my hand this 15th day	of <u>JANUARY</u> , 19 81.
<del>(</del> )	all (il. 1. 4. 4. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
	Justice of the Peace, Las Vegas Township

2	Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada	
3	CASE NO. <u>C 50/90</u> DEPT. NO. VII	FILED
5	In the Eighth Indicial	Di meni ne 60 no JANE 19 se 1941
6	' · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
7	State of 2	Tenana. Electronically Filed
8	in and for the Co	muty of Clark Tracio to Lindemon
9		Clerk of Supreme Court
10		
11	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
12	Plaintiff,	
13	— vs —	INFORMATION
14	JOEL BURKETT aka	ROBBERY (Felony - NRS 200.380);
15	Raymond Haire, Defendant.	FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPING (Felony - NRS 200.310); USE OF A DEADLY
16		WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF A CRIME (Felony - NRS 193.165) and SEXUAL
17	STATE OF NEVADA	ASSAULT (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366)
18	COUNTY OF CLARK ss:	
19	·	
20	ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney	within and for the County of Clark, State
21	of Nevada, in the name and by the authority of	f the State of Nevada, informs the Court:
22	That JOEL BURKETT aka R	aymond Haire
23		
24	the Defendant above named, on or about the	18th day of December,
25	19.80, at and within the County of Clark, Star	te of Nevada, contrary to the form, force
26	and effect of statutes in such cases made and pr	rovided, and against the peace and dignity
27	of the State of Nevada, MMX	
28	COUNT I - Robbery & Use of Deadly	
29		unlawfully and feloniously take
30	personal property from the person	ı
31	by means of force or violence or f	,
32	consent and against the will of th	e said TINA CAGE, to wit: lawful

DA-73



money of the United States belonging to NATIONAL CONVENIENCE

STORES, INC., a corporation dba Stop 'N Go #759, 732 North

Eastern Avenue, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, being in the

rightful possession of TINA CAGE, Defendant using a deadly weapon
Electronically Filed

to-wit: a knife, during the commission of said creater 3 2013 8:26 a.m.

COUNT II - First Degree Kidnaping & Use of Deadly Clerk of Supreme Count

Commission of a Crime

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away TINA CAGE, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said TINA CAGE against her will and without her consent for the purpose of committing Sexual Assault upon the said TINA CAGE, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to wit: a knife, during the commission of said crime.

#### COUNT III - Sexual Assault

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject TINA CAGE, a female person, to sexual penetration, to wit: sexual intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said TINA CAGE, against her will.

COUNT IV - Sexual Assault

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject TINA CAGE, a female person, to sexual penetration, to wit: anal intercourse, by inserting his penis in the anus of the said TINA CAGE, against her will.

ROBERT J. MILLER District Attorney

By MELYN T. HARMON
Chief Deputy District Attorney

-2-

138 \_

The names of witnesses known to the District Attorney at 1 the time of filing this Information are as follows: 2 BROOK, M. #181 ROBEY, G. #351 3 LVMPD - Detective LVMPD - Detective Electronically Filed 4 RUFFINO, D. #1502 BURKETT, THEODORE Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. LVMPD - Lab 725 N. Bruce, LVN 5 Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court SEEVERS, PAT CAGE, TINA 6 Stop 'N Go Market Blue Angel Motel, Rm. 250 732 No. Eastern, LVN Stop 'N Go Market SIGRETTO, M. R. #175 8 732 No. Eastern, LVN LVMPD - Lab DAVIES, RICHARD 9 SINGER, B. #1732 3675 Cambridge, #225 LVMPD - Patrol 10 557 E. Sahara, Suite 223 SMITH, R. S. #197 11 NLVPD DUSTIN, P. #577 12 THORNTON, DONALD J. LVMPD - Detective LVMPD #1619 13 GIVENS, M. #1575 WILLIAMS, GEORGE LVMPD - Patrol 14 4245 Sunrise, LVN HENNING, T. #1997 LVMPD - Patrol 15 16 HUBBS, M. #1979 LVMPD - Jail 17 KINGSBURY, N. #1107 18 LVMPD - Lab 19 LEONARD, R. #471 LVMPD - Detective 20 LUKE, R. #488 LVMPD - Detective 21 22 MINGS, P. #507 LVMPD - Detective 28 MOSER, M. E. #1224 24 LVMPD - Lab 25 MUMPOWER, F. P. #372 LVMPD - Lab 26 RAFFERTY, D. #174 27 LVMPD - Patrol 28 RENNER, R. #754 LVMPD - Lab 29 80 81 -3-

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82

80F5126X/1b LVMPD 80-95384

Rob & 1° Kidnap w/wpn and Sex. Assault - F

JAN ZI 12 23 PH BLEARK COUNTY JAIL

CASE No. 5/26

LORETTA BOWMAN 45-612

DOCKET NO. 80 F BOWE DE DILLE ANUARY 14, 1981

52190

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT Fedenically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

WRIT OF HABEUS CORPUS, DATE Pracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

RetuVII 2-5-81 0 9:00 Bm

1, Soul J. Buskett that the charges dist me of Robbery & use of a deadly wedgene be dropped. I, contind that during say fee - limmary hearing held on 1/9/8/ before the honorable Judge Earl White fr., there was no statement or testion ony by the nection of the robberg which implicated any participation of any kind on my part to Toth the Rabbery or dal of a deadly weapon. This contention shall be fromen by examing the court second of the recitions testimony on 1/9/81. of an requesting that the court testisting be spanned & rememed to exphall may enstantin & hours this weit of Habaus Carpers. AKA RAVMOND HAIRS

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF NEVADA E County of Clark E Michael A Colorum II M

fol I Bunkott
1, 14, 81.

[CE44] 20**P** 

CASE NO. 5/26
DOCKET NO. 80 F

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

Tracie K. Lindemen

Clerk of Supreme Court

In the Matter of the Application of **JOEL T. BURKETT** 

for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

POINTS AND AUTHORITES
IN SUPPORT OF
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

The delay in arraigning the petitioner in the case at hand does not meet the prompt arraignment requirements of N.R.S. 171.178 and Barker v. Wingo, 407 U.S. 514, 92 S.Ct. 2182, 33 L.Ed.2d 101 (1972), as made applicable to the states under the Fourteenth Amendment. Klopfer v. North Carolina, 386 U.S. 213, 87 S.Ct. 988, 18 L.Ed.2d 1 (1967).

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF INTERIOR FINE

In the 1973 United States Supreme Court Opinion of

Moore v. Arizona,

U.S.

, 94 S.Ct. 188, 381 L.Ed.2d

183 (1973), the court expressly stated that an affirmative demonstration of prejudice was not necessary to prove a denial of the constitutional right to a speedy trial. Therefore, the following statement from Tellis v. Sheriff, 85 Nev. 557, 459 P.2d 364 (1969), has been expressly overruled by the Moore decision, supra:

"The passage of time per se does not constitute a deprivation of the defendant's rights. There must be a showing of prejudice by the defendant; that some essential element of his defense was lost to him or minimized and that he was thereby deprived of due process of law." 85 Nev. at 560.

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-405-

Furthermore, prejudice to a defendant caused by an undue delay in the proceedings against him is not limited to the possible prejudice to his defense on the merits. Moore case, supra, at 186. An unreasonable delay in the proceedings may impair a defendant's liberty whether he is free on bail or not. It may further disrupt a defendant's employment, drain his financial Electronically Filed Sept 1β 2013 8:26 a.m. resources, curtail his associations, subject him to public obbracie K. Lindemen quy, and create anxiety in the defendant himself, his family, and Supreme Court his friends. 38 L.Ed.2d at 186.

DATED this 14 day of INVUNEY, 1981.

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ttorney for Defendant

County of Clark Michael A. Colonna

Michael A. Colonna E My Appointment Expres May 14. 1964 Mindregrenement Expres May 14. 1964 Mindregrenement Management

ROBERT J. MILLER District Attorney Clark County Courthouse

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

CASE NO. C52190

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LORETTA HOWMAN, CLERK

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATGER OF Supreme Court IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.

In the Matter of the Application JOEL T. BURKETT for a Writ of Habeas Corpus

MOTION TO DISMISS PRO PER PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

COMES NOW, JOHN McCARTHY, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada, respondent, through his counsel, ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney of Clark County, by Chief Deputy MELVYN T. HARMON, in obedience to a pro per petition for a writ of habeas corpus made returnable on the 5th day of February, 1981, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock a.m. before the above entitled Court and moves to dismiss the said petition for writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that the petition does not contain the waiver and consents required by NRS 34.375(1)(b).

This motion is based upon the entire record of these proceedings, the points and authorities attached hereto and argument of counsel.

DATED this 22nd day of January, 1981.

ROBERT J. MILLER District Attorney

HARMON

Chief Deputy District Attorney

#### POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

A petition for writ of habeas corpus is not cognizable in district court unless the waiver and consents required by

NRS 34.375(1)(b) are contained within the petition Electronically Filed

Sheriff v. Marshall, 96 Nev.Adv.Op. 75 (Filed Sept 13,2013,8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

"On December 26, 1979, respondent filed a pretrial petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The petition challenged probable cause. The petition did not contain the waiver and consents required by NRS 34.375(1) (b). Such a petition may not be considered. Sheriff v. Chumphol, 95 Nev. 818, 603 P.2d 690 (1979); NRS 34.375(1); 34.380(4)(a). Nevertheless, the district court granted the petition and the state has appealed.

We do not reach the merits of the appeal because the habeas petition was not cognizable in the district court. Accordingly, we reverse. This proceeding is remanded to the district court with instructions to dismiss the petition. See Sheriff v. Chumphol, supra."

Accordingly, defendant's pro per petition for writ of habeas corpus should be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. MILLER District Attorney

MERVYN T. HARMON

Chief Deputy District Attorney

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RECEIPT OF A COPY of the foregoing MOTION TO DISMISS PRO
PER PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS and Points and Authorities
is hereby acknowledged this 23 hd day of January, 1981.

CLARK COUNTY PUBELE GROBER PRINTING
Attorney for Def Sept 33 2013 8:26 a.m.
JOEL T. BURKETT Tracie K. Lindemen
Clerk of Supreme Court

By South Third St., #226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

JOEL T. BURKETT, Clark County Jail

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CASE NO. 5/26

## DOCKET NO. 80 F



JAN 26 8 07 AM 'R!

LORETTA BOWMAN

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE CHICKENONICALLY Filed

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

Glerk of Supreme Court

In the Matter of the Application of Joel T. Burkett

for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

POINTS AND AUTHORITES
IN SUPPORT OF
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

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The delay in arraigning the petitioner in the case at hand does not meet the prompt arraignment requirements of N.R.S. 171.178 and Barker v. Wingo, 407 U.S. 514, 92 S.Ct. 2182, 33 L.Ed.2d 101 (1972), as made applicable to the states under the Fourteenth Amendment. Klopfer v. North Carolina, 386 U.S. 213, 87 S.Ct. 988, 18 L.Ed.2d 1 (1967).

In the 1973 United States Supreme Court Opinion of

Moore v. Arizona,

U.S.

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183 (1973), the court expressly stated that an affirmative demonstration of prejudice was not necessary to prove a denial of the constitutional right to a speedy trial. Therefore, the following statement from Tellis v. Sheriff, 85 Nev. 557, 459 P.2d 364 (1969) has been expressly overruled by the Moore decision, supra:

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-405-

Furthermore, prejudice to a defendant caused by an undue delay in the proceedings against him is not limited to the possible prejudice to his defense on the merits. Moore case, supra, at 186. An unreasonable delay in the proceedings may impair a defendant's liberty whether he is free on bail or not. It may Electronically Filed further disrupt a defendant's employment, drain his financia Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. resources, curtail his associations, subject him to public cherk of Supreme Court quy, and create anxiety in the defendant himself, his family, and his friends. 38 L.Ed.2d at 186.

DATED this 14 day of JANUARY, 1981.

Attorney's or firm name)
Address)

Attorney for Defendant

NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF NEVADA
County of Clark
Michael A. Colonna

Michael A. Colonna My Appointment Expires May 14, 1984 R

### FILED

JAN 26 8 07 AM PAGE T. BURKETT LORETTA BOWMAN COUNTY JAIL BY JULA SUFIEL C 12

CASE NO. 5126 DOCKET NO. BOF

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JANUARY /A, PROMORTING

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
Tracie K. Lindemen
Clerk of Supreme Court

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT FOR WRIT OF HABEUS CORPUS, DATED

1, Jack J. Buskett that the charges whit me of Robbery & use of a deadly wedgen be dropped. of, contend that during my kee limenary hearing held on 1/9/8/ before the honorable Judge Earl White fr., there was no statement or testionomy by the rection of the robbery which implicated participation of any kind on my part to Took the Rabbery or use of a deadly weapone. This contention shall be from by examing the court second of the mitties testiming one 1/9/81. of any requesting that the my be examined & received to Exphall my emitanticio & house this west of Habeus Corpus. RAVMOND HAIRS

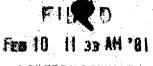
NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF NEVADA E County of Clark Michael A Colorus E Wy Appointment Expires May 14, 1984

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ROBERT J. MILLER District Attorney Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

CASE NO. C52190

DEPT. NO. VII



LORETTA BOWMAN

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

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8 In the Matter of the Application

JOEL BURKETT 9 of

presented,

for a Writ of Habeas Corpus

ORDER

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THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the 5th day of February, 1981, Defendant being present, in custody, with his counsel, Public Defender WILLIAM HENRY, respondent being represented by Clark County District Attorney ROBERT J. MILLER, through Deputy District Attorney BRUCE S. DICKINSON, and the matter being heard and arguments

IT IS ORDERED that defendant's pro per motion for writ of habeas corpus shall be, and it is hereby, denied.

DATED this

day of February, 1981

ROBERT J. MILLER District Attorney

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BRUCE S. DICKINSON

Deputy District Attorney

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CASE NO. C52190

MAR 9 8 44 AM 181 LORETTA HUWMAN

> Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP ACIE K Lindemen

COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA

Clerk of Supreme Court

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Plaintiff,

CASE NO.

DOCKET NO. 80-F

JOEL BURKETT,

D.A. NO.

80-F-5126

Defendant.

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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

PRELIMINARY HEARING

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BEFORE THE HONORABLE EARLE W. WHITE, JR., JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1981

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APPEARANCES:

23 For the State: MELVYN T. HARMON, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney

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For the Defendant:

WILLIAM P. HENRY, ESQ. Deputy Public Defender

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Reported by: Paul DeGagne, CSR

### I N D E X

			AOTT
PLAINTIFF'S WITNESSES: Dir	ect Cross	Redirect	Recross Dire
			Electronically Filed
Tina Cage			Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
By Mr. Harmon 4	20	36	Tracie K. Lindemen
By Mr. Henry	29		Clerk of Supreme Court
Richard Davies		•	·· · · ·
By Mr. Harmon 37			
By Mr. Henry	41		
- · · -			

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1981, 9:00 A.M.

7.

THE COURT: This is the time set for the Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. hearing in case number 5126-80F, the State of Neva Track Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court Raymond Haire also known as Joel Burkett. The record will show the presence of the defendant together with his counsel, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Harmon representing the State.

Mr. Harmon, call your first witness, please.

MR. HARMON: Tina Cage.

MR. HENRY: Defense would move to exclude witnesses, your Honor.

THE COURT: There has been a motion to exclude witnesses and the motion is granted. All witnesses who are here on the case of the State versus Raymond Haire also known as Joel Burkett are excluded from the courtroom and are admonished not to discuss their testimony with any other person until we have completed this preliminary hearing.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, may counsel approach the bench?

THE COURT: You may.

(Discussion at the bench.)

THE COURT: There has been a request made and the reasons stated that the courtroom be cleared for the testimony of this witness. I am going to ask the bailiff that the entire courtroom be cleared of spectators.

A SPECTATOR: Your Honor, I would like to stay. I am the defendant's mother.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, I would imagine that in particular the motion would apply to her.

THE SPECTATOR: I came all the way from California to hear this hearing today.

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1 THE COURT: Ma'am, it will be my order that the 2 courtroom be cleared. 3 MR. HENRY: This only applies as to the witness who **Electronically Filed** 4 is about to testify; is that correct? Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 Tracie K. Lindemen THE COURT: Just as to this witness? Clerk of Supreme Court 6 MR. HARMON: Oh, yes, just as to this witness. 7 THE COURT: Just as to this witness and then we will 8 allow any of the spectators back in. 9 10 TINA CAGE, 11 called as a witness by the State, having been first duly sworn, 12 testified as follows: 13 THE CLERK: Will you state your name and spell your 14 last name, please. 15 THE WITNESS: Tina Cage, C-a-g-e. 16 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. HARMON: 19 Q Is it Miss or Mrs. Cage? 20 Α Mrs. 21 Mrs. Cage, are you employed at this time? 22 Ά Yes. 23 Where do you work? 24 Stop 'N Go. Α 25 0 Where is the Stop 'N Go Market located that you work 26 at? 27 It is on the corner of Maryland Parkway and Stewart. Α 28 How long have you worked there? Q 29 Α Two weeks. 30 Did you formerly work at the Stop 'N Go Market O 31 located at 732 North Eastern Avenue? 32 Α Yes.

<u>Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035</u>

1	Q Is that in Las Vegas, Clark County, State of Nevada?
2	A Yes.
3	Q What number Stop 'N Go Market was that?
4	A 759. Electronically Filed
5	Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Q How long did you work at the Stop 'N Go TYack K: Lindemen
6	situated at 732 North Eastern Avenue? Clerk of Supreme Cour
7	A About five days, I think.
8	Q What type of work did you do at the Stop 'N Go
9	Market located on Eastern AVenue?
10	A I was a clerk.
11	Q Were you employed as a clerk at that store on
12	December 18, 1980?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Do you remember being there shortly after midnight
15	on December 18, 1980?
16	A NO.
17	Q What time did you begin your employment on
18	December 18, 1980?
19	A ll:00 o'clock p.m.
20	Q That would have been a Thursday?
21	A Right.
22	Q At 11:00 o'clock p.m.?
23	A Uh-huh.
24	Q Was that your answer?
25	A Yes.
26	Q How long was your shift to be?
27	A I worked until 7:00 a.m.
28	Q Sometime after you came to work at 11:00 o'clock
29	p.m. on December 18, 1980 did something unusual happen?
30	A Yes.
31	Q Tell us what happened.
32	A Well, I came to work at 11:00 and I asked the relief
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girl if she was busy and how things were going that night.

She said, you know, it was fairly busy but nothing to-- f

don't know. It was average. Okay. So, she left and I

continued to just run the counter and help the customets 2013 8:26 a.m.

I would say about -- The last time Tracie Ko Lindergen Clerk of Supreme Court the clock it said 10 to 12:00. This man came in and he bought a pack of rolling papers. I didn't think anything of it. He left, and about 15 minutes later --

 $\Omega$  Describe the man who came in and bought a package of rolling papers.

A He was about six foot, six foot two, blonde hair and wearing a white T-shirt, black leather or plastic vest, jeans. He had a Van-dyke.

- Q A Van-dyke what?
- A Mustache and beard. I don't know how to describe it.
- Q Mustache and beard?
- A Well, partial. It was just on his chin.
- Q Did this person come in by himself?
- A The first time, yes.
- Q Look around the courtroom and state whether that person is present at this time.
  - A Yes, he is present.
  - Q Will you point to him and describe how he is dressed.
- A He is wearing a striped shirt, white T-shirt, handcuffs.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, may the record show that the witness has identified the defendant, Joel Burkett?

THE COURT: It may.

BY MR. HARMON:

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- Q You say this was about 10 minutes to 12:00?
- A That was the last time I looked at the clock. I would say five or ten minutes had passed since then.

...

1	Q So, it was close to midnight?
. 2	A Yes.
3	Q Were you the sole employee at the Stop 'N Go Market at
4	the time the defendant came in the first time? Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
5	A Yes. I work alone. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court
6	Q Did you see him again sometime after that?
7	A Yes. He came back in about 15 minutes later.
8	Q Can you estimate approximately what time that would
9	be?
10	A Probably about five or ten after 12:00, quarter after.
11	Q That would now be December 19, 1980?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Was he by himself or was he with someone else at
14	that time?
15	A He walked in the door and a few minutes later
16	well, not a few minutes. Maybe 30 seconds or so later another
17	kid walked in behind him, but I didn't know they were together
18	at the time.
19	Q Were any other customers in the store at this time?
20	A The second time he came in?
21	Q Yes.
22	A No.
23	Q Were you still the sole employee of the Stop 'N Go
24	Market?
25	A Yes. At All Yes.
26	Q What happened shortly after midnight?
27	A He came in and went back to the back cooler where
28	the beer is kept. He went in and got two beers.
29	Q When you say he who are you talking about?
30	A The defendant.
31	Q The man whom you previously identified?
32	A Yes.
,	-7-

Q What did he get?

A He got two bottles of Michelob out of the cooler.

About the time he was halfway up the aisle the other kid came in and I just gave him a glance. I didn't think and I just gave him a glance. Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

Q You say another kid came in. Will you deace the distributed that the came in

A He was about five foot five, five foot six. He was a young kid, 17 or 18. He had brown hair and was wearing a Levi jacket. He walked over to the drink center and looked like any other kid that comes in the store.

Q What did the defendant, Mr. Burkett, do with the two bottles of Michelob?

- A As far as I remember, he left them on the counter.
- Q On the counter where?
- A By the cash register.

Q What happened after the young kid, as you described him, came in?

A He walked over by the drink center which is located on the right side of the counter where the register is. I just glanced over and didn't think anything of it. He was going to get a soda, so about that time the other fellow brought his beer up to the counter--

Q By the other fellow you are indicating the defendant, Mr. Burkett?

A Yes. Anyway, he brought his beer up to the counter and I started to ring it up. The next thing I knew I had a knife at me and the kid was trying to drag me in the back room asking me where the back door was.

- Q It was the younger person who had the knife?
- A Yes.
  - Q Where did he have the knife?
  - A In his hand.

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1	Q What was he doing with it?
2	A Holding it up near my throat on my chest.
3	Q What happened then?
4	A He headed toward the back room. He asked me where Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
5	the back door was and I said there wasn't one. He Tracieck, Lindemen
6	"We are going out the front then."
7	Q This is still the younger of the two?
8	A Yes. And he proceeded to drag me out the front door.
9	Q What was Mr. Burkett, the defendant, doing at this
10	time? Could you see?
11	A I couldn't really see what he was doing.
12	Q Where was he at the time you last observed him
13	before the knife was produced?
14	A Standing by the front by the cash register.
15	Q With the Michelobs?
16	A Yes.
17	Q And the other fellow was dragging you out the door
18	you say?
19	A Yes.
20	Q This was out the front door of the Stop 'N Go
21	Market?
22	A Yes.
23	Q What happened then?
24	A About that time the other fellow that is here, I
25	could hear him coming up behind us and the car doors were
26	open and he said I had to get in the car.
27	Q By the other fellow that is here you are again
28	referring to the defendant whom you have already identified?
29	A Yes.
30	Q Did you see a car at that time?
31	Λ I saw a car about the time we went around the side
32	of the store. I couldn't see it from inside the store. I saw
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Electronically Filed

Tracie K. Lindemen

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

Clerk of Supreme Court

that she is pointing to the defendant, Mr. Burkett?

