IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

JAMES MANNING,
Appellant,
v.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

> Respondent.

## APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME II PAGES 225-457

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$\qquad$
Court's Exhibit 4 dated 01/14/14 639-675
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Defendant's Motion to Compel Disclosure of Brady Material filed 07/30/2013 ..... 012-023
Defendant's Notice of Expert Witnesses, Pursuant to NRS 174.234(2) filed 09/23/2013 ..... 033-049
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THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
vs.
JAMES MANNING aka JAMES DAEVON MANNING,

Defendant.

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 2014
ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE:
CALENDAR CALLIJACKSON V. DENNO HEARING/ALL PENDING MOTIONS APPEARANCES:

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For the Defendant:
BELINDA HARRIS, ESQ.
MARISSA PENSABENE, ESQ. JEFFREY BANKS, ESQ.
Deputy Public Defender
RECORDED BY: JILL HAWKINS, COURT RECORDER
ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

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Las Vegas, Nevada, Wednesday, January 8, 2014 at 10:04 a.m.

MS. HARRIS: Judge, we're announcing ready.
THE COURT: You're announcing ready?
MS. HARRIS: Yes.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: We're ready as well, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. I gotta send you guys to overflow, because Manning takes longer than yours, right?

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Manning is not going to take --
MS. HARRIS: Manning is going to take 72 hours.
THE COURT: So, Manning is the shorter of the two cases?
MS. HARRIS: From their representation -
MS. TRIPPIEDI: We have less witnesses, Your Honor. It's just about four witnesses.

THE COURT: Because I have to send the shorter case to overflow is, you know, the guide. So, are you telling me Manning is a shorter case than the Owens' case?

MS. HARRIS: How many witnesses do you have?
MS. TRIPPIEDI: We have about four witnesses --
THE COURT: I need you guys to caucus and tell me who - best guess who's shorter.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: -- we're anticipating one to two days.
MS. HARRIS: Manning is shorter.
MS. JACOBS: There's 15 witnesses in our case.
STATE: Sounds like Manning is shorter, Your Honor. ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
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THE COURT: All right. So, you guys - Owens is staying in here. So, we'll see you Friday at 9 .

All right, if I could go to Mr. Manning please that would be on page two. Other than the issues related to this hearing we're going to do, are we ready for trial?

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Yes, Your Honor, we are.
MS. PENSABENE: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. Given the discussion we had when the Owens case was up about which case was longer, this case is going to overflow. How long do you think you are? Three days?

MS. TRIPPIEDI: I would say even two, we could probably finish.
THE COURT: Let's say three because some judges aren't - so let's say three days. Okay. So, three days.

THE CLERK: How many witnesses?
MS. TRIPPIEDI: About four to six.
THE CLERK: And will you be both trial counsel?
MS. PENSABENE: Yes and Belinda Harris will be Co-Counsel.
THE CLERK: Thank you. Overflow will be January $10^{\text {th }}$ at $8: 45$,
Department XVII.
THE COURT: All right. So let's talk now about our motion to suppress. Do we have a witness that we want to hear?

MS. TRIPPIEDI: We do, Your Honor. The issue I had is - do you want to hear first the Jackson v. Denno hearing regarding the voluntariness of the statement -

THE COURT: I do.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: -- or do you want to hear first regarding whether the contact at the Doolittle Park was an arrest or not? It seems like there are issues regarding both, so I would do -

THE COURT: There are overlapping issues.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: I have witnesses to go through each outside and -
THE COURT: How many witnesses you got?
MS. TRIPPIEDI: I have three total.
MS. PENSABENE: And, Your Honor, I would just like to state really quickly that in my motion I did request generally an evidentiary hearing. I never said Jackson v. Denno, and I think that this might be more appropriately titled a Franks suppression hearing, 'cause that's what really what we're going after. Jackson v. Denno is usually used when there's no Miranda or voluntariness is an issue, and I don't think that is an issue here. I think it's just whether or not the illegal arrest supports a suppression based on the Fruits of the Poisonous Tree Doctrine.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't care what we call it.
MS. PENSABENE: I just wanted to put it on the record, Your Honor.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Well, we can go first then with the arrest or the -
THE COURT: Let's go with the Doolittle [phonetics] stuff first.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Okay. So it's going to be Officer Rauchfuss. I'll go grab him.