THE COURT: It may.

BY MR. HARMON:

- Q So, he drove the vehicle?
- A Yes.
- Q Where were you taken?

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

A They started going down the street on the Side of Clerk of Supreme Court the store. I don't know the name of the street. They turned into an apartment complex and the fellow again asked-- he asked the other kid if he could get out this way. I presume he was talking about getting back on the main street.

- Q You say he asked the other kid. Who is he?
- A The fellow sitting over there.
- Q The defendant who is in court?
- A Yes.
- Q Before you left the Stop 'N Go Market did this younger fellow say anything at the time he pulled the knife?
  - A No.
- Q Did you ever see any money removed from the cash register at the Stop 'N Go Market either on December 18 or December 19, 1980?
  - A You mean did I ever see anybody take it out?
  - Q Yes.
  - A No.
- Q Did anyone tell you they were going to take any money? By they I mean either the defendant who is in court or the younger subject?
  - A No.
- Q Did you give anyone permission either on December 18, 1980 or December 19, 1980 to remove any property or money from the Stop 'N Go Market located at 732 North Eastern Avenue?
  - A No.
- Q Did you consent to go with these two people in this 1974 Maverick that you have referred to?

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A Absolutely not.

Q Where were you taken?

A They came back out on Eastern Avenue and made a left on Eastern to Bonanza. They went up Bonanza and a Flectronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. I asked them what they were going to do with me. Tracie Ksalindernerey Clerk of Supreme Court were going to get some gas and drop me off by the store.

They went up Bonanza to a 7-Eleven on the cross street of Maryland Parkway and stopped to get gas.

Q At the time you were driven to this location was any weapon displayed?

A Yes. The other fellow who isn't here still had his arm around me and the knife was still at my stomach.

Q Were you able to give any type of description of the knife this other fellow had?

A When he had it in his hand he was wearing a jacket and the only thing I could see was the blade. He had the handle like under his -- he was carrying it so I could only see the blade of it coming out from under his jacket.

Q Are you able to describe the blade?

A Yes. It was a fairly thick blade like a hunting knife. It was fairly large.

- Q About how long was the blade?
- A About five or six inches.
- Q Did the two subjects in fact get gasoline?
- A Yes.
- Q Who did that? Did they both get out of the car?
- A No. The defendant over there got out of the car and went into the store.
  - Q Did the second younger subject remain with you?
  - . A Yes.
    - Q Did he continue to display the weapon?
    - A Yes.

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- Q What happened after gas was obtained?
- A They pulled out of the 7-Eleven and went over some small street— They pulled straight out of the 7-Eleven and went back down toward— I am trying to think. The Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. the side street and they ended up on Washington goi Tracie K. Lindemen
- Q You are saying they. Are you referring to the defendant and this younger person again?
  - A Yes.

- Q Who was driving at this time?
- A The defendant sitting over there.
- Q Eventually were you taken east on Lake Mead Boulevard?
- A Yes.
- Q Describe what happened then.

A Okay. They started driving out Lake Mead Boulevard toward the lake. I again asked them what was going on and what they were going to do with me. The defendant sitting over there said he just wanted to think things over. We were just going to keep driving for awhile.

So, he pulled out on Lake Mead and we got up over the hill out of view of the city. He was looking around for roads to pull off the side of the street or off the main road. He finally came across one and we drove back on a dirt road maybe a half a mile to the end of the road. He turned the car around. There was like a turn around at the end of the road and he turned the car around and parked it and shut the motor off.

Then they sat there for a minute and the defendant went outside to go to the bathroom. At that time the younger kid started making advances on me trying to put his hand in my shirt.

Q At this time was any type of weapon displayed by either subject?

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A At this time I don't know what happened. I assumed the kid put the knife in his pocket because he was using both of his hands.

O What did the kid start to do?

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

A He started to unbutton my blouse and he Tsacia K dindemen

Clerk of Supreme Court

put his hand underneath my shirt.

Q Had you given your consent to come to this particular location with these two people?

A No.

Q Why had you gone along with him in the car?

A I had no choice. I was dragged into the car with a knife at my throat. What am I supposed to do?

Q Did you consent to the advances being made by the subject who is not present in court?

A No.

Q What did he do?

A Well, he tried to get my blouse off and I tried to tell him, you know, "This isn't necessary. I mean, what are you doing this for?" He just told me to relax and be calm and he said, "You are not going to get hurt." About that time the other defendant who is sitting here in the courtroom came back in and they both started trying to take my shirt off, I tried to talk them out of it and they just told me to stay calm. He says, "You are not going to get hurt if you just stay calm."

MR. HENRY: Pardon me, ma'am.

Your Honor, when she testifies as to conversations could we have her attribute that to either one person or the other?

MR. HARMON: Sure.

THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. HARMON:

Q Are you able to remember who said what in regards to

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1 the testimony you just offered? 2 Well, both of them said it at one time or another. I mean, they both told me not to get too scared, that they 3 Electronically Filed weren't going to hurt me. 4 Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 At the time this was happening were you Track Lindement Clerk of Supreme Court if the defendant, Mr. Burkett, had any type of weapon on his 6 7 person? 8 Α No. Did there come a time when your clothes were removed? 9 0 10 А Yes. Explain how that happened. Q. 12 When all three of us were sitting in the front seat 13 each one of them -- well, they unbuttoned my shirt and took my shirt off and then they--14 You are saying they again. Were they both doing this? 16 They both took my shirt off, yes. Then I can't 17 remember which one, but one of them took my bra off and then I 18 think it was the other fellow, the kid, that unzipped my pants 19 and unsnapped them and they started to tug them down. 20 What happened then? 21 Well, they took them off and they sat for a minute 22 and argued over who was going to get ahold of me first and then--23 Where were you physically located at the time? 24 Still seated in the middle between the two of them 25 in the front seat of the car. Were you still wearing your underwear? Ά No. At this time you were totally nude? Α Yes. What happened after the conversation had been

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The other kid who is not here opened the door and

completed about who would get at you first?

just described occurred with the second younger person who is not present?

A After he was through he walked away. Then I was shivering pretty bad half because I was scared and Electronically Ellede Sept 13:2013 8:26 a.m. I was cold. I asked him if there was a coat I could ack the Lindemen because I was freezing.

- Q Who did you ask that?
- A I am not sure.
  - Q You asked for a coat. Was there a response?

A Yes. I believe -- I am not absolutely sure, but I believe that the defendant sitting here gave me a jean jacket to put on.

- Q Did you put the jacket on?
- A Yes.

Q What happened then?

A Well, I had it over my shoulders. Then the defendant asked me to step around behind the car with me. He leaned me up against the back of the car and started kissing me. I was shivering and shaking so bad and by this time the other kid was sitting in the front seat of the car and he asked the other kid to leave the car so that him and I could go in the car.

- Q Did the other fellow leave the car?
- A Yes, after about five minutes.
- Q What happened then?

A We both went into the front seat of the car and he started kissing me again. He told me to lean back and he put—I put the jacket down by the door so I wouldn't break my neck or hurt my head or anything and I laid down on the front seat of the car and he laid down on top of me and proceeded to penetrate.

Q Who is he that you are referring to now?

1	A The defendant sitting in the courtroom.
2	Q The person you have already identified?
3	A Yes.
4	Q What type of penetration occurred at this time of Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
5	your body by the defendant? Tracie K. Lindemen
6	Clerk of Supreme Court  A He put his penis into my vagina.
7	Q Did you consent to that action?
8	A No.
9	Q Why did you permit him to do it?
10	A I didn't think there was any possible way of
11	getting away from him.
12	Q Can you estimate about what time it was at the time
13.	this occurred?
14	A It was probably - I am only guessing, but I would
15	say about maybe 1:00, 1:15.
16	Q Was there anyone else in this area besides yourself,
17	the defendant and the second younger subject you have
18	described?
19	A You mean was there anybody out there with me?
20	Quality Yes.
21	A No.
22	Q What happened after the sexual conduct by the
23 24	defendant occurred which you have just described?
2 <del>4</del>   25	A I opened the door and I got up out of the car. I
26	had to go to the bathroom and I changed my mind and went back
27	into the car. I asked him if I could put my clothes on and
28	he threw my clothes at me.
29	Q Who did that?
30	A The defendant sitting here in the courtroom.
31	Q What happened then?
32	A Well, he gave me my clothes and I put them on. I put my
	shirt and pants on. I did not put my underwear on. We sat
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in the front seat of the car and I asked him what was going to happen now.

- Q Do you know what happened to your underwear?
- A They were in the car somewhere, but I didn 15013 8:26 a.m. don't know exactly. I assume they went in the back rasis Lindemen
- Clerk of Supreme Court

  Q What garments are you referring to specifically
  when you speak of your underwear?
  - A My bra and my panties.
  - Q What happened after you got the outer garments on?
- A I put those on and everybody sat in the front seat again, myself in the middle, the defendant sitting here in the driver's side and the younger kid was sitting in the passenger's seat. I asked him if he was going to let me go now or what he was going to do and he said he was going to think about it for a minute.
  - Q Who said that?
  - A The defendant.
  - Q He said he wanted to think about it for awhile?
  - A He said he wanted to think it over, yes.
  - Q Were you taken to another location then?
  - A After a few minutes, yes.
  - Q Will you explain where it was you were taken.
- A He pulled back onto the main road. I believe it is called North Shore Road. I told him to make a right and he would be back in town. He asked his friend on my right which way. He told him to make a left and they turned left towards Lake Mead.
- Q Did there come a time when the vehicle was stopped a second time?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Can you explain the circumstances of that happening?
  - A Yes. When he pulled off the dirt road from the

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first time and proceeded to turn left I asked him, you know, to let me out here.

- Q Are you referring to the defendant?
- A Right. I asked him to let me out right Sept 3 2013 8:26 a.m. told him it would be fine. I said it would take me Tracie K Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court to walk back to town and by then they could be long gone. He said he wanted to think it over. He said if he let me go at all, it would be someplace where I would be safe.
  - Q What happened then?
- A He said he wanted to still think things over and he turned up the radio real loud. We drove for maybe a mile, a mile and a half, and then he turned off onto another dirt road on the right side of the road.
  - Q Did you stop at that location?
- A He drove down the road quite a ways this time. It was about a mile back.
  - Q The defendant, Mr. Burkett, is still driving?
  - A Yes.
  - Q What happened after he stopped the car?
- A All right. They pulled down the dirt road and turned it around, turned the car around so it was facing the same way we came in. They shut the car off and I asked him what was going to happen.
  - Q You asked who what was going to happen?
  - A I asked the defendant.
- Q What did you ask him as opposed to the other defendant?
- A I asked him if he was going to let me go or kill me or what was going to go on. I wanted to know what was going to happen to me.
  - Q Why did you ask him as opposed to the other person?
  - A He seemed to be the person in control of the

situation.

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- Q Did he reply to your question?
- A He said he still wanted to think it over. He

  mentioned something about something happening before and 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

  he let somebody else go and he had done some time Fracie Knlindemen

  Clerk of Supreme Court

  He thought I would do the same thing and he was kind of

  skeptical about letting me go.
- Q Were any additional sexual advances made at the location you were at at this time?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Describe what happened.
- A After we talked for a minute and he was talking to his friend, just chatter, he said to his friend, "I think we ought to undress her one more time."
  - Q Who is he who you are talking about?
  - A The defendant sitting here in the courtroom.
  - Q Were you undressed again?
  - A Yes.
  - Q By whom?
  - A Both of them.
  - Q What happened after you were undressed?
- A The younger kid who is not here now pulled my head down to his penis and made me have oral sex while my butt was facing out the door.
  - Q At this time did his penis penetrate your mouth?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Did you give permission for that to happen?
  - A No.
  - Q What happened after that occurred?
- A While he was doing that the defendant sitting here in the courtroom positioned my butt out the door again and proceeded to penetrate my anus with his penis.

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Are you sure actual penetration occurred? Q 1 2 Α Did you consent to that conduct by the defendant? Q 3 Electronically Filed No, sir. 4 Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Why did you permit him to do it? 5 Q Tracie K. Lindemen There was nothing I could do to get out Of It. 6 7 Either at that time or subsequently were threats made? Я 9 They were discussing whether or not they were going to kill me, yes. 10 11 When did that discussion occur? Just before he said, "We ought to undress her one 12 13 more time." 14 What was the discussion and, if you can, indicate 15 who said what. 16 Okay. The defendant sitting here in the courtroom 17 did most of the talking. The conversation mainly was between 18 them and I would ask him if he was going to let me go and 19 such and such. He goes, "Well, I could let you go or I could 20 do something other "-- He said, "I could fix you so you can't 21 say anything out here or I could let you go. " At that point 22 I didn't know what to say. I was quiet for a few minutes. 23 After the assaults the defendant sitting here in the courtroom--24 You are referring to the sexual assaults that you 25 have described? 26 Yes. After that was over and when I put my clothes 27 back on the defendant sitting here asked the other one who is 28 not here his opinion on whether or not they should kill me. 29 The kid just replied, "I don't know." 30 Did the defendant indicate how you were to be killed, 31. if that was to happen?

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He didn't mention particularly, but after seeing the

knives I assumed that they were going to stab me to death. O You did see knives? Α Yes. At what point did you first see the deference Flection Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Mr. Burkett, with a knife? Tracie K. Lindemen We were sitting in the front seat of the Clerk of Supreme Court told the other fellow who is not here to go ahead and give it to him and the other kid pulled a big buck knife out from under the sun visor and handed it to him. Was this before or after the sexual assaults? O. Α After. What happened then with the buck knife? O He held it in his hand for a few minutes. Who held it? O

- A The defendant sitting here in the courtroom.
- Q Where are you physically located at this time?
- A I am still sitting in the front seat of the car between both of them. The defendant was sitting on my left side in the driver's seat.
  - Q What happened after he held it?
- A He held it for a few minutes and him and his partner there were discussing where they were going to bury me. I kept telling them that there was no sense in killing me. I said—I kept asking them why. At this point he started to get a little angry and told me toquit pleading with him. He said to his partner that he didn't want to kill me in the car.
  - Q Who said this?

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- A The defendant sitting here said to the other fellow that he didn't want to kill me in the car because he didn't want a mess in the car.
  - Q What happened then?
  - A Then I kept talking to him, you know, trying to keep

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him calm because he seemed to be getting a little upset. I kept saying, "Why do you have to kill me? I mean, there is no sense to it." He asked his partner-- he goes, "Well, what do you think." The kid didn't say anything, so the defendation is sitting here in the courtroom opened the car door aracie Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court and motioned for me to follow him.

I thought to myself that I wasn't going to go outside. The other kid that was with him who is not here started to push me out of the car. I was hanging onto the steering wheel trying not to get out. He finally pushed me out of the car. As he pushed me out the car I tried to knock down the defendant. I had to fight. I couldn't just let him stab me to death.

- Q What happened then?
- A He grabbed me around the neck.
- Q Who grabbed you around the neck?
- A The defendant sitting here grabbed me around the neck and I could see the knife in his hand. He told me--
  - Q Was this the buck knife you referred to?
- A Yes. He told me, "That was a real stupid move." He said, "I knew you would tell," or something of that sort. We struggled for a few minutes outside the car and then he still had his—the defendant sitting in the courtroom still has his arm around my neck and he kind of shoved me in the car. The other fellow who isn't here grabbed my hair and they were trying to snap my neck.

The defendant sitting here in the courtroom said, "Snap her neck and that is it. She is dead." I managed somehow-- I don't know how-- to get my head underneath his arm and out of his grip. The other kid then grabbed my hair and they pinned me down in the front seat of the car. The defendant sitting here in the courtroom had the knife raised above me

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right above my throat. I was looking right up at it and I just pleaded with him. I said, "Why kill me? I just want to live."

He just looked at me for a few minutes and 3 8:26 a.m. just kept saying, "I just want to live. I want to Track Lindamen Clerk of Supreme Court that time the other fellow who is not here whispered in the defendant's ear who is sitting here. He said, "I don't think she will tell." He stopped for a minute and thought and said, "Let her sit up."

- Q At any time during the exchange you just described did the defendant place the knife anywhere near your crotch area?
  - A This was after he let me up.

- Q What happened in connection with that?
- A After he let me up we were all sitting again in the front seat. I am still in the middle. He sat there for a minute with the knife in his hand thinking--
  - Q You are referring to whom again?
- A The defendant sitting here in the courtroom. We sat there for a few minutes and I guess he was thinking things over. Then he put the buck knife between my legs and told me to describe him. I looked over at him and I described him as six foot, blonde hair, mustache, white T-shirt, jeans. He looked over— The defendant sitting here looked over at the other fellow who is not here and said, "She can describe us. What do you think?" The kid didn't say a word so he sat there for a few more minutes and nobody did anything. We just sat there.

After a few minutes of thinking the defendant sitting here looked over at the other fellow and said, "I am going to let her go." He said, "Does that hurt your feelings?" and the other fellow replied, "Not really."

- Q Were you subsequently let go?
- A A short time after that, yes.
- Q Explain how that happened.
- A After he said that he looked at me and Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. told you I wasn't going to hurt you, so I am going Trasier Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court go." They started up the car and drove back into town.
  - Q Where were you let out of the car?
- A He told me that he would let me out near my house, but--
  - Q Who is he?
- A The defendant sitting in the courtroom told me he would drop me off by my house. As were going down Lake Mead--I had no intentions of him dropping me off in front of my house. I remembered some apartment complex down there by the Winchell's Donuts by Lake Mead, so I told him to make a left there. He turned left and I pointed out some apartments. They drove a short distance past there and the other fellow who is not here opened the door and they let me out.
  - Q Where did you go?
- A I ran up the street to a saloon. I saw a North
  Las Vegas police car up there and I went in the saloon.
  - Q Did you report to an officer inside what happened?
  - A I told him I was kidnapped, yes.
- Q Did you leave any garments inside the Maverick driven by the defendant, Mr. Burkett?
  - A Yes.
  - Q What did you leave?
- A As far as I know, my underwear was still in there, bra and panties.
- Q Can you estimate about what time it was when you were let out of the vehicle by the two men?
  - A On the radio on the way into town I think it said

1 quarter after 3:00. 2 Q That is a.m.? Α Yes. 3 **Electronically Filed** 4 O The date is now December 19, 1980? Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 A Yes. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court 6 Did all that you have testified to occur 7. Clark County, State of Nevada? 8 Α Yes. 9 Throughout the period of time you were held in the 10 vehicle were you there with your permission? 11 Α No. 12 Digressing just momentarily, before you were removed 13 from the store did you observe money to be in the cash 14 register? 15 Α Yes. 16 Can you give us any type of indication as to how 17 much money belonging to Stop 'N Go Market was in the cash 18 register? 19 MR. HENRY: Object. Leading. 20 THE COURT: He is asking for an estimate. 21 MR. HENRY: He is also talking about who owned the 22 money. 23 MR. HARMON: That part might be leading, yes. 24 THE COURT: All right. Sustained on that basis. 25 BY MR. HARMON: 26 Can you estimate how much money was in the cash 27 register? 28 Well, we were supposed to make regular drops of money 29 into the safe. I had just dropped \$30 worth of tens in there, 30so I would say as an estimate there might have been maybe \$30 31 in there. 32 What is the basis of your estimate that there might

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1 have been \$30? 2 Well, I always keep -- I keep my singles real low. A I never keep more than \$40 worth of singles or \$25 worth of 3 Electronically Filed 4 fives at any time. Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 Q Is there some sort of store policy? Tracie K. Lindemen You are supposed to keep under \$50 at night. 6 Prior to the other fellow who is not present in 8 court coming around and putting the knife to your throat do you 9 know in fact that there was money in the cash register? 10 A Yes. 11 Was that coins or currency? Q 12 There was both. Α 13 Do you know if there were coins? Q 14 Α Yes, there were coins. 15 Do you know if there were other denominations? Q 16 Α There were ones and fives, yes. 17 Who did this money belong to? Q 18 Α Stop 'N Go. 19 Stop 'N Go Market? Q 20 Yes. 21 Do you know if that is also a corporation? Q 22 Yes, I think it is. I am not sure. Α 23 O Do you know what the name of the corporation is? 24 National Convenience Stores, I think. Α I am not sure. 25 You say there were cones and fives? 26 Yes. Α 27 Were there any larger denominations? Q 28 Α I had just dropped the ten dollar bills. 29 After this happened did you ever have occasion to go 30 back to the store and examine the condition of the cash 31 register? 32 Α You mean before everything was cleaned up and all that?

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1 O Yes. 2 Α No. 3 MR. HARMON: That concludes direct. **Electronically Filed** 4 THE COURT: Mr. Henry? Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 Tracie K. Lindemen MR. HENRY: Thank you, your Honor. Clerk of Supreme Court 6 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. HENRY: 9 Ma'am, before this preliminary hearing began you 10 were sitting out in the courtroom, weren't you? 11, Yes. 12 And you were sitting out there when a man was 13 brought in in chains and put in the jury box, weren't you? 14 I did not come in until about two minutes No. 15 before they brought us up here. 16 When you came in and sat down did you look around Q 17 the courtroom? 18 Yes. 19 And you saw a man sitting in the jury box in chains, 20 didn't you? 21 Α Yes. 22 And there was only one man sitting in the jury box 0 23 in chains? 24 That's correct. A 25 In fact he was the only man in the courtroom in 26 chains; isn't that correct? 27 Α Yes. 28 And that person is the defendant who is sitting to 29 my left; is that correct? 30 Α Yes. 31 That is one and the same person as the one you have 32 constantly identified this morning? -29-

1	A That's correct.
, <b>.2</b>	Q And you saw that man on December 23, 1980 in the
3	auditorium of the Sheriff's Department during a line-up,
4	didn't you? Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
5	A Yes. Tracie K. Lindemen
6	Clerk of Supreme Court  Q He was placed or you viewed him in a line-up with
.7	other men that was conducted by Metropolitan Police Department
8	officers?
9	A That's correct.
10	Q At the time of that line-up did you identify anyone
11	in the line-up as being one of the perpetrators of the assaults
12	against you?
13	A Yes, I did.
14	Q And who did you, identify?
15	A The same man sitting right here in the courtroom.
16	Q Later on were you asked to fill out a form or to
17	write down your identification?
18	A Yes.
19	Q And you were asked to do this by a Metropolitan
20	Police detective?
21	A Yes.
22	Q He presented a form to you?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Did you choose the position of the defendant in
25	the line-up?
26	A Yes.
27	Q Did you comment on how certain you were as to your
28	identification?
29	Λ Yes, I did.
30	Q What words did you use in your written comment?
31	A The exact words are, "I am almost absolutely positive
32	that this is the suspect."

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1	Q Between the time of the assaults on your person
2	and the line-up on the 23rd of December had you been shown
3	any photographs of possible suspects by the Metropolitan
4	Police officers? Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a
5	A Yes. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Co
6	Q When was this?
. 8	A This was
9	Q Perhaps you could answer by stating how many days
10	after you reported the offense.
11	A I think it was the same afternoon before the
12	line-up. It was carlier in the day.
13	Q Where did this viewing of photographs take place?
14:	A The police department.
15	Q Would that be in the city hall?
16	A Yes.
17	Q As opposed to the dourthouse where you viewed the
18	line-up?  A Right.
19	Q Were you shown stacks of photographs affixed to
20	pages in a book?
21	A Well, I looked through the mug books and he also
22	brought in a small file with maybe six or seven pictures on it.
23	Q Initially in reporting this to the police you
24	referred to an older man and a younger man; is that correct?
25	A Yes.
26	Q Here today you are identifying the defendant as
27	being the older man; is that correct?
28	A That's correct.
29	Q When you were shown mug books were they split up
30	between the possible suspect who was the older man and the
31	possible suspect who was the younger man?
32	A I am not sure.

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

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would ask the Court to direct counsel for the State perhaps

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later to make copies and forward them to us.

MR. HARMON: That is fine.

THE COURT: Mr. Harmon I am sure would have no objection to making copies of line-ups held on the 23rd made Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

MR. HENRY: Thank you.

Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, contrary to what counsel suggested, I think it was December the 19th.

THE COURT: It was the 19th that the line-up was held.

MR. HARMON: Yes.

MR. HENRY: That is correct, yes.

BY MR.HENRY:

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Q When you came into the courtroom today and saw the defendant sitting in chains did you remember him from the line-up?

A Yes.

Q Is your identification of him today based on seeing him in the line-up?

A No. It is based on what happened to me.

Q If you had not had the opportunity to view him in a line-up, would you be as sure of your identification today?

A Yes, I would.

Q At some point I believe you testified you had conversation with the older person who assaulted you wherein he said that he let someone go before and he had done ten years for it?

A That's correct.

Q Do you remember any further details as to that conversation? Specifically, did he say that he had been involved in a sexual assault before?

A He didn't mention the nature of what had happened. He just--

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1	Q From the context of the conversation were you able to
2	draw an inference as to what offense he was referring to when he
3	said he had done ten years?
4	A No. I had no idea. Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
5	Q However, he did state that he had done thrace Kalindemen
6	prison?
7	A Yes.
8	Q And he stated that was as a result of having released
9	someone who he committed a crime against?
10	A Would you repeat that again?
11	Q From the context of the conversation did you draw
12 -	the inference that he felt he had done ten years in prison
13	because he had released a person who he had committed a crime
14	against and that person then testified against him?
15	A Yes.
16	Q I believe you said that the older of the persons
17	who assaulted you came into your store twice; is that correct?
18	A Yes.
19	Q The first time he came in the store did he purchase
20	anything?
21	A Yes.
22	Q What was that?
23	A He bought a \$ .59 pack of rolling papers.
24	Q How long was he in the store?
25	A Maybe two minutes.
26	Q How much time passed before he came back?
27	A My guess is I am not sure, but I think it was
28	about 20 minutes, 15, 20 minutes.
29.	Q Did he walk in with the younger person with him
30	the second time?
31	A No. The other fellow came in after he did.
32	Q How long was the older fellow in the store before the

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younger person came in?

Q How long after that was it before the your clerk of Supreme Court approached you and placed a knife against your throat?

A From the time the other fellow came in until the time he was at me?

Q Yes.

A About a minute or not even-- Yes. About a minute I would say.

Q How long have you been in Las Vegas, ma'am?

A Almost five years.

Q And how old are you?

A Twenty-one.

MR. HENRY: Thank you, ma'am.

I have no further questions, your Honor.

 $$\operatorname{MR.\ HARMON:}$  I just have a couple of questions on redirect, your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. HARMON:

Q Mrs. Cage, in regards to the defendant who is present in court, when these offenses occurred did you observe any type of marking anywhere on his body?

A He had tatoos on his arms.

O Describe the tatoos.

A He had a lot of them on his forearms. I decided if I was going to remember any of them I would just pick out one or two so that I could describe them really well. I remembered a spiderweb on his right elbow and a small marijuana leaf on his right forearm.

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1	MR. HENRY: One question, if I might.
2	Ma'am, have you ever been a yictim of a similar
3	crime before?
4	THE WITNESS: No. Electronically Filed
5	Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.  MR. HARMON: Objection. Well, she has That Weldement
6	does exceed the scope of redirect. Clerk of Supreme Court
7	THE COURT: Yes, it does.
8	MR. HENRY: Thank you.
9	THE COURT: She may be excused. You may let her
10	out the chambers and then let her out the door. Make it clear
11	that it is spectators only and witnesses are still excluded.
12	Everyone but the witnesses can come back in.
13	MR. HARMON: Richard Davies will be the next witness.
14	THE COURT: He is the other one witness you have?
15	MR. HARMON: Yes, your Honor.
16	
17	RICHARD DAVIES,
18	called as a witness by the State, having been first duly sworn,
19	testified as follows:
20	THE CLERK: Will you state your name and spell your
21	last name, please.
22	THE WITNESS: Richard Davies, D-a-v-i-e-s.
23	
24	DIRECT EXAMINATION
25	BY MR. HARMON:
26	Q Mr. Davics, where are you employed?
27	A Stop 'N Go Markets.
28	Q What are the nature of your duties with Stop 'N Go
29	Markets?
30	A I am a district representative. I control eight
31	stores.
32	Q You say you control eight stores?

Correct.  $\mathbf{A}$ 1 Does that include a Stop 'N Go Market numbered 759 2 and located at 732 North Eastern Avenue? 3 **Electronically Filed** À Yes, it does. 4 Sept 13,2013 8:26 a.m. Is that store in Clark County, State of Nevada? Indemen Q 5 Clerk of Supreme Court Α Yes. 6 Were you the district manager in control of that Q -7 particular store on December 18, 1980? 8 Α Yes. The markets do business as Stop 'N Go. Is it a 10 Q 11 corporation? Yes, it is 12 Α What is the corporate name? 13 National Convenience Stores. Did you have occasion during the early morning hours 15 of either December 18 or December 19, 1980 to go to the 16 Stop 'N Go Market number 759 located at 732 North Eastern 17 18 Avenue? Yes, I did. 19 Q po you remember on what date that was? 20 It was the morning, a Thursday morning. I believe 21 Λ 22 it was the 19th. Approximately what time did you go to the Stop 'N Go 23 24 Market at 732 North Eastern? I believe I arrived there about 12:30 a.m. 25 Was there any employee on duty at about 12:30 a.m.? 26 27 No, there wasn't. Α 28 What was your purpose in going to the market at that Q 29 time? Well, I had been called by the police department 30 saying that the store was open and there was nobody there. 31 32 had to go up there to, you know, see what happened to my

employee and make sure everything was secure. 1 2 When you went inside did you have occasion to 3 examine the cash register? Electronically Filed Yes, I did. Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 What was the condition of the cash regis Tracie K. Lindemen Q Clerk of Supreme Court 6 À It was empty except for change. 7 Was there any currency at all? Q 8 Not in the register. 9 Who would any monies belong to that are located in O 10 the cash register at a Stop 'N Go Market? 11. It would belong to the company. 12 That would be National Convenience Stores, Inc., 13 a corporation? 14 Α Yes. 15 What did you do after you discovered that there was 16 no employee on duty and no money except for coin in the cash 17 register? 18 Could you repeat the question? 19 Yes. What did you do after you arrived and discovered 20 that there was not an employee on duty and there wasn't any 21 currency in the cash register? 22 I just walked the store to see if I could see a 23 sign of what was going on. I was searching in the back rooms and 24 the cooler. 25 Were you able to locate your employee anywhere on 26 the premises? 27 Α No, sir. 28 Did you have occasion sometime after to sign a 29 crime report with representatives of the Las Vegas Metropolitan 30 Police Department? 31 A Yes. 32 And that crime report was signed in connection with

-39-

1 what type of offense? 2 Well, originally it was just robbery and kidnap, Α 3 I believe. Approximately how much money was missing from the Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 4 5 Tracie K. Lindemen cash register? Clerk of Supreme Court 6 I called the store manager down and she did a cash А 7 count of the safe and all currency in the store. Who is the store manager? 9 Pat Seevers. 10 O Will you spell the last name, please. 11 S-e-e-v-e-r-s. 12 MR. HENRY: Is that a V or a B as in Bob? 13 THE WITNESS: V. 14 BY MR. HARMON: 15 Approximately how much money was missing? 16 MR. HENRY: Objection. That calls for hearsay. 17 Testimony has been that the store manager, Pat Seevers, did 18 the count. 19 MR. HARMON: May I pursue the foundation? 20 THE COURT: Yes. Proceed. 21 BY MR. HARMON: 22 Were you present at the time this was done? 23 A Yes. 24 Are you familiar with the procedure whereby the 25 amount of loss was determined? 26 Α Yes. 27 What was the procedure used to determine the amount 28 missing? 29 Λ Okay. A reading is taken on the cash register. The 30 coins left in the register were counted and all change in the 31 drop safe where the majority of the money is kept was counted. 32 We deduct from that a standard change fund of the store to 69

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determine how much money was there. Of course, the cash register reading determines how much should be there. That is 2 the procedure. 3 What was the amount missing? Electronically Filed Q 4 Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. About \$20. Α 5 Tracie K. Lindemen MR. HARMON: That concludes direct, your Clerk of Supreme Court 6 THE COURT: Mr. Henry, you may cross-examine. 7. MR. HENRY: Thank you, your Honor. В May I have the Court's indulgence a minute? 9 THE COURT: Fine. 10 11 CROSS-EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. HENRY: 13 Sir, you arrived at the store at approximately 14 12:30 a.m.; is that correct? 15 Yes. 16 Α And you arrived there as a result of being called, 17 didn't you? 18. Yes. 19 When you got there there were police officers present; 20 is that correct? 21 Yes, sir. 22 Λ You say it was approximately 12:30 a.m. that you 23 arrived; is that correct? 24 Yes. 25: Α Assuming for the moment that it was exactly 12:30 a.m., 26 27 what time would it have been that you originally received the 28 call? I believe it was about 10 after 12:00. 29 Α 30 And the Stop 'N Go Store holds itself open to the 31 public; is that correct? 32 Yes.

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1	Q And the door was unlocked when you arrived?
2	A Yes.
3	Q That would be normal operating procedure; is that
4	correct? Electronically Filed
5	Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m  A Yes Tracie K. Lindemen
6	Q It was open 24 hours a day? Clerk of Supreme Cou
7	A Yes.
8	Q In fact the front wall facing the street and the
9	parking lot is glass?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Were there any signs of forcible entry on the cash
12	register?
13	A No.
14	Q And the cash register indeed can be opened by just
15	pressing the key; isn't that correct?
16	A Yes.
17	Q You have no way of knowing personally how long that
18	register was left unattended before you arrived on the scene,
19	do you?
20	A No, sir.
21	Q And the register is located toward the front of the
22	store, isn't it?
23	A Yes.
24	Q So, the register and the counter are clearly visible
25	through the glass wall that is the front of the store?
26	A Yes. I may clarify that the cash register is
27	probably visible through the first two windows only.
28	Q And the inside of the store was brightly lit when
29	you first arrived; is that right?
30	A Yes.
31	Q There are bright lights on the front of the store
32	illuminating the walk just in front of the store; isn't that tru
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Α Yes.

So that the interior of the store is clearly visible from the street?

Δ Ýes. **Electronically Filed** Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

Thank you. I have no furth Trace K Lindemen MR. HENRY: Clerk of Supreme Court

MR. HARMON: No redirect, your Honor.

Thank you, Mr. Davies. THE COURT:

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, the State rests.

THE COURT: Mr. Henry, the State is resting.

MR. HENRY: Your Honor, I would inform the Court that I have advised my client as to his right to make a statement either sworn or unsworn. I have advised him not to do so. He has informed me he would take that advice. The defendant would not call any other witnesses and the defense would rest and ask to be heard as to motions to dismiss.

> THE COURT: All right.

First of all, your Honor, if I might direct the Court's attention to Count II, Robbery with the Use of a Deadly Weapon in the Commission of a Crime, the testimony of Mrs. Cage is that she arrived for work around 11:00 o'clock. She is not sure at what time she was abducted. was sometime thereafter, perhaps around 12:00, but she certainly wasn't precisely sure. Sometime after that from this record it would appear somehow the police became aware that the store was unattended and perhaps something had happened and they called the store representative. This is a store that holds itself open to the public and indeed is about as open as could be with a glass wall, glass door and cash register up front.

Your Honor, I would submit that as to Counts III, IV, and V alleging sexual assault and first degree kidnapping that the State has met its burden; however, I would suggest that as to Count II there is insufficient evidence. In essence, if

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the State would urge the Court to bindover on Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon, it would be urging this Court to say that these fellows were there, abducted this woman and committed sexual assaults against her person and then sometime there after Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. it was discovered that money was missing, money tha Tracisk diridementy available to all the public during the interim. It would be saying that because the Court deduced from the evidence that they committed the sexual assaults the Court should find they probably committed the robbery with use.

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I would suggest, your Honor, that that is impermissible, that classically at law this is what may not be done, especially since there is nothing to corroborate that inference or allegation. The State's witness testified that she saw no money taken. Nothing was said to her about money being taken or a robbery. There was no testimony about hearing the drawer open. Indeed, her testimony is she was grabbed and dragged from the store just about instantly and both fellows went outside with her.

I would suggest that although I would not disagree with the allegation that the State has met its burden as to the last three counts, certainly it has not met its burden as to Count II.

As to Count I, your Monor, as it is framed it relies on Count II. Even if it didn't, this problem with charging burglary with intent to commit a felony, referring to a public place, 7-Elevens or Stop 'N Gos, is one that is constantly before the Courts, and the Court has heard my argument before. I would just suggest for purposes of the record that the law in the State of Nevada is that the State may not in effect bootstrap themselves backwards. They have to show the intent at the time of entry. This is classically done when someone goes in with a stocking mask and a shotgun in their arms.

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When they come through the door like that you can infer the intent. Perhaps if in this case there was some testimony that these fellows had handcuffs or something, you could then infer an intent when they came in the door. But the testimony Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. they were inside doing things that customers normal Trace to Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court at least two minutes before the younger fellow, the one that is not before the Court, approached the victim.

For that reason I would suggest that as plead Count I should not survive this proceeding because of the failure to prove Count II. Even if the State moved to amend Count I to incorporate Counts III, IV and V, it hasn't met its burden to show intent at the time of entry.

The way we are seeing these burglaries with intent now is just stretching the purpose behind making this sort of thing a very serious crime beyond all limits so that it no longer has any purpose. I would ask the Court not to do that, but to maintain the purpose for making burglary a serious crime.

I would submit it on that.

THE COURT: Mr. Harmon?

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, I think the entire criminal complaint is properly plead. I will, however, submit Count I without any argument and leave it to the Court's discretion.

But I do not think it is improper to suggest that these fellows entered with the intent to rob. I think a reasonable inference from the evidence the Court has heard is that that is what they came there for.

As the Court knows, the cases in this State concerning the burden of proof at a preliminary hearing don't say that the State must show that the only inference is that of establishing criminal conduct, but we don't have to negate all inferences. Of course, one inference is that after Mrs. Cage

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was forcibly removed from the store some other citizen came in and rifled the cash register. Perhaps that is even reasonable. But, your Honor, my point is it is equally reasonable and, as a matter of fact, I think more so to say that the definitant Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. who was last observed with two bottles of Michelob Traciet K.d. indemen Clerk of Supreme Court counter area at the time the other subject comes around behind the counter, grabs this lady behind the neck, puts a knife to her throat and asks her where the back door is, she says that there is no back door and he drags her out and she is placed in the car and the other individual comes along-- When you put this together with the time frame which is that Mr. Davies believes that he was first contacted at about 12:10 a.m. and the witness says the defendant first came into the store at about 10 minutes to 12:00 and then it was a few minutes after 15 that, which would put us shortly after midnight that he comes 16 in the second time and then the crime actually began, that the reasonable inference is not that it was somebody who just 18 by happenstance came along and found the store unattended, 19 but that these two fellows who came in there and forcefully removed the clerk in the counter area are the people responsible for removing ones and fives belonging to the Stop 'N Go Store 22 from the cash register.

Thank you.

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MR. HENRY: Your Honor, certainly the State doesn't have to negate all possible inferences but the one that results in an inference of criminal conduct; however it must show to the Court that the inference that it sponsors is a reasonable inference and more likely than other natural inferences. would suggest that it hasn't done that here.

It is interesting that Mr. Harmon doesn't address himself as to Count II. He said he would leave that to the discretion of the Court --

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MR. HARMON: No. Count I.

THE COURT: Count I.

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MR. HENRY: But in Count II, Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon, most of his argument referred to the kidnary ling Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. and the sexual assaults. The one inference he talkedie binderwens the men coming in and taking her out and dragging her out in the desert.

All I am suggesting, your Honor, is that the one inference that the State cannot sponsor in a criminal proceeding is that because they have proven that this man has committed crimes A, B and C, because of that it makes it more likely that he committed crime D. In this situation it is a general proposition of law that is impermissible. In this situation where we have a store that is brightly lit with a cash register that can be viewed from the street and is left unattended and is easy to get into I would just suggest that the State hasn't met its burden.

THE COURT: All right, gentlemen, I am prepared to The motion to dismiss Count I will be granted without rule. further comment. With respect to Count II, Robbery and Use of a Deadly Weapon in the Commission of a Crime, as I view and recall the evidence, the cashier was accosted with a knife, taken toward the back of the store and asked where the back door was. Upon finding out that there was no back door she was taken out the front door. At that time this defendant was right there at the counter and he had just come back in the store the second time with the other person coming in a minute later. Her testimony was that she was outside and around the building by the time she heard the defendant coming up behind her. all that evidence it is by no means an unreasonable inference that she was held by a knife at that time and that the cash register was emptied of its bills at that time. Accordingly,

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-76 205

the motion to dismiss as to Count II is denied.

Would you stand, please, Mr. Burkett.

It appearing to me from the complaint on file herein that a crime has been committed, to wit: Commission of a Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Robbery and Use of a Deadly Weapon in the Commission of Rain Clerk of Supreme Count III, First Degree Kidnapping and Use of a Deadly Weapon in the Commission of a Crime; Count IV, Sexual Assault; Count V, Sexual Assault, and there being sufficient evidence and cause to believe that the defendant named herein, Joel Burkett, has committed said offenses, I hereby order said defendant to be held to answer said charges in the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark.

THE CLERK: January 20, 9:00 a.m., Department VII.

MR. HENRY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. HARMON: Thank you.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings.

PAUL DE GAGNE, CSR

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CASE NO. C52190

"p" V

BECKERK OR

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STOICH OF SUPNEWA COURT

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

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AMES L. BUGHANAN II ATTORNEY AT LAW SUITE 920 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING BOZ EAST CARBON LAS VEGAS NEVADA 88101 TELEPHONE (702) 382-9103 THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT,

Defendant.

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE

COMES NOW, Defendant, RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, by and through his attorney, JAMES L. BUCHANAN II, and moves this Honorable Court to continue the Calendar Call and trial in this matter due to the fact that Defendant's Attorney has just been substituted in and needs ample time to prepare for such trial.

This Motion is made and based upon all the files and pleadings in this matter as well as the affidavit of the Defendant's Attorney, JAMES L. BUCHANAN II, attached hereto and made a part of this motion.

DATED this 10th

day of March, 1981.

JAMES L. BUCHANAN TI 302 East Carson, Subte 920 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

ttorney for Defendant

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ICEAAI

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#### NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff; and

TO: ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney:

SS.

YOU, AND EACH OF YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Find undersigned will bring the above and foregoing MotiSept 13,2012 8:26 a.m. ance Tracie K. Lindemen on for hearing this 11th day of March, 1981, in the Clerke Supreme Court.

Court, in Department No. 7777, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

DATED this 10th day of March, 1981.

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18 COUNTY OF CLARK)

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and says:

STATE OF NEVADA)

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JAMES L. BUCHANAN II
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUITE SEO
PIRST NATIONAL BANK
BUILDING
302 EAST CARGON
LAS VEGAS
NEVADA 99101
TELEPHONE
(702) 282-9103

JAMES A. BUCHANAN II
302 Bast Carson, Suite 920
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorney for Defendant

JAMES L. BUCHANAN II, being first duly sworn, deposes

That he is the Attorney for the Defendant, RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, in the above-entitled action;

That he has just been substituted in and the Defendant's family has just retained affiant;

That Affiant requests that the Calendar Call and trial in this matter be continued in order that affiant may review the files and discovery in this matter to properly present a defense in his trial.

WHEREFORE, Affiant prays that this Honorable Court grant

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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

a short continuance of the Calendar Call and Trial so that the Affiant herein can properly prepare a defense. Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. BUCHANAN Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 10th day of March, 1981. PUBLIC Notary Public State of Nevada CLARK COUNTY Lynn A. Azevedo My Appointment Explres Feb. 23, 1988 /// RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Notice of Motion and Motion for Continuance is hereby acknowledged this  $\mathcal{C}$ day of March, 1981. District Attorney Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada JAMES L. BUCHANAN II ATTORNEY AT LAW SUITE 920 PIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING BOZ EAST CARBON LAS VEGAS NEVADA 69101 TELEPHONE (702) 382-9103 

Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

FILED

. * :	
1	CASE NO. C 52/90 MAR 10 3 42 PM '81
2	LOHE A BOWMAN
3	BY Coleman
4	Electronically Filed
5	Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
6	Tracie K. Lindemen IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA Clerk of Supreme Court
7	A A A TOTAL AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARKS IT TO THE
8	* * * *
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA, )
10	Plaintiff, )
11	vs. ) SUBSTITUTION OF ATTORNEYS
12	RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL )
13	BURKETT, )
14	Defendant. )
15	RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, Defendant in the above-
16	entitled action, hereby substitutes JAMES L. BUCHANAN II, Attorney
17	at Law, in the place and stead of the Clark County Public Defender,
18	as his counsel in the above-entitled action.
19	DATED this 6 day of March, 1981.
20	
21	
22	Raymond Phence
23	RAYMOND HAIRE AKA JOEL BURKETT
24	I HEREBY CONSENT to the substitution of JAMES L. BUCHANAN
25	II as the attorney for the Defendant, RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL
26	BURKETT, in the above-entitled matter in my place and stead.
27	DATED this day of March, 1981.
28	

PUBLIC DEFENDER

Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

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JAMES L. BUCHANAN II
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HUTE 920
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
SULLDING
SO2 EAST CARSON
LAB VEGAS
NEVADA 89101
TELEPHONE
(702) 382-9103

MES L. BUCHANAN II ATTORNEY AT LAW SUITE 920 RST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

902 EAST CARSON LAS VEGAS NEVADA 69101 TELEPHONE (702) 382-9103 ///

I HEREBY AGREE to be substituted in the place of the Clark County Public Defender in the above-entitled matter as the attorney for the Defendant, RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT.