THE COURT: Mr. Manning, you doing okay today?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes ma'am.
THE COURT: If you need to speak to one of your attorneys and you have comments that you want to make sure they include as part of this, if ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
you'll just signal to them, one of the ladies will come over so that you can have your comments included in whatever it is they're doing okay? THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

MS. HARRIS: Judge, is it possible that he may be able to sit over here?
THE COURT: No, because he's hooked to other people. Sir, if you'll come on up to the witness stand please.

MS. PENSABENE: Your Honor, Mr. - may he sit down? Mr. Manning?
THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Manning, you can sit down.

## JOSEPH RAUCHFUSS

having been first duly sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated. Please state and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Name's Joseph Rauchfuss. Last name is spelled R-a-u-c-h-f-u-s-s; and first is Joseph, J-o-s-e-p-h.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.
MS. HARRIS: Judge, one moment before we start. We want to invoke the exclusionary rule. I believe an officer just walked in. I don't know who he is.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: And that officer is not related to this case. We' re not -
THE COURT: Sir, are you testifying in this hearing this moming?
THE OFFICER: No.
THE COURT: He's just watching.
MS. PENSABENE: Thank you.
THE COURT: If anybody comes in whose going to be a witness, let's get ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
them out of here. So, if you'd proceed.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q Sir, how are you employed?
A I'm employed as a Deputy City Marshal with the City of Las Vegas for about ten years.

Q Okay. And were you so employed on May 18, 2013?
A Yeslwas.
Q And what are your duties as a Deputy City Marshal?
A We patrol the city parks, city buildings in the City of Las Vegas; any crimes, anything. We enforce ordinances and patrol those areas and receive radio calls as well.

Q Okay. And on May $18^{\text {th }}$ - I'm going to draw your attention directly to that date. Did you make contact with someone you see here today?

A Yes.
Q Can you point to him? I guess just describe -
THE COURT: You have to tell me what chair number he's in.
A What chair number is he in?
THE COURT: Well, is he in the front row or back row?
A [indiscernible] it's been a little bit here. I believe it's the front row right here, number two.

THE COURT: Thank you.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: And for the record, let the record reflect that he's identified James Manning.

THE COURT: Record shall so reflect. ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

Q And how did you make contact with him?
A I received a radio call from our dispatch stating that there is a male black adult laying up in the children's play area, in the slide area, and it's -

Q At what location?
A At Doolittle Park.
Q Okay, and where exactly is Doolittle Park?
A Doolittle Park, I'm not sure of the address, but it's on the corner of J Street and Lake Mead.

Q Okay, and that's in Clark County, Las Vegas, Nevada?
A Yes it is.
Q Okay. And, when you arrived at the park, did you in fact see Mr. Manning laying on the slide area of the park?

A YesIdid.
Q Okay, and at that point, did you approach him?
A YesIdid.
Q At that point did you tell him that he was not permitted to be on the slide?

A That's correct. I woke him up. I escorted him to the front of my patrol car, and while doing so, I told him; you know, the only way you can be there, you have to be an adult, and you can only supervise the children under 12 years of age. If you're there by yourself, you can't be there; and the signs are posted just outside of where he was at, stating that.

Q And at that point, was he charged with any crime at that point?
A No. At that point, I had a misdemeanor. I could've warned, cite, or arrest at that point. So, I was continuing my investigation at that point. ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

Q But, in continuing your investigation, did you run a records check on Mr. Manning?

A Yes I did.
Q And what did that records check reveal?
A The record check revealed in scope that Detective Embry from Metro detectives basically wanted whoever contacted him to give him a call. There's pending a couple outstanding robberies that occurred and I guess he was implicated in this as well.