DATED this 10th day of March 1981.

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

JAMES I. BUCHAMAN II 302 East Carson, Suite 920 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Substitution of Attorneys is hereby acknowledged this 10 day of March, 1981.

ROBERT J. MILKER District Attorney

Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

ROBERT J. MITOR
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Clark County Courthouse
Las Vegas, Nevada

CASE NO. C52190
DEPT. NO. VII

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL
IN AND

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff

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LOBELTA BOWMAN GERK

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE STATE STATE OF SUPPRISE COURT

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF I	NEVADA, )			w.		
	Plaintiff, )					
-vs-		MOTION	TO COMPEL	BLOOD	SAMPLE	FROM
RAYMOND HAIRE JOEL BURKETT,	aka )	RAYMONI	HAIRE ak	a JOEL	BURKET	Γ,
	Defendant. )		DEFE	TUADU		

COMES NOW, THE STATE OF NEVADA, by ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney, through BOOKER T. EVANS, Chief Deputy, and moves this Honorable Court to grant the State's motion to compel a blood sample from this Defendant.

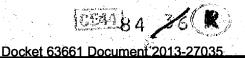
The taking of a blood sample is a search and seizure subject to the protection of the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Schmerber v. California, 384 U.S. 757, 86 S.Ct. 1826 16 L.Ed. 2d 908 (1966)

Where such searches involve an intrusion beyond the body's surface, there must be an indication that in fact the evidence sought will be found. Schmerber, 384 U.S. at 770.

It is therefore necessary that the State make a showing of probable cause to justify such an intrusion.

In the Preliminary Hearing held February 3, 1981, the victim, Mrs. Tina Marie Cage, identified the defendant, RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, as one of the two persons who abducted her and subjected her to sexual penetration. (PH-5).

Subsequently a "Rape Kit" was taken and intact spermatozoa



were found on vaginal smears taken from the victim.

The State of Nevada is seeking a blood sample from the Defendant in order to facilitate a comparison with blood found during the examination of the victim. Electronically Filed

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. If the defendant raises the issue of self-incrimination available under the fifth amendment, it should be Clerk of Supreme Court "...the privilege protects an accused only from being compelled to testify against himself or otherwise provide the state with evidence of a testimonial or communicative nature; and the withdrawal of blood and use of the analysis does not involve compulsion to these ends." Schmerber v. State, 384 U.S. 757 (1966)

Wherefore, the State of Nevada prays that this Honorable Court will grant the aforestated motion and issue an order compelling the defendant to give a blood sample.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. MILLER District Attorney

Chief Deputy District Attorney

RECEIPT OF A COPY of the foregoing Motion to Compel Blood Sample from RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, Defendant, is hereby acknowledged this 20 day of April, 1981,

Buchanan II/Iw/

Attorney for Defendant 302 E. Carson Ave. #920 Las Vegas, Nevada

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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

ROBERT J. MILLE DISTRICT ATTORNEY APR 20 4 52 PM '81 Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada LORETTA BOWMAN 1 CASE NO. : C52190 2 DEPT. NO. VIT 3 **Electronically Filed** 4 Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen 5 Clerk of Supreme Court IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK : 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 Plaintiff, 10 NOTICE OF MOTION 11 RAYMOND HAIRE aka 12 JOEL BURKETT, Defendant. 18 14 RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT Defendant, and 15 TO: Your Attorney of Record: JAMES L. BUCHANAN, II 16 YOU, AND EACH OF YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the 17 State respectfully moves this Court to consider the following 18 motion. 19 THIS MOTION, will be heard in the Eighth Judicial District 20 Court on Thursday, April 23, 1981 , at 9:00 o'clock, 21 A. M. or as soon thereafter as possible. 22 DATED this 20th day of April 23 ROBERT J. MILLER 24 DISTRICT ATTORNEY 25 26 BOOKER T. EVANS 27 Chief Deputy District Attorney 28 29 30 31 32



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FILED

ROBERT J. MILI DISTRICT ATTORNEY Clark County Courthouse FILED IN OPEN COURT -Las Vegas, Nevada LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK 1 CASE NO. C52190 Musabet. 2 DEPT. NO. VII 3 Electronically Filed 4 Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court 6 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, 11 ORDER 12 RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, 13 Defendant. 14 15 THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the above 16 entitled Court on the 23rd day of April, 1981, plaintiff being 17 represented by JAMES L. BUCHANAN, II, ESQ., the plaintiff being 18 represented by ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney, through 19 BOOKER T. EVANS, Chief Deputy, and the Court having considered 20 the matter, and good cause appearing therefor, 21 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT 22 give a blood sample to a medical representative of the Las Vegas 23 Metropolitan Police Dept., and that said sample be transported to 24 Richard Renner or his designee for purposes of analysis and 25 comparison. DATED this 23 day of April, 1981. 26 27 28

BOOKER T. EVANS

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Chief Deputy District Attorney

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Deputs/

# In the Districtue Court

	APR 24 4 94 PH '81
The Eighth Judicial District of the State	/
THE STATE OF NEVADA  Plaintiff  vs.	No 652190
RAYMOND HAIRE aka	
JOEL BURKETT,	
Defendant	<u>u</u>
	POENA
THE STATE OF NEVADA, sends greetings to:	
JAMES Del	LANEY '
4375. Wyon	ming
Las Vegas	s, Nevada
YOU ARE COMMANDED, that all and singular	r business and excuse being laid aside, to attend and appear
before the District Court of the Eighth Judicial Distri	rict of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark,
at the Courtroom of said Court, at the city of Las Ve	egas, said County and State, on Thursday,
the30thday ofApril	A. D. 19.81, at 2:00 o'clock P.A.M., of said day,
then and there to testify at witness on behalf of the	e Defendant RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURK
in a criminal action prosecuted by the State of Nevad	ada egainst
RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL B	BURKETT
	the above named Defendant
Given under my hand and Seal of the said Cou	ourt thisday of
April19 81	
	LORETTA BOWMAN
	of toulla Myen
:	Deputy.



#### AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

STATE OF NEVADA)

COUNTY OF CLARK)

I, LYNN A. WAITE, do hereby certify that I personally served the within Subpoena upon JAMES DeLANEY in thept13.2013826 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clark, Las Vegas, Nevada, on the 24th day of April Clercof Supreme Court

That affiant is, and was when she served the within Subpoena, a citizen of the United States, over 18 years of age, and not a party to, nor interested in, the within action.

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14 15 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me

SS.

Att day ъ£ Apkil THE THE PARTY OF T

OFFICIAL SEAL MMES L. BUCHAMAN D COMPTY OF CLANIC Me Comm. Expline Feb. 29, 1922

Lynn a. Waite a Waite

PUBLIC NOTAR

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JAMES L. BUCHANAN TI ATTORNEY AT LAW SUITE 820 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING 302 EAST CARBON LAS YEGAS NEVADA 89101 TELEPHONE (702) 382-9103

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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

ROBERT J. MILLER
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Clark County Courthouse
Las Vegas, Nevada

### FILED

CASE	NO.	C52190
DerDin	NO	<b>ነ</b> ንፐ ፐ

APR 28 | 09 PM '81

CLERK CLERK

> Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

ORDER

12 RAYMOND HAIRE aka
JOEL BURKETT,

Defendant.

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THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the 23rd day of April, 1981, plaintiff being represented by JAMES L. BUCHANAN, II, ESQ., the plaintiff being represented by ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney, through BOOKER T. EVANS, Chief Deputy, and the Court having considered the matter, and good cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT give a blood sample to a medical representative of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dept., and that said sample be transported to Richard Renner or his designee for purposes of analysis and comparison.

DATED this 23 day of April, 1981.

Jankell Meel

Chief Deputy District Attorney





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### Am 29 12 08 FH 'BI

TOTAL TA BOWMAN

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE CLOCK OF SUPPERME COURT
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA

PLAINTIFF,

VS.

JOEL BURKETT aka
Raymond Haire

DEFENDANT,

CASE NO. C 2190

DEPARTMENT SEVEN

### JURY

FRANCIS BURNS GLADE D. WAITE 7. 1. LES EUGENE LAWSON 8. PATTY PRUITT FREDDIE D. STONE 9. PRANKLIN ELROY DIERINGER 3. DAVID E. SWEENEY AAFKE SHANNON 10. 4. JOHN BEN FRESQUEZ RICHARD P. LANG 11. 5. STEVE RICHARD BULGER FRANK DENNIS COLMENAR 12. 6. BERNARD L. FISHEL ALTERNATES: Α. MARILYN ANN PLUMMER В.

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1 2 3 4	Robert J. Miller  District Attorney Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada  CASE NO. C52190  — FILED IN OPEN COURT —  APR 3 0 1981 —, 19—  LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK  By Claretta Fuccion Deputy
5	DEPT. NO. VII
6	In the Eighth Indicial District Court Estrically Filed
7 8	State of North Annual Tracie K. Lindemen
9	in and for the County of Clark.
10	th and the the County of Cears.
11	
12 13	THE STATE OF NEVADA,
14	District C
15	Plaintiff, MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION
16	JOEL BURKETT aka  TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION
17	Raymond Haire,
18	Defendant.
19	
20	To: Defendants above named, and
21	To: Your Counsel of Record: (JAMES L. BUCHANAN)
22	YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on
23	Thursday , the 30th day of April , 1981,
24	at the hour of10:00 o'clock, _AM., or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard,
25	in the Courthouse, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, the STATE OF NEVADA will
26	move the Court for leave to endorse upon Information heretofore filed herein the names
27	of the following witnesses:
28	Name Address
29	M. COURTNEY #99 LVMPD - Detective
30	E. FALCONE #808 LVMPD - Detective
31	
32	
	DATED this 30th day of April , 1981
	ROBERT J. MILLER District Attorney.
!	Romald C Blank

DA-40

Deputy

RONALD C. BLOXHAM

Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

### AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

l	STATE OF NEVADA)
2	COUNTY OF CLARK)
3	RONALD C. BLOXHAM , being first duly sworn,
4	deposes and says: Electronically Filed
5	Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.n That he is a Deputy District Attorney of Clark County
6	Nevada; that Information has heretofore been filedClank of ይሠር የጠቂ ቡርኒ
7	action; that since the filing of said Information Affiant has
8	learned that the testimony of the person or persons named in the
9	Motion to Endorse Names on Information, which this Affidavit
10	supports, is necessary and material to the prosecution of the
11	within criminal action; that such facts were unknown to Affiant
12	at the time of filing Information herein.
13	WHEREFORE, Affiant prays that the Court enter an Order
14	for endorsement of names on Information, in accordance with
15	NRS 173.045.
16	Deputy District Attorney
17	Subscribed and sworn to before me
18	this 30th day of April , 1981 .
19	Lewis Bajari governosorororororororororororororororororor
20	Notary Public-State of Nevada
21	My Appointment Expires Oct. 28, 1984
22	ORDER SHORTENING TIME
23	upon application of RONALD C. BLOXHAM on behalf
24	of the Clark County District Attorney, Attorney for Plaintiff,
25	and good cause appearing therefor,
26	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the time for hearing the above
27	and foregoing Motion be, and the same is hereby shortened to the
28	30th day of April , 19 81 , at the hour of
29	10:00 o'clock, A.M.
30	DATED this 30th day of April , 1981 .
31	
32	Konald C. Block DISTRICT JUDGE.
	Deputy District Attorney RONALD C. BLOXHAM -2-

DA -40

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## FOINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

- 1. After filing the Information the District Actor supremed to intended the names of such other witnesses which shall become known to him before the trial as the Court prescribes.

  Such amendment may be made at any time after defendant pleads when it can be done without prejudice to the substantial rights of the defendant. NRS 173.045.
- 2. The granting on the morning of the trial of a motion to add names of witnesses to a first degree murder Information was not error where the defendant's attorney learned the names of such witnesses three days before trial, this being a reasonable time to prepare for the defense. State v. Teeter, 65 Nev. 584, 612 (1948); Dalby v. State, 81 Nev. 517 (1965).
- 3. Any prejudice resulting to defendant because the District Attorney was permitted to add names on the Information after the jury had been sworn, he having known these names before trial, was cured by the court's granting defendant a continuance (three days) to prepare to meet the testimony of these witnesses. State v. Monahan, 50 Nev. 27, 35 (1926); Gallegos v. State, 84 Nev. 608 (1968).
- 4. Failure to endorse a name does not preclude calling any witness whose name or materiality of testimony is first learned at the time of trial NRS 173.045.
- 5. Defects or imperfections of form are immaterial.

  NRS 173.100. Minor defects in an Information, including typographical errors, may be disregarded where the intent is clear and the rights of the defendant are not prejudiced.

  22 CJS 955, Sec. 377.

C52190 - PRITTE BY OPEN COURT -1 CASE NO. MAY 4 1981 @ 7:30 P.M 2 DEPARTMENT NO. VII LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK 3 Electronically Filed 4 Sept 1**3D20**21818:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen 5 Clerk of Supreme Court 6 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, 11 vs. 12 JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, 13 14 INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY 15 INSTRUCTION NO. I 16 17 18 MEMBERS OF THE JURY: 19 It is now my duty as judge to instruct you in the 20 law that applies to this case. It is your duty as jurors to 21 follow these instructions and to apply the rules of law to the 22 facts as you find them from the evidence. 23 You must not be concerned with the wisdom of any rule of law stated in these instructions. Regardless of any opinion 24 25 you may have as to what the law ought to be, it would be a 26 violation of your oath to base a verdict upon any other view 27 of the law than that given in the instructions of the Court. 28 29 ef Churte 30 31 32 100

LOSAA

INS	TRUCTIO	N NO.

If in these instructions any rule, direction or idea Electronically Filed is repeated or stated in different ways, no emphasisept 15-2019 8:26 a.m. is intended by me and none may be inferred by you. Tracia K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court reason you are not to single out any certain sentence or any individual point or instruction and ignore the others, but you are to consider all the instructions as a whole and regard each in the light of all the others.

The order in which the instructions are given has no significance as to their relative importance.

GIVEN:

Carl Christense.

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 An Information is but a formal method of accusing a person of a crime and is not of itself any evidence Electronically Filedit.

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. In this case it is charged in an Information that on or about the 18th day of December, 1980, the defend continuous continuous offenses:

Count I: did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously take personal property from the person of TINA CAGE, or in her presence, by means of force or violence or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said TINA CAGE, to wit: lawful money of the United States belonging to NATIONAL CONVENIENCE STORES, INC., a corporation dba Stop 'N Go #759, 732 North Eastern Avenue, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, being in the rightful possession of TINA CAGE, defendant using a deadly weapon, to wit: a knife, during the commission of said crime.

Count II: did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away TINA CAGE, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said TINA CAGE against her will and without her consent for the purpose of committing Sexual Assault upon the said TINA CAGE, said defendant using a deadly weapon, to wit: a knife, during the commission of said crime.

Count III; did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously sexually assault and subject TINA CAGE, a female person, to sexual penetration, to wit: sexual intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said TINA CAGE, against her will.

Count IV: did then and there wilfully, unlawflly and feloniously sexually assault and subject TINA CAGE, a female person, to
sexual penetration, to wit: anal intercourse, by inserting his
penis in the anus of the said TINA CAGE, against her will.

It is the duty of the jury to apply the rules of law

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 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.

Electronically Filed

Each charge and the evidence pertaining to it Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen considered separately. The fact that you may find a Clerk of Supreme Court guilty or not guilty as to one of the offenses charged should not control your verdict as to any other offense charged.

GIVEN:

DISTRICT JUDGE MISTELLIS

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		16
INSTRUCTION	NO.	7

In order to convict the defendant of Robbery, all of the elements of the crime of Robbery must be proven Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. reasonable doubt.

The elements of the crime of Robbery are Clerket Supreme Court

- 1. An unlawful taking of personal property:
- 2. from the person of another, or in his or her presence;
- against that person's will;
- 4. by means of force, or by means of violence, or by fear of injury to his or her person;
- 5. with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property.

GIVEN:

Call Chritenen

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In order to convict the defendant of the crime Electronically Filed With the Use of a Deadly Weapon all of the elements Sept 18:2013-8:26 m. Trace K. Lindemen of Robbery With the Use of a Deadly Weapon must be Clerk of Supreme Cour a reasonable doubt.

The element of the crime of Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon are as follows:

- 1. An unlawful taking of personal property;
- 2. from the person of another, or in his presence;
- against that person's will;
- 4. by means of force, or by means of violence, or by fear of injury to his or her person;
- 5. with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property;
- 6. with the use of a deadly weapon in the commission of the crime.

GIVEN:

ISTRICT JUDGE Chustenen

SEAR YOU

INSTRUCTION NO.

In order to prove the crime of Robbery or Robbery with

Use of a Deadly Weapon, all of the necessary elements must be
Electronically Filed

proven.

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

Tracie K. Lindemen The element of "unlawful taking" is met ident Supreme Court property is taken from the person or presence of another. Such taking constitutes robbery whenever it appears that, although the taking was fully completed without the knowledge of the person from whom taken, such knowledge was prevented by the use of force or fear.

GIVEN:

Carl Chustenson

	<i>~</i> /
INSTRUCTION	NO.

A deadly weapon is any object, instrument or weapon which is used in such a manner as to be capable of Electronically Filed.

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

Oulf Chusten.

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INSTRUCTION NO.

Every person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the officially filed or aids or abets in its commission, and whether preserved 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

Tracie K. Lindemen and every person who, directly or indirectly, counseless of Supreme Count ages, hires, commands, induces, or otherwise procures another to commit a crime, is a principal, and shall be proceeded against and punished as such.

GIVEN:

Carl Christman

Kings.

INSTRUCTION NO

When two or more persons participate in committing a crime with the use of a deadly weapon and only one of the Electronically Fileded Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. the deadly weapon, it is not necessary for the State K. Lindemen both persons used a deadly weapon because one who aclers of Supreme Court another to commit a crime with the use of a deadly weapon is equally guilty as a principal.

GIVEN:

aref Christenen

INSTRUCTION NO. /O

Carl Christenen

Every person who shall willfully seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap or Electromically filled any person by any means whatsoever with the intent Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen detain, or who holds or detains any person for the Clerkor Supreme Court

committing sexual assault, shall be deemed guilty of kidnapping in the first degree.

GIVEN:

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INSTRUCTION	мо	_//	

You are instructed that if you find the defendant guilty of First Degree Kidnapping, you must also delicated Filed whether or not a deadly weapon was used in the commission 138:26 a.m.

Tracie K. Lindemen this crime.

Clerk of Supreme Court

If you find that a First Degree Kidnapping did occur and that a deadly weapon was used in committing the First Degree Kidnapping, the proper verdict would be First Degree Kidnapping with Use of a Deadly Weapon.

If you find that a First Degree Kidnapping did occur but that a deadly weapon was not used in the commission of the crime, the proper verdict would be First Degree Kidnapping.

GIVEN:

Carl Chusten

		19
INSTRUCTION	NO.	

As pertains to this case, Sexual Assault is defined as follows:

Electronically Filed

Any person who subjects another person to Sex in 132013 8:26 a.m.

Tracie K. Lindemen

tration against that person's will is guilty of sexClerk of Supremit Court

Sexual penetration means any intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person's body or any object manipulated or inserted by a person into the genital or anal openings of the body of another.

GIVEN:

Carl Claustine

-60

the crime.

other elements set forth in these Instructions, that penetration Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. be proved beyond a reasonable doubt to have actuall Glerk of Supreme Court Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete Proof of emission is not necessary.

GIVEN:

crime of Sexual Assault, it is necessary, in additiElectronically Filed

The Court instructs the Jury that to constitute the

Carly Chartener

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INSTRUCTION	NO.	' [

When a woman yields in sexual intercourse to a male aggressor, if her yielding has been induced by fear that it is Electronically Filed necessary to save her from violence or other physicsept #22013 8:26 a.m. that it offers hope of so doing, her conduct in Surfaces Clerk of Supreme Court does not constitute consent.

GIVEN:

Carl Chustenen

INSTRUCTION	NO.

The Court instructs the Jury that it is your province to determine the credibility of each witness, including the Electronically Filed woman who testified that she was sexually assaulted Sept 12 2013 8:26 a.m.

Tracie K. Lindemen testimony creates in your minds a satisfactory convict of Supreme Court belief, beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, it is sufficient of itself without other corroborating circumstances or evidence to justify a verdict of guilty of sexual assault.

GIVEN:

		[[2
INSTRUCTION	NO.	10

Tracie K. Lindemen

to do the act.

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DISTRICT JUDGE Unitensen

To constitute the crime charged, there must exist a

The intent with which an act is done is shown by the

union or joint operation of an act forbidden by law and an intent Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

GIVEN:

facts and circumstances surrounding the case.

		<i>[''</i>	
INSTRUCTION	NO.		

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Do not confuse intent with motive. Motive is what prompts a person to act. Intent refers only to the Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. with which the act is done.

Motive is not an element of the crime charged and the

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.

GIVEN:

DISTRICT JUIGE Christensen

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 The defendant is presumed to be innocent until the Electronically Filed contrary is proved. This presumption places upon the Electronically Filed contrary is proved. This presumption places upon the Electronically Filed contrary is proved. This presumption places upon the Electronically Filed contrary is proved. Tracie K Lindemen the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt every material Clerk of Supreme Court element of the crime charged and that the defendant is the person who committed the offense.

A reasonable doubt is one based on reason. It is not mere possible doubt, but is such a doubt as would govern or control a person in the more weighty affairs of life. If the minds of the jurors, after the entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence, are in such a condition that they can say they feel an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, there is not a reasonable doubt. Doubt to be reasonable must be actual and substantial, not 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.

GIVEN •

DISTRICT JUD

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You are here to determine the guilt or innocence like the defendant from the evidence in the case. You sept 13-2013-8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen upon to return a verdict as to the guilt or innocence of Supreme Country person. So, if the evidence in the 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 other persons are also guilty.

GIVEN

DISTRICT JUDGE

<del>-67</del>-

The evidence which you are to consider in this case Electronically Filed consists of the testimony of the witnesses, the exiSepti18s2013.8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen any facts admitted or agreed to by counsel. Clerk of Supreme Court

Statements, arguments and opinions of counsel are not evidence in the case. However, if the attorneys stipulate or agree as to the existence of a fact, you must accept the stipulation as evidence, and regard that fact as proved.

You must not speculate to be true any insinuations suggested by a question asked a witness. A question is not evidence and may be considered only as it supplies meaning to the answer.

Any evidence as to which an objection was sustained by the Court, and any evidence ordered stricken by the Court, must be entirely disregarded.

Anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence, and must also be disregarded.

INSTRUCTION	NO.	21
THOTMOCTION	MO.	

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The law recognizes two classes of evidence electronically Filed direct evidence, and the other is circumstantial evidence. Trace K. Lindemen Direct evidence consists of the testimony Clarken Supreme Court witness who, with any of his own physical senses, perceived an act or occurrence, and who relates what was perceived.

All evidence that is not direct evidence is circumstantial evidence and, insofar as it shows any act or occurrence or any circumstance or fact tending to prove or disprove by reasonable inference one side or the other of an issue, it may be considered by you in arriving at a verdict.

The law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence, but respects each for such convincing force as it may carry and accepts each as a reasonable method of proof.

GIVEN:

DISTRICT JUDGE Christensen

The degree of credit due a witness should Electronically Filed determined by his or her manner upon the stand, his or her frace K. Lindemen fears, motives, interest, or feelings, his or her collections to have observed the matter to which he or she testified, the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the statements he or she makes, and the strength or weakness of his or her recollections.

If you believe that a witness has lied about any material fact in the case, you may disregard the entire testimony of that witness, or any portion of his testimony which is not proved by other evidence.

GIVEN:

DISTRICT JUDGE Christensen

<del>-70</del>

A witness who has special knowledge, skildlectromeany fraction, training or education in a particular science, profest 13,2013,8:26 a.m.

Tracie K. Lindemen occupation is an expert witness. An expert witness Clerkof Suprement Surrement Court opinion as to any matter in which he is skilled.

You should consider such expert opinion and weigh the reasons, if any, given for it. You are not bound, however, by such an opinion. Give it the weight to which you deem it entitled, whether that be great or slight, and you may reject it, if in your judgment the reasons given for it are unsound.

GIVEN:

DISTRICT JUDGE Christenson

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Although you are to consider only the evicetrenically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen consideration of the evidence your everyday common Clarke Supreme Court 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 which you feel are justified by the evidence, 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.

GIVEN:

DISTRICT JUDGE

INSTRUCTION	NO.	25
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GIVEN:

DISTRICT JUDGE

INSTRUCTION	NO.	26

When you retire to consider your verdict, Electronically Filed select one of your number to act as foreman, who wisept 13.2013.8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen over your deliberation and will be your spokesman herek of Supreme Count

During your deliberation you will have all 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 have agreed upon a verdict, have it signed and dated by your foreman, and then return with it to this room,

GIVEN:

La Christinen

If, during your deliberation, you shoul electronically Filed be further informed on any point of law or hear agasent 13-2013 8:26 a.m. of the testimony, please reduce your request to wricker Supreme Court by the foreman. Remember, the Court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence.

I caution you, with regard to any message or question you might have, that you should never state or specify your numerical division at the time.

GIVEN:

DISTRICT PUDGE Christenson

 Now you will listen to the arguments Prefrontally Feed who will endeavor to aid you to reach a proper verification 8.26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen refreshing in your minds the evidence, and by show Dlack off Supreme Court application thereof to the law; but, whatever counsel may say, you will bear in mind that it is your duty to be governed in your deliberation by the evidence as you understand it and remember it to be, and by the law as given you in these instructions, with the sole, fixed and steadfast purpose of doing equal and exact justice between the defendant and the State of Nevada.

GIVEN:

Oulf. Christensu

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# In the Districts Court

la .	, MAY 4 A 00 PH 181
The Eighth Judicial District of the State of	f Novadal in and BETTA BOW MANIAGE
THE STATE OF NEVADA Plaintiff	No. Electronically Filed  Dept. Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
<b>vs.</b>	Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court
RAYMOND HAIRE aka	\
JOEL BURKETT,	
Defendant	
	0 T13 T
SUBPO	JENA
E STATE OF NEVADA, sends greetings to:	
MAU	MES PAUL MCGLAMEY
	75 Wyoming
Las	s Vegas, Nevada
	<u> </u>
the Courtroom of said Court, at the city of Las Vega.  30th day of April	siness and excuse being laid aside, to attend and appear of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark, s, said County and State, on Thursday  D. 19. 81., at 2:00. o'clock. P.M., of said day, Defendant, RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURK against  KETT
	the above named Defendant
Given under my hand and Seal of the said Court	this day of
April19 81	
	LORETTA BOWMAN
	By Louis Clerk.
	Deputy.

STATE OF NEVADA COUNTY OF CLARK SS

I hereby certify and re	turn that I received the with	nin subpoens on the	25 th Electronical	ly Filed
JAMES PAUL McGI	AMEY, A	o.t., and that I personally s		
			Cierk of Sup	v.
	oulder Highway in t		-	
him	the within subpoena, pers	onally, and informing	hım	
the contents thereof, on t	his 27th day of	Apri1	, A. D. 19	
			Sherjiff of Clark County.	
UBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BE DAY OF APR 2 8 15	<b>81</b> 19 B	· Kury x	figent	
Dervice of NOTARY PUBLIC, CLARK COL	artice		Deputy.	
HOTART TOBERS, CEARLY COR	MII, HEVADA	O	A.G.R. DETECTIVES	

Notary Public State of Nevada
CLARK COUNTY
Terrie La Rue
My Commission Expires July 20, 1983

Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

726 South Casino Center Blvd.

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

## In the District Court

The Eighth Judicial District of the State of THE STATE OF NEVADA QElectrofically Filed Plaintiff Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Debt. Naracie K. Lindemen VS. Clerk of Supreme Court RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, Defendant SUBPOENA THE STATE OF NEVADA, sends greetings to: Custodian of Records National Convenience Stores, Inc. d/b/a Stop N Go #759 732 North Eastern Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada YOU ARE COMMANDED, that all and singular business and excuse being laid aside, to attend and appear before the District Court of the Eighth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark, at the Courtroom of said Court, at the city of Las Vegas, said County and State, on Thursday the 30th day of April , A. D. 19...81, at 2.200 o'clock P.M., of said day, then and there to testify at witness on behalf of the .... Defendant, RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT in a criminal action prosecuted by the State of Nevada against ...... RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT

\* AND BRING WITH YOU a copy of all job applications and/or any and all records of an applicant named RAYMOND HAIRE also known as JOEL BURKETT.

\_\_April\_\_\_\_\_\_19 81\_\_\_

LORETTA BOWMAN

CC-25

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7:

Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

Given under my hand and Seal of the said Court this 23 day of

## STATE OF NEVADA COUNTY OF CLARK

I hereby certify and ret	urn that I received	the within subpo	ena on the	24th	Electronically File
Apri1	A. C	o. 19, and t	hat I personal	ly served the sa	Sept 13 2013 8:26
TANYA CRANE	, Custodian c	of Recrods	National	Convenier	racie K. Lindeme Clerk of Supreme
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her contents thereof, on the	the within subpoents 27th  FORE ME THIS  Reference 19	a, personally, an	d informing April	her	•••••

Notary Public State of Nevada
CLARK COUNTY
Terrie La Rue
My Commission Expires July 20, 1981

A.G.R. DETECTIVES
726 South Casino Center Blvd.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

1	CASE NO. C52190 — FILED IN OPEN COURT —
2	DEPT. NO. VII  LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK
8	By Elizabeth Electronically Filed
4	Sept 13 2943,8;26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen
5	Clerk of Supreme Court
6	IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.
8	
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,
10	Plaintiff,
11	-vs-
12	JOEL BURKETT ) aka Raymond Haire, )
18	Defendant.
14	
15	VERDICT
16	
17	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the
18	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, GUILTY of ROBBERY WITH
19	USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, Count I.
20	DATED this day of May, 1981.
21	11 6 6 1
22	Store R. Bulger
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CASE NO. C52190 - FILED IN OPEN COURT -MAY 4 1981 @ 7.30 PM DEPT. NO. VII Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, JOEL BURKETT Aka Raymond Haire, Defendant. VERDICT We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, GUILTY of FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, Count II. DATED this \_\_\_ day of May, 1981. 

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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

- FILED IN OPEN COURT -1 CASE NO. C52190 MAY 4 1981 C 730PA. 2 DEPT. NO. VII LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK By Elyabeth Floetropically Filed 3 Śept 13 **20⁴13'45/2**6 a.m. 4 Tracie K. Lindemen 5 Clerk of Supreme Court IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK. 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 10 Plaintiff, 11 12 JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, 13 Defendant. 14 15 VERDICT 16 17 We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the 18 Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, GUILTY of SEXUAL 19 ASSAULT, Count III. 20 DATED this 4 day of May, 1981. 21 Stone Br. Bulger 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

- FILED IN OPEN COURT CASE NO. C52190 DEPT. NO. LOREITA BOWMAN, CLERK By Elizabeth Lucro Electronically Filed Sept-18√2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, Defendant. VERDICT

We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, GUILTY of SEXUAL ASSAULT, Count IV.

DATED this 4 day of May, 1981.

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1	CASE NO. C52190	•	
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7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.		
8			
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA, )		
10	Plaintiff, )		
11	-vs-		
12	JOEL BURKETT		
13	aka Raymond Haire, ) ) Defendant. )		
14	Defendanc.		
15	VERDICT		
16	<u> </u>		
17	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the		
18	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, GUILTY of ROBBERY,		
19	Count I.		
20	DATED this day of, 1981.	í	
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1	CASE NO. C52190	
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7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.	
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9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
10	Plaintiff,	
11	-vs-	
12	JOEL BURKETT ) Aka Raymond Haire, )	
18	Defendant.	
14	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
15	VERDICT	
16		
17	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the	
18	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count I.	
19 20	DATED this day of, 1981.	
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7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.	
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9	THE STATE OF NEVADA, )	
10	Plaintiff, )	
11	-vs-	
12	JOEL BURKETT	
13	aka Raymond Haire, ) Defendant. )	
14	Derendant. )	
15	VERDICT	
16	<u>- 1                                   </u>	
17	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find	the
18	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Co	
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1	CASE NO. C52190	
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4	Tracie K. Lin	demen
5	Clerk of Sup	eme Cour
6	IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,	***************************************
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.	
8		
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA, )	
10	Plaintiff, )	
11	-vs- )	
12	JOEL BURKETT ) aka Raymond Haire, )	
13	Defendant.	
14 15		
16	·- VERDICT	
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18	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the	
19	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count III.	I
20	DATED this day of, 1981.	
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1	CASE NO. C52190	
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7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.	- Value diffe
8		3
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	a refer date
10	Plaintiff,	West of the second
11	-vs- )	
12	JOEL BURKETT ) aka Raymond Haire, )	!
13	Defendant. )	
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15	··· · <u>VERDICT</u>	į
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1.4	<b>1</b> }	
	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the	
18	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.	
18 <b>19</b>		
18	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.	
18 19 20	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.	
18 19 20 21	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.  DATED this day of, 1981.	
18 19 20 21 22	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.  DATED this day of, 1981.	
18 19 20 21 22 23	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.  DATED this day of, 1981.	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.  DATED this day of, 1981.	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.  DATED this day of, 1981.	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.  DATED this day of, 1981.	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.  DATED this day of, 1981.	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.  DATED this day of, 1981.	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.  DATED this day of, 1981.	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.  DATED this day of, 1981.	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, NOT GUILTY, Count II.  DATED this day of, 1981.	

1	CASE NO. C52190	
2	DEPT. NO. VII	
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4	Sept 13 2013 8 Tracie K. Linde	:26 a.m. men
5	Clerk of Suprei	
6	IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.	
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9	THE STATE OF NEVADA, )	
10	Plaintiff, )	
11	-vs- )	
12	JOEL BURKETT ) Aka Raymond Haire, )	
13	Defendant. )	
14	·	
15	<u>VERDICT</u>	
16		
17	We, the Jury in the above entitled case, find the	
18 19	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, GUILTY of FIRST DEGREE	
20	KIDNAPPING, Count II.	
21	DATED this day of, 1981.	
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1	CASE NO. 52190 🍅
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5	Mary 14 11 33 AM * 131
6	IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF MENE STATE OF NEVADA
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CAARK
8	Electronically Filed
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA, ) Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen
10	Plaintiff, Clerk of Supreme Court
11	vs
12	JOEL BURKETT
13	Defendant,
<b>3:4</b>	DOB: 11-9-58
15	UPON EX-PARTE APPLICATION of the Department of Adult Parole
16	and Probation, by and through R. Gray , Investigating
17	Officer of said Department, Defendant Joel Burkett was
18	convicted of an adult felony/greesexatedemeaner on the 4th day
19	of May , 1981, in Department VII of the Eighth
20	Judicial District Court, and in order to make a fair recommenda-
21	tion for sentencing of Defendant <u>Joel Burkett</u> the
22	Department of Adult Parole and Probation requests permission to
23	view the juvenile records of <u>Joel Burkett</u> and to have
24	copies made of pertinent documents.
25	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that R. Gray of the State of
26	Nevada Department of Adult Parole and Probation be permitted to
27	view the complete juvenile records of <u>Joel Burkett</u> and to
28	have copies made of those documents pertinent to the sentencing
29	of Joel Burkett
30	DATED this 12th day of May 1981.
31	$(\chi///\chi)$
32	JOHN F. MENDOZA DISTRICT JUDGE
33	
34	Edward J. Coffe, Supervisor, Court Services Unit
	Department of Adult Parole and Probation

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Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

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CASE NO. C52190 DEPT. NO. VII

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LORETTA BOWMAN

BY TUTA TELECTRONICALLY Filed

Tracie K. Lindemen

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE SCHERK SUPREMENCE OUT OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT,

Defendant.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES, NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD

COMES NOW, JAMES L. BUCHANAN II, attorney for RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, Defendant in the above-entitled matter, and moves this Honorable Court pursuant to Rule 46 of the Supreme Court Rules to allow him to withdraw as attorney of record for RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT because final determination of the matter has been reached.

This Motion is made and based on all the files, papers and pleadings on file herein together with the following Points and Authorities and the attached Affidavit of JAMES L. BUCHANAN II.

JAMES L. BUCHANAN II 302 East Carson, Suite 920 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

#### NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the above and foregoing Motion to Withdraw as Attorney of Record on for

-1-

JAMES L. BUCKANAN TI ATTORNEY AT LAW SUITE SEE FIRST NATIONAL BANK SUILDING SOZ EAST CARSON LAW VEGAS NEVADA 69101 (702) 382-9103

DEAA

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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

hearing on the 18th day of June, 1981, at the hour of 9:00 A.M. in the above-entitled Court, in Department No. VII or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

Plectronically Filed
Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
Tracic K Lindemen
Clerk of Supreme Court

JAMES L. BUCHANAN II 302 East Carson, Suite 920 Las Vegas,Nevada 89101

Respectfully submitted,

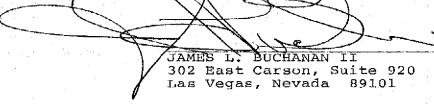
### POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Supreme Court Rule 46 provides as follows:

The attorney in an action or special proceeding may be changed at any time before judgment or final determination as follows:

- 1. Upon consent of the attorney, approved by the client.
- 2. Upon the order of the court or judge thereof on the application of the attorney or client.

After judgment or final determination, an attorney may withdraw as attorney of record at any time upon the attorney's filing a withdrawal, with or without the client's consent.



STATE OF NEVADA)
, SS.
COUNTY OF CLARK)

JAMES L. BUCHANAN II, being first duly sworn, deposes and

That he is an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada.

That he is the attorney of record for RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, Defendant in the above-entitled action.

-2-

Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

JAMES L. BUCHANAN II
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUITE 990
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
BUILDING
302 EAST CARSON
LAS VEGAS
NEVADA 86101
TSLEPHONE
(702) 382-9103

says:

1 That the above-entitled action has reached a final deter-2 mination and your Affiant therefore requests that he be allowed to 3 withdraw as attorney of record for RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT. 4 5 8 BUCHANAN 7 8 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me 9 200<sub>day of June, 1981.</sub> Notary Public-State of Nevada CLARK COUNTY 10 Lynn A. Azevedo My Appointment Expires Feb. 23, 1983 11 12 13 RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Notice of 14 Motion, Points and Authorities and Motion to Withdraw as Attorney 15 of Record is hereby acknowledged this 15" ay of June, 1981. 18 17 18 ROBERT J. MILLER 19 District Attorney Clark County Courthouse 20 Las Vegas, Nevada 21 117 22 /// 23 /// 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 MES L. BUCHANAN II ATTORNEY AT LAW SUITE 920 IRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING 302 EAST CARSON

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**Electronically Filed** Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

Trace K. Lindemen

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Clerk of Supreme Court

LAS VEGAS NEVADA SBIOI TELEPHONE (702) 382-9103

FILED JUN 19 4 30 PM '81 CASE NO. C52190 DEPT. NO. VII 3 Zlectronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court 6IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, NOTICE OF APPEAL 11 12 RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, 13 Defendant. 14 15 TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA; 16 ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney; 17 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA: 18 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL 19 BURKETT, Defendant in the above-entitled action, appeals to the 20 Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, from the sentence entered 21against him on June 2, 1981. 22 DATED this |Q| day of June, 1981( 23 24 25 BUCHANAN II 302 East Carson, Suite Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 2627 RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Notice of 28 Appeal is hereby acknowledged this  $\mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{A}}$  day of June, 1981. 29 30 OBERT J. MILLER 31 District Attorney Clark County Courthouse 32 Las Vegas, Nevada

Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

FILED

1 CASE NO. C52190 Jun 22 - 2 20 PM \*A1 2 DEPT. NO. IIV ORETTA BOWMAN 3 Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 Tracie K. Lindemen 6 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE SCHOOL STONE COURT 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, 11 vs. ORDER 12 RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, 13 Defendant. 14 15 This matter having come on for hearing on this 18th 16 day of June, 1981, in the above-entitled Court, in Department No. 17 VII with the Honorable Carl J. Christensen presiding and upon 18 the Motion to Withdraw as Attorney of Records of the Defendant's 19 Attorney, JAMES L. BUCHANAN II, and good cause appearing therefor, 20 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the 21 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney of Record is hereby granted and the 22 Court appoints EARL T. AYERS, as the Attorney for said Defendant. 23 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that prior to this Order being 24 filed, that the Defendant's Attorney, JAMES L. BUCHANAN II, file a 25 Notice of Appeal to preserve the Appellant's rights. 26 DATED this 22 day of June, 1981. 27 28 29(

JAMEE L. BUCHANAN II
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUITE SEC
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
BUILDING
BOR EAST CARBON
LAS VEGAS
NEVADA 89101
TELEPHONE
(702) 502-9103

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JAMES L. BUCHANAN

302 East Carson, Suite 920

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

[GLAA]

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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

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JUN 24 | 38 PM \*91 1 C52190 CASE NO. LURELIA BOWMER 2 DEPT: NO VII CLERK 3 4 **Electronically Filed** Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 Tracie K. Lindemen IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF SUPPLIES COURT 6 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, 11 vs. CERTIFICATE OF MAILING 12 RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, 13 Defendant. 14 15 The undersigned does hereby certify that on the 23rd 16 day of June, 1981, she deposited a copy of the Order entered in 17 the above-entitled case on June 22, 1981, in the U.S. Mails, in 18 a sealed envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to: 19 ROBERT J. MILLER District Attorney 20 Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, NV 89101 21 Earl T. Ayers 2770 S. Maryland Pkwy, #500 22 Las Vegas, NV 89109 23 24 Buchanan II 25 26 27 28 29 30

JAMES L. BUCHANAN II
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUITE 920
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
BUILDING
302 EAST CARGON
LAS VEGAS
NEVADA 89101
TELEPHONE
(702) 382-9103

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GRETTA BOWMAN

DEPARTMENT SEVEN

CASE NO. C52190

**Electronically Filed** Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CARL J. CHRISTENSEN, DISTRICT JUDGE

Thursday, April 23, 1981

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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

12 vs. REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

BRUCE DICKINSON, ESQ. CRECORY DIAMOND, ESQ.

JAMES BUCHANAN, ESQ. Attorney at Law

Deputy District Attorneys

JOEL BURKETT, aka RAYMOND HAIRE,

APPEARANCES:

Defendant.

For the State:

For the Defendant:

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Reported by:

CONSTANCE KROON, CSR, 75

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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

LAS VEGAS, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1981 1 THE COURT: Case No. C52190, the State of Newsdam. Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 Tracie K. Lindemen versus Joel Burkett. Clerk of Supreme Court 6 The record will show the presence of the defendant, in custody; together with counsel, James Buchanan; 7 Bruce Dickinson and Gregory Diamond, Deputy District Attorneys 8 representing the State of Nevada. 10 MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, the defendant's 11 ready to go to trial. I would like to have it, if possible, 12 Wednesday, in view of the conflict Monday and Tuesday, if 13 that's possible. MR. DICKINSON: Our information indicates 14 this would be a two and a half day trial. Wednesday --16 could start Wednesday morning. That would be fine with the State. We do have a motion on to compel a blood sample from 17 18 the defendant. 19 MR. BUCHANAN: We have no objection to that, 20 the way we're proceeding with the case, so if they want us to 21 take a blood sample --22 THE COURT: The State's motion to compel 23 blood samples is granted. 24 The case is set down to start in this 25 Department Wednesday at 10:00 a.m. 26 MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you very much, your Honor. 27 28 Full, true and accurate transcript

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CSR, No.

KROON,

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of the proceedings had.

FILED

CLERK

Elégtronicálly Filed/

Tracie K. Lindemen

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

CASE NO. C52190 1 JUL 23 11 59 FM '81 DEPT. NO. VII 2 LORETTA BOWMAN .3 4 5 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEWADA Supreme Court 6 IN AND THE FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA Plaintiff, 9 10 RAYMOND HAIRE aka Joel 11 Burkett, 12 Defendant. 13 BEFORE THE HONORABLE CARL J. CHRISTENSEN, DISTRICT JUDGE 14 THURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1981, 9:00 A.M. 16 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 17 18 APPEARANCES: 19 BRUCE DICKINSON, ESQ. For the State: Deputy District Attorney 20 WILLIAM HENRY, ESQ. 21 For the Defendant: Deputy Public Defender 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

REPORTED BY:

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Constance Kroon, C.S.R. No. 75

Haire.

THE COURT: Case number C52190, the State of NEwstrenically Filed and Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

Tracie K. Lindemen

The record will show the presence of the defendant, in

The record will show the presence of the defendant, in custody; the presence of counsel, Bruce Dickinson -- excuse me -- Bill Henry, Deputy District Attorney representing the State of Nevada -- Bruce Dickinson, Deputy District Attorney representing the State of Nevada.

MR. HENRY: Your Honor, for the record, I'm a Deputy Public Defender.

THE COURT: What did I say? I apologize if I said it wrong.

MR. HENRY: I just want to make sure the record is correct --don't want a record indicating the District Attorney is representing the same
people they're prosecuting.

THE COURT: Yes. The record will show that Bill Henry is a Deputy Public Defender representing the defendant.

Thank you, Mr. Henry. Do I have it right now?

MR. HENRY: I think so.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HENRY: This is defendant's proper person petition for writ of habeas corpus, and the State's motion to dismiss same.