Q Okay and at that point, did you contact detective Embry?
A Yeah. Well, at first, our dispatch contacted Officer Embry, and then I had our dispatcher have Embry contact me directly to my personal cell. I had talked to him on my phone.

Q Okay. And at that point were you instructed to do anything?
A He told me that he had probable cause to arrest on the charges, and I believe he said there was two counts of robbery that occurred on the CAT bus and that would it be okay for you to transport him to Clark County Detention Center, and I'll meet you in the parking lot.

Q Okay. I'll stop you right there. At that point, did you make an arrest of Mr. Manning?

A Yes. I put handcuffs on him, and prior to department policy, put handcuffs on him, and then put him in the back of the car.

Q Okay. Did you actually make an arrest though? Did you - were you actually going to take him to CCDC and book him? Is that you would normally do if you made an arrest?

A No, I would - I would say more of a transporting officer for Metro, ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
based on their probable cause that he was wanted.
Q Okay.
A That's why I put the handcuffs on him and I transported him. I toid him l'll transport him for them.

Q When you arrived at CCDC, did you actually walk him in?
A No, actually, the detective was outside in the parking lot just waiting for me to arrive. I pulled in and -

Q Okay. And that was detective Kavon?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And how long from the point that you made contact with him initially at Doolittle Park, to the point that you arrived at CCDC? Was that time period?

A I would say tops $40-45$ minutes at the most.
Q And did that end your involvement?
A Yes.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: At this point, I'll pass the witness.
THE COURT: Cross examination.
MS. PENSABENE: Thank you, Your Honor.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. PENSABENE:
Q Good morning sir.
A Morning.
Q I just want to confirm the details of May 18, your encounter with Mr. Manning. I know the State has gone through. I just want to get - flush it out a little bit more.

A Okay.
Q So, you received a call that a man was sleeping in Doolittle Park?
A In the playground area.
$Q \quad$ In the playground, on the slide?
A Yeah.
Q Okay. And Doolittle Park is a public park?
A Yes.
Q Does it have hours? Does the park have hours?
A It has hours posted. It has park rules, and there's a playground area, you know.

Q Do you recall what those hours are?
A I want to say it's open 7 to 11 p.m. at night. It states that I believe, along with about seven or other - eight or nine other rules of the park.

Q Do you recall around what time you encountered Mr. Manning?
A I want to say, approximately $1: 10$ in the afternoon.
Q So, it was within the hours that the park was open?
A Yes.
Q Was there any kind of construction going on at the park at the time?

A No.
Q And you got a call that there was a - like we said, a man sleeping in the park?

A In the playground area.
Q Excuse me, in the playground.
A Yeah.

Q Okay. And, when you approached him, what was he doing at the time?

A He was sleeping.
Q On the slide?
A There's like a top platform, the slide goes up, and there's a platform up at the top. He was laying right there, kinda like the slide goes up - at the top of the slide let's say.

Q Okay. And did he have any sleeping bags with him?
A No, I don't recall, no. I don't think so, no.
Q No blankets?
A No.
Q Okay. And what was your intention when you approached him? What were you planning on doing?
A. I was planning on making sure he was okay, first of all; and once I found out he was okay, I asked him what he was doing here, and he basically said he was waiting for a friend and he fell asleep there. I escorted him to my patrol car, and when I was escorting him over to my patrol car, I let him know that there's signs posted, showed him the sign that you can't be in there unless you're supervising a child under 12, and he wasn't.

Q Okay. Now at this point, you decided - you asked him to come with you to your patrol car?

A Yes ma'am.
Q And - and after you gave him the warning of, you know, you can't be in the playground, why did you have him approach the vehicle? Your vehicle?

A That's where I like to do my contact - after I - I like to take the person out of their area and take them over to where I feel more comfortable.

Q Okay and - and why did you run his name in Scope?
A I wanted to see - I wanted to see first of all if he had any warrants, what type of record he has.