THE COURT: Do you have anything further you wanted to add at this time, Mr. Burkett?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I'd like to add that I got a petition for the D.A. about a week ago, and he's asking for the writ of habeas corpus to be dismissed. And the reason it's not filed right is because I'm on the fourth floor, and due to my status in the jail, I can't go to the law library.

And, you know, I didn't know the proper status on it. I tried to tell them, you know, I had to fill it out right, but they just wasn't going for it, man, you know.

THE COURT: Is that the only response that we're going to have

to the writ is that it doesn't have the waivers?

MR. DICKINSON: Your Honor, that was the response that Mel Harmon filed in this case. Yes, it is.

THE COURT: The Court finds that the writ Electronically Filedrit, Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. even if the petition for a writ had contained the waiver and reach the matter and the petition for a writ had contained the waiver and Clerk of Supreme Court by N.R.S. 34.3751 (d). Therefore, the Court in this particular matter does not take cognizance of the objection and motion to dismiss filed by Deputy District Attorney Mr. Harmon.

However, after a review of the writ on the merits, the Court finds it does not have merit. The petition for writ of habeas corpus is denied, and the writ is discharged.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, could I ask you one more thing?
THE COURT: Sure.

THE DEFENDANT: Could I ask for bail reduction at this time?

THE COURT: What is your bail presently set at?

THE DEFENDANT: \$141,000.00.

THE COURT: Motion for bail reduction is denied.

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings.

CONSTANCE KROON, C.S.R. NO.

FILED

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LORET A BOWMAN

CLERK

DEPT. NO. VII

CASE NO. C52190

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ORIGINAL

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEWADA Supreme Court

IN AND THE FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA

Plaintiff,

vs.

RAYMOND HAIRE aka Joel Burkett,

Defendant.

REFORE THE HONORABLE CARL J. CHRISTENSEN, DISTRICT JUDGE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1981, 9:00 A.M.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

18 APPEARANCES:

For the State:

DAVID SCHWARTZ, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney

21 For the Defendant:

PETER CHRISTIANSEN, ESQ. Deputy Public Defender

REPORTED BY: Constance Kroon, C.S.R. No. 75

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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

1	LAS VECAS, NEVADA TUESDAY JANUARY 20, 1981, 9:00 A.M.
2	* * * *
3	
4	THE COURT: Case number C52190, the State of Flectronically Filed mond
5	Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.  Haire. Tracie K. Lindemen
6	The record will show the presence of the defendant, in
7	custody; the presence of counsel, Peter Christiansen, Deputy Public Defender;
8	David Schwartz, Deputy District Attorney representing the State of Nevada.
9	At this time, Mr. Christiansen, would you hand the
10	defendant a conformed, true copy of the information filed in this case on
11	January 19, 1980?
12	Does the defendant waive the reading of the information
13	out loud in open court, together with the names of witnesses that are attached
14	to it?
15	MR. CHRISTIANSEN: Your Honor, he'd waive the reading out loud,
16	and the list of witnesses.
17.	THE COURT: Do you understand this waiver and join with counsel
18	in making it, Mr. Haire?
19	THE DEFENDANT; Yes, sir.
20	THE COURT: Is your true name Raymond Haire?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
22	THE COURT: What is your age?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Raymond Haire. Real name's Joel Burkett.
24	THE COURT: Your real name is Joel Burkett?
25	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, aka Raymond Haire.
26	THE COURT: Okay. The record will show the defendant has
27	stated his true name to be Joel Burkett. Hercafter, the proceeding will be
28	had against the defendant under the name of Joel Burkett, stated by him to be
29	his true name.
ю	What is your age, Mr. Burkett?
31	THE DEFENDANT: Nineteen.
32	THE COURT: What is the extent of your formal education?
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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

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THE DEFENDANT: Eighth grade.

THE COURT: Do you know how to read and write in the English language?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

**Electronically Filed** Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

THE COURT: Do you understand the nature Tracie Relinderes

contained in all four counts of the information in this case against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Joel Burkett, what is your plea to Count I of the information in this case wherein you are charged with the crime of robbery and use of a deadly weapon in commission of a crime, felony: guilty or not quilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Not quilty.

THE COURT: Joel Burkett, what is your plea to Count II of the information in this case wherein you are charged with the crime of first degree kidnapping and use of a deadly weapon in commisson of a crime, felony: guilty or not guilt?

THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty.

THE COURT: Joel Burkett, what is your plea to Count III of the information in this case wherein you are charged with the crime of sexual assault, a felony: guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty.

THE COURT: Joel Burkett, what is your plea to Count IV of the information in this case wherein you are charged with the crime of sexual assault, a felony: guilty or not quilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Not quilty.

THE COURT: This case is set down for trial before a jury at 10:00 o'clock a.m. on Monday, March 16, 1981. The defendant and counsel are directed to appear in court on Thursday, March 12, 1981 at the hour of 9:00.

> Recognizance of the defendant will continue. The matter

 is set over to March 3rd.

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings.

CONSTANCE KROON, C.S.R.

Electronically Filed
Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
Tracie Andemen

NClerk of Supreme Court

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Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

CASE NO. C52190 1 DEPT. NO. VII 2 ORIGINAL 3 4 5 6 IN AND THE FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA 8 Plaintiff, 9 vs. 10 JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond 11 Haire, 12 Defendant. 13 14 TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1981, 9:00 A.M. 15 16 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 17 APPEARANCES: 18 For the State: 19 20 For the Defendant: 21 For the Department of Parole and Probation: FREDERIC L. BAIRD 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 REPORTED BY: Constance Kroon, C.S.R. No. 75 29 30 31 32

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Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEIGHBAF Supreme Court

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CARL J. CHRISTENSEN, DISTRICT JUDGE

RONALD C. BLOXHAM, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney

JAMES BUCHANAN, ESQ.

Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

· 1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1981, 9:00 A.M.					
2	* * * *					
3						
4	THE COURT: Case number C52190, the State of Electrodically File Del					
5	Burkett, also known as Raymond Haire. Sept 13 2013 8:26 a. Tracie K. Lindemen					
6	The record will show the presence of the record will show the presence of the large terms of the record will show the presence of the large terms of the record will show the presence of the large terms o					
7	custody; the presence of counsel, James Buchanan; Ron Bloxham, Deputy District					
.8	Attorney representing the State of Nevada.					
.9	This is the time set for the entry of judgment and					
10	imposition of sentence. Is the defendant ready to proceed at this time? Mr.					
.11	Haire, have you read over the Mr. Burkett, have you read over the report?					
12	What is your right name? Raymond Haire, isn't it?					
13	THE DEFENDANT: Joel Burkett.					
14	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Burkett, have you read over the report					
15	by the Department of Parole and Probation?					
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, I have.					
17	THE COURT: Do you know of any legal cause or reason why					
18	judgment should not be pronounced against you at this time?					
19	THE DEFENDANT: Well, there's a few lies in there.					
20	MR. BUCHANAN: We have no legal reason for judgment not be					
21	imposed at this time, your Honor. We have some comments on the contents of					
22	the probation report.					
23	THE COURT: We'll get back to that.					
24	Joel Burkett, by virtue of your verdict of the jury					
25	finding you guilty, you are hereby adjudged guilty to Count I, the crime of					
26	robbery and use of a deadly weapon in commission of a crime.					
27	The Court hereby finds you guilty under Count II of the					
28	crimes of first degree kidnapping and use of a deadly weapon in commission of					
29	a crime.					
30	The Court finds you guilty under Count III of the crime of					
31	sexual assault, a felony.					

The Court finds you guilty under Count IV of the crime of

sexual assault, a felony. 1 Does the Department of Parole and Probation have anything further to state at this time? 3 MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, we don't have a replectionically electron Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. the Department of Parole and Probation here at this time. 5 Tracie K. Lindemen (At this time, Mr. Baird entered the courtroom) Clerk of Supreme Court 6 MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, we do. THE COURT: Your name, sir? 8 MR. BAIRD: Frederic L. Baird. 9 THE COURT: Frederic L. Baird? 10 11 MR. BAIRD: Yes, sir. THE COURT: The record will show the presence of Frederic L. 12 Baird of the Department of Parole and Probation. 13 Do you have anything further to state at this time in the 14 Joel Burkett case? 15 MR. BAIRD: Submitted, your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: Does the District Attorney have any statements to make? 18 MR. BLOXHAM: Yes, your Honor. We would like to make a few 19 20 statements. First of all, your Honor, on page 6 of the report, bottom 21 paragraph, it talks about the victim. There was an attempt made on the 26th 22 of May to contact the victim and have a statement of the victim included in 23 24 the report. I notice the report was prepared the 27th of May. They made a 25 phone call to the victim's mother-in-law asking the mother-in-law to have the victim get a hold of them. 26 I can inform the Court that the victim has no phone; that 27 the mother-in-law lives clear across town; and I can assure you that if the 28 29 victim were contacted and asked for a statement, that she would provide one.

Your Honor, as I approach this sentencing, I have to look  $\frac{146}{1}$ 

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I don't believe it would stop sentencing today, though, because this Court did

hear the trial. This Court did hear the victim's testimony from the stand.

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at the defendant, and I have to compare him to a mad dog, your Honor, but there are some differences between the defendant Burkett and a mad dog. Your Honor, a mad dog has no choice in the way he acts. Joel Burkett, your Honor, has purposefully decided and chosen to act in the manner whick its light of the state of the same of t

Your Honor, a mad dog has no respect for 13 2013 8:26 a,m. property. Joel Burkett has purposefully determined in the Clast of Summer Court crimes of grand larceny, petty larceny, burglary, robbery, auto theft, possession of stolen property. Your Honor, a mad dog has no respect for the people's dignity. Joel Burkett has purposefully determined on his own to ignore other people's dignity. The sex crimes he stands convicted of today bears record of that.

Your Honor, on page 10 of the report, it reflects that Joel Burkett shows no concern nor no sympathy for the victim in this particular crime -- very victous crime. Your Honor, Mr. Burkett, Joel Burkett, has no respect for human life, just like a made dog.

Your Honor, the testimony this Court heard from the stand from the victim as to the facts of the case, what happened out in the desert, this victim -- I don't believe the defendant was bluffing when he attempted to find a place to bury the victim. Talked to his companion about killing the victim.

You know, there's an argument to be made — well, he was just bluffing so she wouldn't report the crime. Your Honor, from the testimony that was adduced from the stand, I believe Joel Burkett was totally willing and totally prepared to go through with that killing, and only because of the other person present did the killing not occur.

Your Honor, Mr. Buchanan will argue to the Court, I am sure, that this young man -- he's nineteen years old, he's never convicted of any other adult crimes.

Your Honor, there's a good reason for that. This young man turned eighteen in the California Youth Authority. He turned nineteen in the California Youth Authority. He escaped November 29, 1980, and he was apprehended here in Las Vegas for these crimes December 19, 1980. He just

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didn't have a chance.

 Your Honor, talking about the California Youth Authority.

His own statement reflected in the parole and probation report is he committed so many crimes, he'd been convicted of so many charges down Electronically Filedin't seven remember them all. He couldn't even list them all fer the parole and probation people.

Clerk of Supreme Court

Your Honor, as this Court considers sentencing, it takes into account the character of the defendant, and it also takes into account the nature of the crime committed. This Court heard the testimony of Detective Leonard. He went over to the house where the defendant Burkett was staying, and he obtained some items.

One thing the Court may or may not have been aware of is the detective obtained some photographic albums, some photo albums from that house. I'd like, if I could, at this time to have the Court either review the photo albums, or at least a couple of the photographs reflecting Joel Burkett in the photo albums, pictures that come from the California Youth Authority while he was in there, if the Court is so inclined.

MR. BUCHANAN: Your Honor, we'd object to that. We haven't had the chance to review it. It's not in the probation report, hasn't been looked at by Parole and Probation. And I know what they're trying to show. They're trying to show this Nazi stuff and pictures.

I've seen them before, but I don't think that should be brought before sentencing. We don't come forth knowing that was going to be offered. I'd never seen the entire photograph album. It's been in custody.

There have been certain pictures that have been shown me by Detective Leonard, and I've seen those, and I don't feel they're appropriate at this time, and I feel they'd be prejudicial.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, the reason that I offer them is there's a couple of statements made in the report such as the guard in California has indicated this man is a member of the Nazi white power group in California, things like this. This supports and corroborates those statements.

I just don't want to have this Court reading over the report and saying, well, a number of these things are uncorroborated. We have some corroboration for some of the statements in the report. We offer them, if the Court chooses. If not, fine. We could move forth with Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. THE COURT: I choose not. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court MR. BLOXHAM: Okay, fine. Thank you. Your Honor, what do we have when we consider the nature of the crime, the background of the defendant? We have a very violent, violent His answer to all of these charges against him is, well, he's individual. bitter toward the jury. He's bitter toward the victim. There's people that are conspiring to put him in jail and keep him there. Your Honor, he blames everyone except who's really to blame, and that's himself. Your Honor, Parole and Probation has done a good job in evaluating this defendant, comparing his background, looking at the crime, putting it all together, making a recommendation. They've made a very good

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recommendation. In fact, they recommended the maximum, with the exception of concurrent and consecutive time.

My understanding, they recommended thirty years on the robbery, consecutive to double life on the kidnapping, which are consecutive to each other, but then, as to the sexual assaults, consurrent -- two sexual

We'd ask the Court to consider that as the minimum, the minimum recommendation to be considered. The State asks that that be imposed, and we also ask the Court to consider perhaps a heavier sentence due to his — the defendant's — background, and the serious nature of this crime.

Thank you, your Honor.

assaults to the kidnapping and robbery.

THE COURT: Mr. Burkett, your attorney will have an opportunity to address this Court in your behalf. At this time, do you wish to make a statement in your own behalf or present any information in mitigation of punishment before sentence is pronounced?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. You know, he's saying that

they -- you know, the Probation Department checked me out real good.

 Well, they said that — on page 8 — 1 got three brothers in the California prison. I ain't even got three brothers, man, and — and they're saying that I stole a radio in the jail and I was Electromically Filed the Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. radio. And I didn't steal a radio. They're going to strace Retindemen of stipulation against me, and I want to say I didn't steal, and Clerk of Supreme Court

Got in the front that he's appointed to me. He's not appointed to me. So this Probation Department, they don't know nothing, man, they don't know nothing. They're going on what Detective Leonard said. This is supposed to be a P & P report, not from a detective that's got something against me, you know.

And he's talking about this girl getting up on the stand. She got right up on the stand and said I didn't even kidnap and rob her.

That's all I got to say, man.

THE COURT: Mr. Buchanan?

MR. BUCHANAN: Well, your Honor, I must say this report is probably one of the most negative I've ever read. And of course, as we know, during the trial there was some testimony or at least some evidence brought that when he came down here, that he was going to make a big disturbance. There was also some evidence brought out during the trial, or at least some conversation, that he was a very violent person and had to be watched very carefully.

But none of these things ever occurred. He's been in the Clark County Jail now since November. He's never had any incidents up there as far as fights or anything else, violence.

This Nazi white supremacy they've talked about over in California -- didn't see none of this.

Now he appears and he appeared on the stand and he -- this morning, there was this statement that Guy asked me for some kind of leniency the Court could make. But when I talked to him and when I see him, I see an eighteen-year-old boy who has not had quite as much bravado and macho as he does here in Court and as he did on the stand and as he did this night.

we went through a long jury trial on this. There was some evidence we presented, what I thought was a good case, as the jury evidently didn't believe he and his witnesses as to what happened. He's still protesting his innocence and stating that in the probation Electronically Filed has Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. gone down that that girl was not kidnapped, she went voluntarisky kinderner the rest.

We thought, of course, there was some evidence that the jury could have believed. They were out some five or six hours, and evidently they thought something.

Anyway, he stands here now with these counts that can go to life. Now, of course, we're not asking the Court for probation, because it's not even available, but before the Court gives some horrendous sentence, some stacked case back to back, life, robbery with use and so forth, I'd like to take into consideration that he is only nineteen, that at this point in his life, he has a lot of violence in himself, and he's shown that in the past. He'll probably show that for a while in the future.

But as they teach you in law school, they teach you in psychology and psychiatric evaluation of prisoners, after a while that burns out. Now, how long it will take Joel Burkett to burn out in the Nevada State Prison — that's one thing. But for the Court to impose some horrendous sentence on the first time that this person has been before the Court as an adult and being sentenced, we'd ask the Court to take that into consideration.

Now, this Court can stack a couple of these cases and make sure that he stays in prison for around five to ten years. I think ten years would have to be about the minimum that he could stay, under the case law here.

So what I'm asking the Court is not to stack these and go the life as they've recommended in the parole and probation report, but to give him some of these five-year terms back to back, which would insure that he is not eligible for probation for around ten years. In ten years, he'll be twenty-nine years old, and he'll spend most of the best years of his life in prison. And that, of course, will be at least a great inducement to come out

 and be a worthwhile citizen; but to take somebody at nineteen to twenty-nine and put them in prison I feel is punishment enough.

Now, at that point also they're going to have an evaluation of this prisoner in jail, see whether or not he Blechmsically Filed so Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. forth and whether or not he can be given probation, so they all Khinder encodindication. But I'd ask the Court to take into consideration Clerk of Supreme Court is nineteen, the fact that he is a violent person, but I think that can be corrected in prison, or at least thwarted over ten years, which is a long enough time for anyone, and to do it.

His parents have been here. His mother and family sat through the whole trial. His father's in the courtroom today. They've stood behind him, and — and he has a problem with this Court, so I'd ask the Court to give him whatever leniency it can in the sentencing.

To characterize him as a mad dog, I don't know. Maybe his background, his upbringing, his treatment with the youth authorities, in being kicked out of school when he was in seventh grade contributed to all of this. But I think at this point that the Court can at least give him some leniency on his first offense.

THE COURT: Joel Burkett, in accord with the law of the State of Nevada, this Court does now sentence you to confinement for fifteen years in the Nevada State Prison for the crime of robbery in Count I; and does also sentence you to fifteen years in the Nevada State Prison for use of a deadly weapon in commission of a crime.

These two fifteen-year sentences under Count I shall run consecutively to each other.

Joel Burkett, in accord with the law of the State of Nevada, this Court does now sentence you to confinement for life in the Nevada State Prison for the crime of first degree kidnapping as set forth in Count II of the information in this case.

The Court imposes an additional sentence of life in the Nevada State Prison under Count II for use of a deadly weapon in commission of a crime.

 These two sentences shall run concurrently -- excuse me -- shall run consecutively to each other and shall run consecutively to the fifteen-year sentences imposed under Count I.

Joel Burkett, in accord with the law Electronically Filed of Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Nevada, this Court does now sentence you to confinement for trace K! Linde New ada State Prison for the crime of sexual assault, a felony, as set forth in Count III.

The Court also sentences you to confinement for life in the Nevada State Prison for the crime of sexual assault, a felony, as set forth in Count IV.

These two life sentences shall run consecutively to each other but shall run concurrently with the sentences imposed in Count II of the information in this case.

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, credit for time served I believe is reflected as 165 days. Is that correct?

THE COURT: The defendant is given credit for time served in the sum of 165 days.

MR. BLOXHAM: Your Honor, am I to understand that Count I, Count II are consecutive to each other, concurrent to three and four? That's just for clarification, for my sake.

MR. BUCHANAN: I think the sentencing was proper.

THE COURT: Fifteen, fifteen, life, life. And then you've got two more lifes to run concurrently with those counts.

We'll be in recess at this time for a few minutes.

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings.

ONSTANCE KROON, C.S.R. NO. 75

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LORETTA BOWMAN Sinda Sever

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CASE NO.

DEPT. NO. VII

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Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATECIER ON SUPREME, Court IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

C52190

Plaintiff,

JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire,

Defendant.

JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (Jury Trial)

WHEREAS, on the 20th day of January, 1981, the Defendant JOEL BURKETT aka Raymond Haire, entered a plea of not guilty to the crimes of Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, Count I; First Degree Kidnaping with Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Crime, Count II; Sexual Assault, Count III; and Sexual Assault, Count IV, committed on the 18th day of December, 1980, in violation of NRS 200.380; 193.165; 200.310; 200.364 and 200.366, and the matter having been tried before a jury, and the defendant being represented by counsel and having been found guilty of the crimes of Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count I; First Degree Kidnaping with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count II; Sexual Assault, Count III; and Sexual Assault, Count IV; and

WHEREAS, thereafter, on the 2nd day of June, 1981, the defendant being present in Court with his counsel, JAMES L. BUCHANAN, and BONALD C. BLOXHAM, Deputy District Attorney, also being present, the above entitled Court did adjudge Defendant

Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

quilty thereof by reason of said trial and verdict and sentenced 1 2 Defendant to serve a term in the Nevada State Prison as follows: Fifteen years for Robbery and an additional fifteen (15) 3 years for Use of a Deadly Weapon in Commission of a Electronically Filedbe 4 Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 served consecutively. Tracie K. Lindemen Count II: Life with Possibility of Parole and an aclerkei Suprame Count 6 of Life with the Possibility of Parole for Use of a Deadly Weapon 7 8 in Commission of a Crime, to be served consecutively. Count II 9 is to be served consecutive to Count I. Life with Possibility of Parole. 10 Count III: Count IV: Life with Possibility of Parole. 11 Counts III and IV to be served concurrent to the sentences imposed 12 13 in Counts I and II. 14 Defendant granted credit for time served of 165 days. THEREFORE, the Clerk of the above entitled Court is hereby 15 directed to enter this Judgment of Conviction as part of the 16 record in the above entitled matter. 17 day of June, 1981, in the City of Las Vegas, DATED this 25 18 County of Clark, State of Nevada. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

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81-52190X/1b LVMPD 80-95384

Rob; l° Kidnap; UDW; 2 cts. of S/A - F

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## FILED

Jul 30 8 29 AM '81 1 CASE NO. C 52190 LORETTA BOWMAN 2 DEPT. NO. VII 3 Electronically Filed 4 Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 5 Tracie K. Lindemen IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF SUPPEMBACOURT 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 7 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, 11 vs. MOTION FOR ORDER EXTENDING TIME FOR FILING DESIGNATION OF RECORD ON APPEAL 12 RAYMOND HAIRE aka JOEL BURKETT, 13 Defendant. 14 15 COMES NOW, EARL T. AYERS, court-appointed Counsel 16 for the defendant herein and moves this Honorable Court for 17 an Order extending the time for filing the Designation of Record 18 on Appeal herein for the reasons that he was court-appointed 19 to represent the defendant herein on his appeal and was not 20 his trial counsel, that he has not been able to review the trial 21 transcript and the file of the defendant herein to determine 22 what matters should be appealed and he has not had an opportunity 23 to talk to the defendant herein about the appeal. 24 SMITH, MAURER & AYERS 25 26 27 28 2770 S. Maryland Pkwy., Las Vegas, NV 89109 29 Attorneys for Defendant

ORDER

Good cause appearing,

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IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the court-

 appointed counsel, EARL T. AYERS, for the defendant herein, shall have up to and including the 31st day of August, 1981, to file his Designation of Record on Appeal in the above-entitled matter.

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

DATED this 29 day of July, 1981.

CARL J. CHRISTENSEN DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Submitted by:

SMITH, MAURER & AYERS

BY: AL / · Cupe

2770 S. Maryland Pkwy., #500

Las Vegas, NV 89109 Attorneys for Defendant

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1	CASE NO. C 52190				
2	DEPT. VII				
3	- ORLITA BOWMAN				
4	BY Article Daws Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.				
5	Tracie K. Lindemen				
6	IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA				
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK				
8					
9.	THE STATE OF NEVADA,				
10	Plaintiff,				
11	vs. DESIGNATION OF RECORD				
12	JOEL BURKETT a/k/a ) ON APPEAL				
13	RAYMOND HAIRE,				
14	Defendant, )				
15	- <del></del>				
16	Defendant, JOEL BURKETT, hereby designates the complete				
17	record for appeal, together with the transcript of the trial,				
18	including the voir dire of the jury, plaintiff's and defendant's				
19	proposed jury instructions, and all exhibits used at trial.				
20	DATED this 19th day of August, 1981.				
21	SMITH, MAURER & AYERS				
22	BY: Eal & Clyen				
23	EARL T. AYERS 2770 S. Maryland Pkwy., #500				
24	Las Vegas, NV 89109 Attorneys for Defendant				
25	Accorneys for berengant				
26					
27	RECEIPT OF A COPY of the above and foregoing Designa-				
28	tion of Record on Appeal is hereby acknowledged this				
29	day of August, 1981.				
30	ROBERT MILLER, DISTRICT ATTORNEY				
31.	BY: James Tufteland any				
32	Las Vegas, NV 89101				

Docket 63661 Document 2013-27035

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CLERK O

CASE NO. C 52190

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

JOEL BURKETT a/k/a RAYMOND HAIRE,

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

DEPT. VII

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vs.

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EARL T. AYERS / 2770 S. Maryland Pkwy., #500 Las Vegas, NV 89109 Attorneys for Defendant

SMITH, MAURER & AYERS

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

ORDER FOR TRANSCRIPT

.

It appearing to this Court that, EARL T. AYERS, was appointed by this Court to represent the above named defendant for his appeal, and that a Notice of Appeal in the captioned matter has been filed, and good cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Court Reporter for the trial in the captioned matter, to-wit: CONSTANCE KROON, be and hereby is ordered to prepare an original and three copies of the complete transcript of the trial in the captioned matter, including voir dire of the jury, said trial having been heard before the above entitled court on May 4, 1981.

DATED this  $<\!\!\!/\mathcal{O}$  day of August, 1984

10a. Od What

ISTRICT COURT JUDGE

FILE:

TAR 5 5 HE an to:

CASE NO. C52190

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Electronically Filed
Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
Tracie K. Lindemen

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF LAS VEGAS TOWNSH CLERK of Supreme Court
COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOEL BURKETT,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 5126

2083

DOCKET NO. 80-F

D.A. NO. 80-F-5126

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

OF

PRELIMINARY HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE EARLE W. WHITE, JR., JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1981

APPEARANCES:

For the State:

MELVYN T. HARMON, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney

For the Defendant:

WILLIAM P. HENRY, ESQ. Deputy Públic Defender

Reported by: Paul DeGagne, CSR

## <u>I</u>NDEX

PLAINTIFF'S WITNESSES:	Direct	Cross	Redirect	Electronically Filed  Reseptots=2019 8:26 a.m.  Tracie K. Lindemen
Tina Cage By Mr. Harmon By Mr. Henry	4	29	36	Clerk of Supreme Court
Richard Davies By Mr. Harmon By Mr. Henry	37	41		

-2-

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1981, 9:00 A.M.

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

THE COURT: This is the time set for the racine of Lindenson hearing in case number 5126-80F, the State of Nevada Versus Court Raymond Haire also known as Joel Burkett. The record will show the presence of the defendant together with his counsel, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Harmon representing the State.

Mr. Harmon, call your first witness, please.

MR. HARMON: Tina Cage.

MR. HENRY: Defense would move to exclude witnesses, your Honor.

THE COURT: There has been a motion to exclude witnesses and the motion is granted. All witnesses who are here on the case of the State versus Raymond Haire also known as Joel Burkett are excluded from the courtroom and are admonished not to discuss their testimony with any other person until we have completed this preliminary hearing.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, may counsel approach the bench?

THE COURT: You may.

(Discussion at the bench.)

THE COURT: There has been a request made and the reasons stated that the courtroom be cleared for the testimony of this witness. I am going to ask the bailiff that the entire courtroom be cleared of spectators.

A SPECTATOR: Your Honor, I would like to stay. I am the defendant's mother.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, I would imagine that in particular the motion would apply to her.

THE SPECTATOR: I came all the way from California to hear this hearing today.

-3-

1 THE COURT: Ma'am, it will be my order that the 2 courtroom be cleared. Electronically Filed 3 MR. HENRY: This only applies as to the Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. 4 is about to testify; is that correct? Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court 5 THE COURT: Just as to this witness? 6 MR. HARMON: Oh, yes, just as to this witness. 7 THE COURT: Just as to this witness and then we will 8 allow any of the spectators back in. 9 10 TINA CAGE, 11 called as a witness by the State, having been first duly sworn, 12 testified as follows: 13 THE CLERK: Will you state your name and spell your 14 last name, please. 15 THE WITNESS: Tina Cage, C-a-g-e. 16 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. HARMON: 19 Q Is it Miss or Mrs. Cage? 20 Α 21 Mrs. Cage, are you employed at this time? 22 Α Yes. 23 Where do you work? Q 24 Stop 'N Go. A 25 Where is the Stop 'N Go Market located that you work Q 26 at? 27 It is on the corner of Maryland Parkway and Stewart. A 28 Q How long have you worked there? 29 Two weeks. Α 30 Did you formerly work at the Stop 'N Go Market 31 located at 732 North Eastern Avenue? 32 Ą Yes.

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1
                 Is that in Las Vegas, Clark County, State of Nevada?
           Q
2
                Yes.
           A
                What number Stop 'N Go Market was that? Electronically Filed
 3
                                                            Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
 4
                                                            Tracie K. Lindemen
                How long did you work at the Stop 'N Go Market Court
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     situated at 732 North Eastern Avenue?
 7
                 About five days, I think.
8
           Q
                What type of work did you do at the Stop 'N Go
9
     Market located on Eastern AVenue?
10
                 I was a clerk.
11
                 Were you employed as a clerk at that store on
12
     December 18, 1980?
13
           Α
                 Yes.
14
                 Do you remember being there shortly after midnight
15
     on December 18, 1980?
16
           Α
                 No.
17
                 What time did you begin your employment on
18
     December 18, 1980?
19
                 11:00 o'clock p.m.
           Α
20
                 That would have been a Thursday?
           Q
21
                 Right.
           A
22
                 At 11:00 o'clock p.m.?
           Q
23
           Α
                 Uh-huh.
24
                 Was that your answer?
           Q
25
                 Yes.
26
                 How long was your shift to be?
           O
27
                 I worked until 7:00 a.m.
           Α
28
                 Sometime after you came to work at 11:00 o'clock
29
     p.m. on December 18, 1980 did something unusual happen?
30
           Α
                 Yes.
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                 Tell us what happened.
           Q
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           Α
                 Well, I came to work at 11:00 and I asked the relief
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girl if she was busy and how things were going that night.

She said, you know, it was fairly busy but nothing to-- I

don't know. It was average. Okay. So, she left Flegtrenically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. continued to just run the counter and help the customer Eindemen

I would say about -- The last time Clerk of Supreme Court the clock it said 10 to 12:00. This man came in and he bought a pack of rolling papers. I didn't think anything of it. He left, and about 15 minutes later --

Q Describe the man who came in and bought a package of rolling papers.

A He was about six foot, six foot two, blonde hair and wearing a white T-shirt, black leather or plastic vest, jeans. He had a Van-dyke.

- Q A Van-dyke what?
- A Mustache and beard. I don't know how to describe it.
- Q Mustache and beard?
- A Well, partial. It was just on his chin.
- Q Did this person come in by himself?
- A The first time, yes.
- Q Look around the courtroom and state whether that person is present at this time.
  - A Yes, he is present.
  - Q Will you point to him and describe how he is dressed.
- A He is wearing a striped shirt, white T-shirt, handcuffs.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, may the record show that the witness has identified the defendant, Joel Burkett?

THE COURT: It may.

BY MR. HARMON:

- Q You say this was about 10 minutes to 12:00?
- A That was the last time I looked at the clock. I would say five or ten minutes had passed since then.

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	-				
1	Q So, it was close to midnight?				
2	A Yes.				
3	Q Were you the sole employee at the Stop 'N G <b>Elegizonically Eled</b> Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.				
4	the time the defendant came in the first time? Tracie K. Lindemen				
5	A Yes. I work alone. Clerk of Supreme Court				
6	Q Did you see him again sometime after that?				
7	A Yes. He came back in about 15 minutes later.				
8	Q Can you estimate approximately what time that would				
9	be?				
10	A Probably about five or ten after 12:00, quarter after.				
11	Q That would now be December 19, 1980?				
12	A Yes.				
13	Q Was he by himself or was he with someone else at				
14	that time?				
15	A He walked in the door and a few minutes later				
16	well, not a few minutes. Maybe 30 seconds or so later another				
17	kid walked in behind him, but I didn't know they were together				
18	at the time.				
19	Q Were any other customers in the store at this time?				
20	A The second time he came in?				
21	Q Yes.				
22	A No.				
23	Q Were you still the sole employee of the Stop 'N Go				
24	Market?				
25	A Yes.				
26	Q What happened shortly after midnight?				
27	A He came in and went back to the back cooler where				
28	the beer is kept. He went in and got two beers.				
29	Q When you say he who are you talking about?				
30	A The defendant.				
31	Q The man whom you previously identified?				
32	A Yes.				

A Ha got two botts

What did he get?

A He got two bottles of Michelob out of the cooler.

About the time he was halfway up the aisle the other cooler.

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. and I just gave him a glance. I didn't think anythink Lindement.

Q You say another kid came in. Will you Clark of Supreme Court person.

A He was about five foot five, five foot six. He was a young kid, 17 or 18. He had brown hair and was wearing a Levi jacket. He walked over to the drink center and looked like any other kid that comes in the store.

Q What did the defendant, Mr. Burkett, do with the two bottles of Michelob?

- A As far as I remember, he left them on the counter.
- Q On the counter where?
- A By the cash register.
- Q What happened after the young kid, as you described him, came in?

A He walked over by the drink center which is located on the right side of the counter where the register is. I just glanced over and didn't think anything of it. He was going to get a soda, so about that time the other fellow brought his beer up to the counter--

Q By the other fellow you are indicating the defendant, Mr. Burkett?

A Yes. Anyway, he brought his beer up to the counter and I started to ring it up. The next thing I knew I had a knife at me and the kid was trying to drag me in the back room asking me where the back door was.

- Q It was the younger person who had the knife?
- A Yes.
- Q Where did he have the knife?
- A In his hand.

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**Electronically Filed** 

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

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it after he had taken me out the door.

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Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

The way I saw it it was about a 1974 Maverick. not too good on years, but I believe it was a 1974 Maverick two-door and it was sitting there running. I didn't notice

- The kid pushed me in the car and they both got in the car and shut the doors and took off down the street.
  - Where were you placed into the vehicle?
- At the time you were placed into the front seat was the knife still visible in the hand of the second subject, the
- He had one arm around my shoulder and the
- He pushed me in the car
  - Was that on the driver's or passenger's side?
  - Did a second person get into the vehicle also?
- The fellow sitting over there. He got in on the
- Your Honor, may the record again show that she is pointing to the defendant, Mr. Burkett?

THE COURT: It may.

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BY MR. HARMON:

- Q So, he drove the vehicle?
- A Yes.
- Q Where were you taken?

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

A They started going down the street on the side of the store. I don't know the name of the street. They turned into an apartment complex and the fellow again asked— he asked the other kid if he could get out this way. I presume he was talking about getting back on the main street.

- Q You say he asked the other kid. Who is he?
- A The fellow sitting over there.
- Q The defendant who is in court?
- A Yes.
- Q Before you left the Stop 'N Go Market did this younger fellow say anything at the time he pulled the knife?
  - A No.
- Q Did you ever see any money removed from the cash register at the Stop 'N Go Market either on December 18 or December 19, 1980?
  - A You mean did I ever see anybody take it out?
  - Q Yes.
  - A No.
- Q Did anyone tell you they were going to take any money? By they I mean either the defendant who is in court or the younger subject?
  - A No.
- Q Did you give anyone permission either on December 18, 1980 or December 19, 1980 to remove any property or money from the Stop 'N Go Market located at 732 North Eastern Avenue?
  - A No.
- Q Did you consent to go with these two people in this 1974 Maverick that you have referred to?

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- A Absolutely not.
- Q Where were you taken?
- A They came back out on Eastern Avenue and made a Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. on Eastern to Bonanza. They went up Bonanza and attradiant Lindemen

  I asked them what they were going to do with me. Clerk of Supreme Count were going to get some gas and drop me off by the store.

They went up Bonanza to a 7-Eleven on the cross street of Maryland Parkway and stopped to get gas.

- Q At the time you were driven to this location was any weapon displayed?
- A Yes. The other fellow who isn't here still had his arm around me and the knife was still at my stomach.
- Q Were you able to give any type of description of the knife this other fellow had?
- A When he had it in his hand he was wearing a jacket and the only thing I could see was the blade. He had the handle like under his -- he was carrying it so I could only see the blade of it coming out from under his jacket.
  - Q Are you able to describe the blade?
- A Yes. It was a fairly thick blade like a hunting knife. It was fairly large.
  - Q About how long was the blade?
  - A About five or six inches.
  - Q Did the two subjects in fact get qasoline?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Who did that? Did they both get out of the car?
- A No. The defendant over there got out of the car and went into the store.
  - Q Did the second younger subject remain with you?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Did he continue to display the weapon?
  - A Yes.

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 Q What happened after gas was obtained?

A They pulled out of the 7-Eleven and went over some small street— They pulled straight out of the 7-Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. went back down toward— I am trying to think. The Track K. Lindemen the side street and they ended up on Washington go flerk of Supreme Court

Q You are saying they. Are you referring to the defendant and this younger person again?

- A Yes.
- Q Who was driving at this time?
- A The defendant sitting over there.
- Q Eventually were you taken east on Lake Mead Boulevard?
- A Yes.
- Q Describe what happened then.

A Okay. They started driving out Lake Mead Boulevard toward the lake. I again asked them what was going on and what they were going to do with me. The defendant sitting over there said he just wanted to think things over. We were just going to keep driving for awhile.

So, he pulled out on Lake Mead and we got up over the hill out of view of the city. He was looking around for roads to pull off the side of the street or off the main road. He finally came across one and we drove back on a dirt road maybe a half a mile to the end of the road. He turned the car around. There was like a turn around at the end of the road and he turned the car around and parked it and shut the motor off.

Then they sat there for a minute and the defendant went outside to go to the bathroom. At that time the younger kid started making advances on me trying to put his hand in my shirt.

Q At this time was any type of weapon displayed by either subject?

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At this time I don't know what happened. the kid put the knife in his pocket because he was using both Electronically Filed of his hands. Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen What did the kid start to do? Clerk of Supreme Court

He started to unbutton my blouse and he started to put his hand underneath my shirt.

Had you given your consent to come to this particular location with these two people?

No. A

Why had you gone along with him in the car?

I had no choice. I was dragged into the car with a knife at my throat. What am I supposed to do?

Did you consent to the advances being made by the subject who is not present in court?

No. А

What did he do? Q

Well, he tried to get my blouse off and I tried to tell him, you know, "This isn't necessary. I mean, what are you doing this for?" He just told me to relax and be calm and he said, "You are not going to get hurt." About that time the other defendant who is sitting here in the courtroom came back in and they both started trying to take my shirt off. to talk them out of it and they just told me to stay calm. says, "You are not going to get hurt if you just stay calm."

MR. HENRY: Pardon me, ma'am.

Your Honor, when she testifies as to conversations could we have her attribute that to either one person or the other?

> MR. HARMON: Sure.

THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. HARMON:

Are you able to remember who said what in regards to Q

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the testimony you just offered?

A Well, both of them said it at one time or another.

I mean, they both told me not to get too scared, thetronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

Weren't going to hurt me.

Tracie K. Lindemen

- Q At the time this was happening were you Charkles Supreme Court if the defendant, Mr. Burkett, had any type of weapon on his person?
  - A No.
  - Q Did there come a time when your clothes were removed?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Explain how that happened.
- A When all three of us were sitting in the front seat each one of them-- well, they unbuttoned my shirt and took my shirt off and then they--
  - A You are saying they again. Were they both doing this?
- A They both took my shirt off, yes. Then I can't remember which one, but one of them took my bra off and then I think it was the other fellow, the kid, that unzipped my pants and unsnapped them and they started to tug them down.
  - Q What happened then?
- A Well, they took them off and they sat for a minute and argued over who was going to get ahold of me first and then--
  - Q Where were you physically located at the time?
- A Still seated in the middle between the two of them in the front seat of the car.
  - Q Were you still wearing your underwear?
  - A No.
  - Q At this time you were totally nude?
- A Yes.
- Q What happened after the conversation had been completed about who would get at you first?
  - A The other kid who is not here opened the door and

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**Electronically Filed** 

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen

Clerk of Supreme Court

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just described occurred with the second younger person who is not present?

A After he was through he walked away. Then the Was Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Shivering pretty bad half because I was scared and Thank Lindenum I was cold. I asked him if there was a coat I could put because I was freezing.

- Q Who did you ask that?
- A I am not sure.
- Q You asked for a coat. Was there a response?
- A Yes. I believe -- I am not absolutely sure, but I believe that the defendant sitting here gave me a jean jacket to put on.
  - Q Did you put the jacket on?
  - A Yes.
  - Q What happened then?
- A Well, I had it over my shoulders. Then the defendant asked me to step around behind the car with me. He leaned me up against the back of the car and started kissing me. I was shivering and shaking so bad and by this time the other kid was sitting in the front seat of the car and he asked the other kid to leave the car so that him and I could go in the car.
  - Q Did the other fellow leave the car?
  - A Yes, after about five minutes.
  - Q What happened then?
- A We both went into the front seat of the car and he started kissing me again. He told me to lean back and he put-I put the jacket down by the door so I wouldn't break my
  neck or hurt my head or anything and I laid down on the front
  seat of the car and he laid down on top of me and proceeded
  to penetrate.
  - Who is he that you are referring to now?

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Α The defendant sitting in the courtroom. O The person you have already identified? **Electronically Filed** Yes. Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. What type of penetration occurred at thisacieik indemen Clerk of Supreme Court your body by the defendant? Α He put his penis into my vagina. Q Did you consent to that action? **A** : No. Why did you permit him to do it? I didn't think there was any possible way of getting away from him. Can you estimate about what time it was at the time this occurred? It was probably -- I am only guessing, but I would say about maybe 1:00, 1:15. Was there anyone else in this area besides yourself, the defendant and the second younger subject you have described? Α You mean was there anybody out there with me? Q Yes. Α No. What happened after the sexual conduct by the defendant occurred which you have just described? I opened the door and I got up out of the car. had to go to the bathroom and I changed my mind and went back into the car. I asked him if I could put my clothes on and he threw my clothes at me. Q Who did that?

A The defendant sitting here in the courtroom.

Q What happened then?

A Well, he gave memy clothes and I put them on. I put my shirt and pants on. I did not put my underwear on. We sat

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in the front seat of the car and I asked him what was going to happen now.

- Electronically Filed

  Do you know what happened to your underwear 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
- A They were in the car somewhere, but I diamie K-Lindemen
  Clerk of Supreme Court
  don't know exactly. I assume they went in the back seat.
- Q What garments are you referring to specifically when you speak of your underwear?
  - A My bra and my panties.
  - Q What happened after you got the outer garments on?
- A I put those on and everybody sat in the front seat again, myself in the middle, the defendant sitting here in the driver's side and the younger kid was sitting in the passenger's seat. I asked him if he was going to let me go now or what he was going to do and he said he was going to think about it for a minute.
  - Q Who said that?
  - A The defendant.
  - Q He said he wanted to think about it for awhile?
  - A He said he wanted to think it over, yes.
  - Q Were you taken to another location then?
  - A After a few minutes, yes.
  - Q Will you explain where it was you were taken.
- A He pulled back onto the main road. I believe it is called North Shore Road. I told him to make a right and he would be back in town. He asked his friend on my right which way. He told him to make a left and they turned left towards Lake Mead.
- Q Did there come a time when the vehicle was stopped a second time?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Can you explain the circumstances of that happening?
  - A Yes. When he pulled off the dirt road from the

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first time and proceeded to turn left I asked him, you know, to let me out here.

- Electronically Filed
  Are you referring to the defendant? Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
- A Right. I asked him to let me out right Trace K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court told him it would be fine. I said it would take me two hours to walk back to town and by then they could be long gone. He said he wanted to think it over. He said if he let me go at all, it would be someplace where I would be safe.
  - Q What happened then?
- A He said he wanted to still think things over and he turned up the radio real loud. We drove for maybe a mile, a mile and a half, and then he turned off onto another dirt road on the right side of the road.
  - Q Did you stop at that location?
- A He drove down the road quite a ways this time. It was about a mile back.
  - Q The defendant, Mr. Burkett, is still driving?
  - A Yes.
  - Q What happened after he stopped the car?
- A All right. They pulled down the dirt road and turned it around, turned the car around so it was facing the same way we came in. They shut the car off and I asked him what was going to happen.
  - Q You asked who what was going to happen?
  - A I asked the defendant.
- Q What did you ask him as opposed to the other defendant?
- A I asked him if he was going to let me go or kill me or what was going to go on. I wanted to know what was going to happen to me.
  - Q Why did you ask him as opposed to the other person?
  - A He seemed to be the person in control of the

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situation.

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Q Did he reply to your question?

Electronically Filed over Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. mentioned something about something happening before index index on the let somebody else go and he had done some time for that.

He thought I would do the same thing and he was kind of skeptical about letting me go.

- Q Were any additional sexual advances made at the location you were at at this time?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Describe what happened.
- A After we talked for a minute and he was talking to his friend, just chatter, he said to his friend, "I think we ought to undress her one more time."
  - Q Who is he who you are talking about?
  - A The defendant sitting here in the courtroom.
  - Q Were you undressed again?
  - A Yes.
  - Q By whom?
  - A Both of them.
  - Q What happened after you were undressed?
- A The younger kid who is not here now pulled my head down to his penis and made me have oral sex while my butt was facing out the door.
  - Q At this time did his penis penetrate your mouth?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Did you give permission for that to happen?
  - A No.
  - Q What happened after that occurred?
- A While he was doing that the defendant sitting here in the courtroom positioned my butt out the door again and proceeded to penetrate my anus with his penis.

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Are you sure actual penetration occurred?