Q And Scope was the database that you used?
A Yes. Our dispatcher - what I did is I ran him over the radio; our dispatcher comes back and tells, you know, does the person have warrants, what kind of record and all that, Scope number.

Q So, at this time, you have him going to the patrol car? You're asking him to go to the patrol car, so he's under your control at this point?

MS. HARRIS: He has to say yes or no.
$Q \quad$ Is he under your control at this point?
A Yes.
Q Thank you. In Scope, was there any arrest warrants for Mr.
Manning?
A I'm not sure exactly what the wording was in Scope. It said if contacted, the Defendant - if contacted, contact Detective Embry. I believe that's what it said in there.

Q So as far as you -
A It might've said more but - from what I recall.
Q -- as far as you recall right now, there was no arrest warrant in Scope?

A Not that I was aware of.
Q Okay. And - and like we stated, at that point, there was ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
detective - you wanted - Detective Embry wanted to speak with Mr. Manning. That's as much as you knew at this point?

A Yes exactly.
Q Okay now, at this point, do you cuff Mr. Manning?
A No, I have our dispatcher contact Detective Embry, who in turns calls me on my personal, and then that's when he tells me that he was wanted for two robberies, and he wanted to interview. At that point, I put handcuffs on him.

Q Now, while you're waiting to hear from dispatch, what does Mr.
Manning do?
A We're just conversing.
Q Okay. Did you tell Mr. Manning, he was free to leave at that point?
A No, we were just conversing. I -
Q So, in fact, he had to stay by the vehicle while you were hearing from dispatch?

A Yes, he was being detained.
Q Now you spoke with Detective Embry, not Detective Kavon; Detective Embry is the one who spoke with on the call?

A It was Embry, I believe. I met his partner at Clark County Detention Center in the parking lot.

Q Okay, and so based on Detective Embry's direction, you transported Mr. Manning to CCDC?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And that transportation included handcuffs?
A Yes, it's our policy that we handcuff people. ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

Q In the back of the patrol car?
A Right.
Q Okay. Court's indulgence. I want to draw your attention back a little bit to the actual; I guess for lack of a better term, offense of being in a playground with a child.

A Yes.
Q What - what code is that? Is that City Code or is Clark County Code?

A It's a park rule city ordinance I believe. I don't have the violation in front of me or exactly the section but, its part of the park rules, and they are posted at the park.

Q Now, are these guidelines or are they ordinances?
A They're ordinances. We can enforce them or we choose not to.
They're all misdemeanor offenses.
Q Okay. So, at the point when you encountered Mr. Manning on the top of the slide, you could have arrested him?

A I could've.
Q Okay. But you chose not to.
A Correct.
Q Thank you. I'd like to talk to you about the process of issuing a citation in the park. Is that something that you issue a citation, and the - the individual appears in Justice Court later or do you actually arrest them at that time and transport them?

A Are you talking if I was to issue him a citation at the scene?
Q If you were to issue him a citation for not having a child in the ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
playground and being in the playground at that time.
A Yeah. He would sign a court appearance ticket, and l'd give him like a date from like 45 minutes from that - or 45 days out from that day on a Wednesday and then he would take care of -

Q So to be clear, you wouldn't actually arrest and transport someone if you issued a misdemeanor citation for the offense that Mr. Manning may or may not have committed?

A I'm not understanding so.
Q Let me rephrase. I apologize.
A That's all right.
Q For being in the playground without a child, that particular citation, would you normally arrest that person and bring them to a detention center?

A For that charge?
Q For that charge.
A I have my discretion whether I want to arrest him, cite him, or warn him. If I choose to cite him, I would cite him, obviously run the person to make sure they don't have any outstanding warrants or anything else, and if that came back okay, and I decided I was going to cite the person, they sign the cite, gets a copy of the ticket, and that's it.

Q So, the procedure is based on your discretion?
A Well it's a misdemeanor, yes.
Q Okay. And in this particular case, you did not do that?
A No, I didn't issue a citation to him.
Q Did you go into detail with Mr. Manning about the friend that was supposed to meet him in the playground that he had ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

A I asked him, you know, what he was doing there, and he said he was waiting for a friend, and apparently he fell asleep. There might've been some other conversation on the friend, but I don't recall exactly what was said.

Q Okay. Court's indulgence.
THE COURT: Sir, there's water and M\& Ms there if you need some.
Q And officer just a few more questions.
A Sure
Q When you did arrive at CCDC, and you met with the detective in the parking lot, and you handed over custody of Mr. Manning, was Mr. Manning cuffed at that time? He was still cuffed?

A Yes.
Q And just to be perfectly clear, the reason you detained him was because he was in the playground without children?

A Correct. That was our radio call.
Q That was the initial -
A That was the initial call -
Q Okay.
A And standing to the side, there was parents and a couple children there, and I talked to the parents as well, and they were basically afraid for their kids to use the park playground area because he was up there.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: And I'm going to object to the use of the word detained in that question, Your Honor, I don't think he affirmatively stated that he was under attention at that point.

THE COURT: Overruled.
Q And you did not cite him for that? ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

A I did not.
Q Okay. I'll pass the witness. Thank you.
THE COURT: Anything else Ms. Trippiedi?
MS. TRIPPIEDI: I have no further questions for this witness.
THE COURT: Thank you sir, we appreciate your time. Thank you for coming down. Next witness.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: It's going to be Detective Chad Embry.
THE COURT: Sir, if you'l come on up to the witness stand, climb the stairs, remain standing, and we'll swear you in please.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.

## CHAD EMBRY

having been first duly sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Thank you, please be seated. Please state and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Chad Embry, C-h-a-d, E-m-b-r-y. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q Sir, how are you employed?
A With the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.
Q What do you do for the police department?
A I'm a robbery detective.
Q How long have you been a robbery detective?
A For five years.
Q Okay and you were a robbery detective on May 18, 2013, is that ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

A Yes.
Q Okay. On that date, did you receive a call from Deputy City Marshal Rauchfuss regarding an individual you were investigating?

A Idid.
Q Okay. Was that individual James Manning?
A Yes.
Q And did you learn that he made contact with James Manning at Doolittle Park?

A Idid.
Q Okay. And based on that information, what did you tell Officer Rauchfuss to do?

A I informed Tim that there was probable cause to place him under arrest for robbery.

Q Okay. So, on that point, on May 18, there was in fact probable cause to make an arrest for robbery?

A Yes.
Q And what was the basis of that probable cause, and you could be brief if you'd like.

A Based on victim identification from photo lineups.
Q At that point, was there a warrant for arrest issued for James
Manning?
A There wasn't an active warrant at that point.
Q Okay. What - what was out there?
A Basically, there was a line in our Scope system. So, if any officer ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
were to come into contact with Mr. Manning, they would notify me 24-7, and I would let them know at that point that there's probable cause to arrest him until the warrant process - until the warrant is actually in effect.

Q So, it takes some time to actually effectuate a warrant?
A It can take up to a month for a warrant to go.
Q Okay. So, what you'll do first is you'll put a line on Scope while you're aw aiting a warrant?

A Right.
Q Okay. So, just because there wasn't an actual warrant out for his arrest, doesn't mean that you didn't submit for it at that point, is that correct?

A Right.
Q And is there a reason that you had him transported by Officer
Rauchfuss?
A I was out of town at that point, when I was contacted, and I referred him to my partner, Detective Kavon, and that arrangement was set up between Detective Kavon and the deputy.

Q Okay.
MS. TRIPPIED: And l'll pass the witness at this time.
THE COURT: Cross examination.
MS. PENSABENE: Yes, Your Honor.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. PENSABENE:
Q Good morning, detective.
A Morning.
Q So we spoke a little about the warrant process. If you - do you ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
remember the date when the victims in this case actually identified Mr. Manning out of a six-pack lineup?