Q

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He didn't mention particularly, but after seeing the

knives I assumed that they were going to stab me to death. You did see knives? **Electronically Filed** Α Yes. Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. At what point did you first see the defendant Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court Mr. Burkett, with a knife? We were sitting in the front seat of the car and he told the other fellow who is not here to go ahead and give it to him and the other kid pulled a big buck knife out from under the sun visor and handed it to him. Was this before or after the sexual assaults? Ά After. What happened then with the buck knife? O He held it in his hand for a few minutes. Α Who held it? The defendant sitting here in the courtroom. Where are you physically located at this time? I am still sitting in the front seat of the car between both of them. The defendant was sitting on my left side in the driver's seat. What happened after he held it? He held it for a few minutes and him and his partner there were discussing where they were going to bury me. telling them that there was no sense in killing me. I said--I kept asking them why. At this point he started to get a little angry and told me toquit pleading with him. He said to his partner that he didn't want to kill me in the car. Q Who said this?

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Q What happened then?

want a mess in the car.

A Then I kept talking to him, you know, trying to keep

The defendant sitting here said to the other fellow

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that he didn't want to kill me in the car because he didn't

him calm because he seemed to be getting a little upset. I kept saying, "Why do you have to kill me? I mean, there is no sense to it." He asked his partner-- he goes, "Wellectronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. you think." The kid didn't say anything, so the defrace Kutindemen sitting here in the courtroom opened the car door and got out and motioned for me to follow him.

I thought to myself that I wasn't going to go outside. The other kid that was with him who is not here started to push me out of the car. I was hanging onto the steering wheel trying not to get out. He finally pushed me out of the car. As he pushed me out the car I tried to knock down the defendant. I had to fight. I couldn't just let him stab me to death.

- Q What happened then?
- A He grabbed me around the neck.
- Q Who grabbed you around the neck?
- A The defendant sitting here grabbed me around the neck and I could see the knife in his hand. He told me--
  - Q Was this the buck knife you referred to?
- A Yes. He told me, "That was a real stupid move." He said, "I knew you would tell," or something of that sort. We struggled for a few minutes outside the car and then he still had his-- the defendant sitting in the courtroom still has his arm around my neck and he kind of shoved me in the car. The other fellow who isn't here grabbed my hair and they were trying to snap my neck.

The defendant sitting here in the courtroom said, "Snap her neck and that is it. She is dead." I managed somehow-- I don't know how-- to get my head underneath his arm and out of his grip. The other kid then grabbed my hair and they pinned me down in the front seat of the car. The defendant sitting here in the courtroom had the knife raised above me

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He just looked at me for a few minutes Kahindemen Clerk of Supreme Court just kept saying, "I just want to live. I want to live." At that time the other fellow who is not here whispered in the defendant's ear who is sitting here. He said, "I don't think she will tell. I don't think she will tell." He stopped for a minute and thought and said, "Let her sit up."

- Q At any time during the exchange you just described did the defendant place the knife anywhere near your crotch area?
  - A This was after he let me up.

- Q What happened in connection with that?
- A After he let me up we were all sitting again in the front seat. I am still in the middle. He sat there for a minute with the knife in his hand thinking--
  - Q You are referring to whom again?
- A The defendant sitting here in the courtroom. We sat there for a few minutes and I guess he was thinking things over. Then he put the buck knife between my legs and told me to describe him. I looked over at him and I described him as six foot, blonde hair, mustache, white T-shirt, jeans. He looked over— The defendant sitting here looked over at the other fellow who is not here and said, "She can describe us. What do you think?" The kid didn't say a word so he sat there for a few more minutes and nobody did anything. We just sat there.

After a few minutes of thinking the defendant sitting here looked over at the other fellow and said, "I am going to let her go." He said, "Does that hurt your feelings?" and the other fellow replied, "Not really."

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- Q Were you subsequently let go?
- A A short time after that, yes.
- Q Explain how that happened.

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

A After he said that he looked at me and Jacie, K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court told you I wasn't going to hurt you, so I am going to let you go." They started up the car and drove back into town.

- Q Where were you let out of the car?
- A He told me that he would let me out near my house, but--
  - Q Who is he?

A The defendant sitting in the courtroom told me he would drop me off by my house. As were going down Lake Mead--I had no intentions of him dropping me off in front of my house. I remembered some apartment complex down there by the Winchell's Donuts by Lake Mead, so I told him to make a left there. He turned left and I pointed out some apartments. They drove a short distance past there and the other fellow who is not here opened the door and they let me out.

- Q Where did you go?
- A I ran up the street to a saloon. I saw a North Las Vegas police car up there and I went in the saloon.
  - Q Did you report to an officer inside what happened?
  - A I told him I was kidnapped, yes.
- Q Did you leave any garments inside the Maverick driven by the defendant, Mr. Burkett?
  - A Yes.
  - Q What did you leave?
- A As far as I know, my underwear was still in there, bra and panties.
- Q Can you estimate about what time it was when you were let out of the vehicle by the two men?
  - A On the radio on the way into town I think it said

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What is the basis of your estimate that there might

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You mean before everything was cleaned up and all that?

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Yes.

No.

MR. HARMON: That concludes direct.

THE COURT: Mr. Henry?

Thank you, your Honor. MR. HENRY:

**Electronically Filed** Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. HENRY:

- Ma'am, before this preliminary hearing began you were sitting out in the courtroom, weren't you?
  - Yes.
- And you were sitting out there when a man was brought in in chains and put in the jury box, weren't you?
- No. I did not come in until about two minutes before they brought us up here.
- When you came in and sat down did you look around the courtroom?
  - Yes.
- And you saw a man sitting in the jury box in chains, didn't you?
- And there was only one man sitting in the jury box
  - That's correct.
- In fact he was the only man in the courtroom in chains; isn't that correct?
  - Yes.
- And that person is the defendant who is sitting to my left; is that correct?
  - Yes.
- That is one and the same person as the one you have constantly identified this morning?

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- A That's correct.
- Q And you saw that man on December 23, 1980 in the Electronically Filed auditorium of the Sheriff's Department during a linear 1320138:26 a.m. didn't you?

  Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court
  - A Yes.
- Q He was placed or you viewed him in a line-up with other men that was conducted by Metropolitan Police Department officers?
  - A That's correct.
- Q At the time of that line-up did you identify anyone in the line-up as being one of the perpetrators of the assaults against you?
  - A Yes, I did.
  - Q And who did you identify?
  - A The same man sitting right here in the courtroom.
- Q Later on were you asked to fill out a form or to write down your identification?
  - A Yes.
- Q And you were asked to do this by a Metropolitan Police detective?
  - A Yes.
  - Q He presented a form to you?
  - A Yes.
- Q Did you choose the position of the defendant in the line-up?
  - A Yes.
- Q Did you comment on how certain you were as to your identification?
  - A Yes, I did.
  - Q What words did you use in your written comment?
- A The exact words are, "I am almost absolutely positive that this is the suspect."

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Q Between the time of the assaults on your person and the line-up on the 23rd of December had you been shown any photographs of possible suspects by the Metropolitan 2013 8:26 a.m. Police officers?

Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

- A Yes.
- O When was this?
- A This was--
- Q Perhaps you could answer by stating how many days after you reported the offense.
- A I think it was the same afternoon before the line-up. It was earlier in the day.
  - Q Where did this viewing of photographs take place?
  - A The police department.
  - Q Would that be in the city hall?
  - A Yes.
- Q As opposed to the courthouse where you viewed the line-up?
  - A Right.
- Q Were you shown stacks of photographs affixed to pages in a book?
- A Well, I looked through the mug books and he also brought in a small file with maybe six or seven pictures on it.
- Q Initially in reporting this to the police you referred to an older man and a younger man; is that correct?
  - A Yes.
- Q Here today you are identifying the defendant as being the older man; is that correct?
  - A That's correct.
- Q When you were shown mug books were they split up between the possible suspect who was the older man and the possible suspect who was the younger man?
  - A I am not sure.

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Q In looking through any of these mug books did you identify any photographs as being the older man who assaulted you?

Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.

A I picked out a few pictures but I made Tracke K. Lindemen wasn't him. It was just people that resembled him Clerk of Supreme Court

- Q Did you pick out any pictures as depicting the younger man?
  - A One or two, I think, yes.
  - Q Did you tell the police, "This is the man"?
  - A No. I told them, "This just resembles him."
- Q Did the police have you mark the photographs that you identified as resembling the perpetrators?

A I didn't have to write anything down. We were talking about it. Like I picked out two pictures and he said, "What do you think about this one?" I said, "His mouth and his chin resembles him." He said, "What do you like about the other one?" I said, "Well, his profile is similar."

- Q But in each case you made it clear that was not the man but just similar; is that correct?
  - A That he just resembled him, yes.
- Q And you did not mark the photographs in any fashion as resembling the man?
  - A No.
- Q Did you see the officer mark the photographs or take any notes as to which photographs you had chosen as resembling the suspects?
- A He made some notes on the-- He made like a copy of the pictures and made some notes on them. I can't remember what he wrote.
  - Q He xeroxed off the photographs that you had chosen?
  - A Yes.
  - Q You have already told us that you attended a line-up

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in which the defendant was displayed and you chose the defendant as being one of the perpetrators. Isn't it true that there were two line-ups, one of which the defendant apper Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. another of which he did not appear in? Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

- That's correct.
- And the line-ups were broken down in terms of one Q line-up was supposed to possibly contain the older man and the other line-up was to possibly contain the younger man?
  - That's correct. Α
- Isn't it true that as to the line-up that contained the younger man you told the authorities that there was no one in there that you recognized as being the younger perpetrator?
  - That's correct. I didn't recognize him. Α
- Did you state, however, that there was someone Q that appeared to be similar?
  - Α Yes.
- Did you fill out a form as to the line-up containing or possibly containing the younger man?
  - The same form as for the other one, yes.
  - And did you write down your comments? O
  - Α Yes.
  - What words did you use?
- I believe it said, "The number 2 person in the line-up resembles one of the suspects, but I am almost positive it is not him," or something similar to that.
  - Did you affix your signature to these documents?
  - Yes, I did. Δ
- MR. HENRY: Your Honor, although we have a deputy present, somehow we did not get copies of those documents. would ask the Court to direct counsel for the State perhaps later to make copies and forward them to us.

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31 32 MR. HARMON: That is fine.

THE COURT: Mr. Harmon I am sure would have no objection to making copies of line-ups held on the Electronically Filed Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. available. Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court

MR. HENRY: Thank you.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, contrary to what counsel suggested, I think it was December the 19th.

THE COURT: It was the 19th that the line-up was held.

> MR. HARMON: Yes.

MR. HENRY: That is correct, yes.

BY MR. HENRY:

- When you came into the courtroom today and saw the defendant sitting in chains did you remember him from the line-up?
  - Δ Yes.
- Is your identification of him today based on seeing him in the line-up?
  - Α No. It is based on what happened to me.
- If you had not had the opportunity to view him in a line-up, would you be as sure of your identification today?
  - A Yes, I would.
- At some point I believe you testified you had conversation with the older person who assaulted you wherein he said that he let someone go before and he had done ten years for it?
  - That's correct. А
- Do you remember any further details as to that conversation? Specifically, did he say that he had been involved in a sexual assault before?
- He didn't mention the nature of what had happened. He just--

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younger person came in?

A Under a minute maybe. It was just long enough for Electronically Filed him to walk to the back of the store to the cooler Sep 152013 826 a.m. time the other fellow came in.

Tracie K. Lindemen

Clerk of Supreme Court

Q How long after that was it before the younger person

approached you and placed a knife against your throat?

A From the time the other fellow came in until the time he was at me?

Q Yes.

A About a minute or not even-- Yes. About a minute I would say.

- Q How long have you been in Las Vegas, ma'am?
- A Almost five years.
- Q And how old are you?
- A Twenty-one.

MR. HENRY: Thank you, ma'am.

I have no further questions, your Honor.

MR. HARMON: I just have a couple of questions on redirect, your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. HARMON:

- Q Mrs. Cage, in regards to the defendant who is present in court, when these offenses occurred did you observe any type of marking anywhere on his body?
  - A He had tatoos on his arms.
  - Q Describe the tatoos.
- A He had a lot of them on his forearms. I decided if I was going to remember any of them I would just pick out one or two so that I could describe them really well. I remembered a spiderweb on his right elbow and a small marijuana leaf on his right forearm.

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MR. HENRY: One question, if I might. 1 2 Ma'am, have you ever been a victim of a similar Electronically Filed 3 crime before? Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Tracie K. Lindemen THE WITNESS: No. 4 MR. HARMON: Objection. Well, she has answered. It 5 does exceed the scope of redirect. 6 7 THE COURT: Yes, it does. 8 MR. HENRY: Thank you. 9 She may be excused. You may let her THE COURT: out the chambers and then let her out the door. Make it clear 10 11 that it is spectators only and witnesses are still excluded. 12 Everyone but the witnesses can come back in. MR. HARMON: Richard Davies will be the next witness. 13 14 THE COURT: He is the other one witness you have? 15 MR. HARMON: Yes, your Honor. 17 RICHARD DAVIES, 18 called as a witness by the State, having been first duly sworn, 19 testified as follows: 20 Will you state your name and spell your THE CLERK: 21 last name, please. 22 THE WITNESS: Richard Davies, D-a-v-i-e-s. 23 24 DIRECT EXAMINATION 25 BY MR. HARMON: 26 Mr. Davies, where are you employed? Q 27 Stop 'N Go Markets. Α 28 What are the nature of your duties with Stop 'N Go Q 29 Markets? 30 I am a district representative. I control eight Α 31 stores. 32 You say you control eight stores?

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employee and make sure everything was secure.

- When you went inside did you have occasion to Electronically Filed examine the cash register? Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
  - Α Yes, I did.

- Tracie K. Lindemen Clerk of Supreme Court
- What was the condition of the cash register?
- A It was empty except for change.
- Was there any currency at all? 0
- Not in the register. Α
- Who would any monies belong to that are located in the cash register at a Stop 'N Go Market?
  - It would belong to the company. Α
- That would be National Convenience Stores, Inc., a corporation?
  - Α
- What did you do after you discovered that there was no employee on duty and no money except for coin in the cash register?
  - Could you repeat the question?
- Yes. What did you do after you arrived and discovered that there was not an employee on duty and there wasn't any currency in the cash register?
- I just walked the store to see if I could see a sign of what was going on. I was searching in the back rooms and the cooler.
- Were you able to locate your employee anywhere on the premises?
  - Α No, sir.
- Did you have occasion sometime after to sign a crime report with representatives of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?
  - А Yes.
  - And that crime report was signed in connection with O

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what type of offense? Well, originally it was just robbery and kidnap, **Electronically Filed** I believe. Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. Approximately how much money was missing racied Liedemen Q Clerk of Supreme Court cash register? I called the store manager down and she did a cash count of the safe and all currency in the store. Who is the store manager? Pat Seevers. Α Will you spell the last name, please. S-e-e-v-e-r-s. Δ MR. HENRY: Is that a V or a B as in Bob? THE WITNESS: V. BY MR. HARMON: Approximately how much money was missing? MR. HENRY: Objection. That calls for hearsay. Testimony has been that the store manager, Pat Seevers, did the count. MR. HARMON: May I pursue the foundation? THE COURT: Yes. Proceed. BY MR. HARMON: Q Were you present at the time this was done? А Yes. Are you familiar with the procedure whereby the

Q What was the procedure used to determine the amount

A Okay. A reading is taken on the cash register. The coins left in the register were counted and all change in the drop safe where the majority of the money is kept was counted.

We deduct from that a standard change fund of the store to

amount of loss was determined?

Yes.

missing?

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Yes.

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A Yes.

A Yes.

Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
Tracie K. Lindemen
Clerk of Supreme Court

MR. HENRY: Thank you. I have no further questions.

MR. HARMON: No redirect, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Davies.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, the State rests.

THE COURT: Mr. Henry, the State is resting.

MR. HENRY: Your Honor, I would inform the Court that I have advised my client as to his right to make a statement either sworn or unsworn. I have advised him not to do so. He has informed me he would take that advice. The defendant would not call any other witnesses and the defense would rest and ask to be heard as to motions to dismiss.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. HENRY: First of all, your Honor, if I might direct the Court's attention to Count II, Robbery with the Use of a Deadly Weapon in the Commission of a Crime, the testimony of Mrs. Cage is that she arrived for work around 11:00 o'clock. She is not sure at what time she was abducted. It was sometime thereafter, perhaps around 12:00, but she certainly wasn't precisely sure. Sometime after that from this record it would appear somehow the police became aware that the store was unattended and perhaps something had happened and they called the store representative. This is a store that holds itself open to the public and indeed is about as open as could be with a glass wall, glass door and cash register up front.

Your Honor, I would submit that as to Counts III, IV, and V alleging sexual assault and first degree kidnapping that the State has met its burden; however, I would suggest that as to Count II there is insufficient evidence. In essence, if

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the State would urge the Court to bindover on Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon, it would be urging this Court to say that these fellows were there, abducted this woman and Electronically Filed Committed 8:26 a.m. sexual assaults against her person and then sometimes action behinds ment it was discovered that money was missing, money that is entirely available to all the public during the interim. It would be saying that because the Court deduced from the evidence that they committed the sexual assaults the Court should find they probably committed the robbery with use.

I would suggest, your Honor, that that is impermissible, that classically at law this is what may not be done, especially since there is nothing to corroborate that inference or allegation. The State's witness testified that she saw no money taken. Nothing was said to her about money being taken or a robbery. There was no testimony about hearing the drawer open. Indeed, her testimony is she was grabbed and dragged from the store just about instantly and both fellows went outside with her.

I would suggest that although I would not disagree with the allegation that the State has met its burden as to the last three counts, certainly it has not met its burden as to Count II.

As to Count I, your Honor, as it is framed it relies on Count II. Even if it didn't, this problem with charging burglary with intent to commit a felony, referring to a public place, 7-Elevens or Stop 'N Gos, is one that is constantly before the Courts, and the Court has heard my argument before. I would just suggest for purposes of the record that the law in the State of Nevada is that the State may not in effect bootstrap themselves backwards. They have to show the intent at the time of entry. This is classically done when someone goes in with a stocking mask and a shotgun in their arms.

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 when they come through the door like that you can infer the intent. Perhaps if in this case there was some testimony that Electronically Filed these fellows had handcuffs or something, you coul sept 132013 5.25 a.m. an intent when they came in the door. But the test 13014 Linderwat Clerk of Supreme Court they were inside doing things that customers normally do for at least two minutes before the younger fellow, the one that is not before the Court, approached the victim.

For that reason I would suggest that as plead Count I should not survive this proceeding because of the failure to prove Count II. Even if the State moved to amend Count I to incorporate Counts III, IV and V, it hasn't met its burden to show intent at the time of entry.

The way we are seeing these burglaries with intent now is just stretching the purpose behind making this sort of thing a very serious crime beyond all limits so that it no longer has any purpose. I would ask the Court not to do that, but to maintain the purpose for making burglary a serious crime.

I would submit it on that.

THE COURT: Mr. Harmon?

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, I think the entire criminal complaint is properly plead. I will, however, submit Count I without any argument and leave it to the Court's discretion. But I do not think it is improper to suggest that these fellows entered with the intent to rob. I think a reasonable inference from the evidence the Court has heard is that that is what they came there for.

As the Court knows, the cases in this State concerning the burden of proof at a preliminary hearing don't say that the State must show that the only inference is that of establishing criminal conduct, but we don't have to negate all inferences. Of course, one inference is that after Mrs. Cage

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was forcibly removed from the store some other citizen came in and rifled the cash register. Perhaps that is even reasonable. Electronically Filed But, your Honor, my point is it is equally reasonable and 8:26 a.m. as a matter of fact, I think more so to say that the circle dindernen Clerk of Supreme Court who was last observed with two bottles of Michelob in the counter area at the time the other subject comes around behind the counter, grabs this lady behind the neck, puts a knife to her throat and asks her where the back door is, she says that there is no back door and he drags her out and she is placed in the car and the other individual comes along-- When you put this together with the time frame which is that Mr. Davies believes that he was first contacted at about 12:10 a.m. and the witness says the defendant first came into the store at about 10 minutes to 12:00 and then it was a few minutes after that, which would put us shortly after midnight that he comes in the second time and then the crime actually began, that the reasonable inference is not that it was somebody who just by happenstance came along and found the store unattended, but that these two fellows who came in there and forcefully removed the clerk in the counter area are the people responsible for removing ones and fives belonging to the Stop 'N Go Store from the cash register.

Thank you.

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MR. HENRY: Your Honor, certainly the State doesn't have to negate all possible inferences but the one that results in an inference of criminal conduct; however it must show to the Court that the inference that it sponsors is a reasonable inference and more likely than other natural inferences. I would suggest that it hasn't done that here.

It is interesting that Mr. Harmon doesn't address himself as to Count II. He said he would leave that to the discretion of the Court--

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MR. HARMON: No. Count I.

THE COURT: Count I.

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MR. HENRY: But in Count II, Robbery wi Electronically Filed
Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m.
Deadly Weapon, most of his argument referred to the racie of Electronical and the sexual assaults. The one inference he talker of Supreme Court the men coming in and taking her out and dragging her out in the desert.

All I am suggesting, your Honor, is that the one inference that the State cannot sponsor in a criminal proceeding is that because they have proven that this man has committed crimes A, B and C, because of that it makes it more likely that he committed crime D. In this situation it is a general proposition of law that is impermissible. In this situation where we have a store that is brightly lit with a cash register that can be viewed from the street and is left unattended and is easy to get into I would just suggest that the State hasn't met its burden.

THE COURT: All right, gentlemen, I am prepared to The motion to dismiss Count I will be granted without further comment. With respect to Count II, Robbery and Use of a Deadly Weapon in the Commission of a Crime, as I view and recall the evidence, the cashier was accosted with a knife, taken toward the back of the store and asked where the back door Upon finding out that there was no back door she was taken out the front door. At that time this defendant was right there at the counter and he had just come back in the store the second time with the other person coming in a minute later. Her testimony was that she was outside and around the building by the time she heard the defendant coming up behind her. With all that evidence it is by no means an unreasonable inference that she was held by a knife at that time and that the cash register was emptied of its bills at that time. Accordingly,

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the motion to dismiss as to Count II is denied.

Would you stand, please, Mr. Burkett.

It appearing to me from the complaint of the Sept 13 2013 8:26 a.m. herein that a crime has been committed, to wit: Count I Lindemen Robbery and Use of a Deadly Weapon in the Commission of Supreme Count III, First Degree Kidnapping and Use of a Deadly Weapon in the Commission of a Crime; Count IV, Sexual Assault; Count V, Sexual Assault, and there being sufficient evidence and cause to believe that the defendant named herein, Joel Burkett, has committed said offenses, I hereby order said defendant to be held to answer said charges in the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark.

THE CLERK: January 20, 9:00 a.m., Department VII.

MR. HENRY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. HARMON: Thank you.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings.

PAUL DE GAGNE, CSR

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