A Off the top of my head without looking at my paperwork, I don't.
Q Okay. Well, would it refresh your recollection if I showed you a copy of your report?

MS. PENSABENE: May I approach, Your Honor?
THE COURT: You may.
Q If you could just look at that report and let me know when your recollection is more refreshed.

A Okay.
Q And do you recall the first date - before the - the dates in which the victims in this case identified Mr. Manning in a six-pack?

A Yes, April $25^{\text {th }}$.
Q Okay. And, the actual - I guess when Mr. Manning was encountered by the Marshal that was May $18^{\text {th }}$, is that correct?

A Yes.
Q And you stated on direct that it takes some time to get a warrant about a month, is that right?

A From the time that the paperw ork is actually submitted to DA screening, it could take up to a month, correct.

Q And, do you recall when you submitted in the paperwork in this case?

A |do not.
Q Do you know if you submitted paperwork in this case for a warrant?
A Honestly, I don't. A lot of times what happens is we develop our ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
probable cause in the investigation, and we'll take a few weeks to try to go to last known addresses to try to locate that individual before we submit for the warrant. We have to do our due diligence to locate the individual before - if we can't locate them at their last known addresses and whereabouts, then we'll go ahead and submit for the warrant, so that sometimes can take a few weeks, you know, for that process.

Q Okay and did you do that in this case? Did you try to find Mr. Manning via local address?

A Yes. Well we went to - we checked some of his previous addresses which I believe were in different names and were clearly places that he wasn't residing. I'm not sure if patrol officers went to his last known addresses or not, honestly. Like I said, I left out of town for vacation so -

Q Okay.
A -- the probable cause definitely was established.
Q Okay. There's no question, let me just interject.
A Okay.
Q Do you have paperwork or any kind of documentation showing that you checked at these residences?

A No.
Q Okay. So this is just based on your memory?
A Yes.
Q So, did you have any - did you yourself go to these addresses?
A No.
Q Okay so the - you asked patrol officers to go to these addresses?
A Idon't recall.

Q Okay. So theoretically, there should be some logs if you were not the one that actually went and checked on these addresses?

A If he has last known addresses, and patrol officers went out there, and they assigned themselves to that address, there would be a log.

Q Okay. And you're the lead detective on this case?
A Yes.
Q Was there a log ever returned to you on this case about checking in?

A There wouldn't be a log, it would be returned to me.
Q That's not the protocol?
A No.
THE COURT: To the best of your recollection, what discussion did you have with the Marshal when you spoke to him on his cell phone?

THE WITNESS: I inṣtructed them that I have probable cause for Mr. Manning for robbery that occurred, and I instructed him that I was out of town, if he could contact my partner, who has the arrest paperwork and, which was Detective Kavon; gave him Detective Kavon's number, instructed him to all him, and Detective Kavon would arrange to meet him, and you know, coordinate with him the rest of the arrest process.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.
MS. PENSABENE: Court's indulgence. Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Thanks.
THE COURT: Any further questions? Wait.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you sir, we appreciate your time. Have a nice day. ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

Next witness.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: And our next witness is going to be Detective Kavon, and I am going to go in a little bit of detail of the Jackson v. Denno related hearing, unless they want to withdraw their request for that hearing.

MS. PENSABENE: We did not request a Jackson v. Denno we just requested an evidentiary hearing, I think it was kind of -

THE COURT: Are you - at some point in time, I will have to make the determination as to the voluntariness of the statement. Since you are going to overflow, I have to make that determination prior to $8: 45$ on Friday morning. Is anybody going to want me to make that determination?

MS. PENSABENE: At this point, Your Honor, we're just arguing the Fruit of the Poisonous Tree Doctrine.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: We'll still go ahead and call Detective Kavon.
THE COURT: All right. Because Mr. Burns really wants to get back to his trial.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: I just have a few questions for him.
THE COURT: Sir, if you'll come on up to the witness stand, climb the stairs.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.

## SCOTT KAVON

having been first duly sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Thank you. Please state and spell your name for the record.
THE WITNESS: My name is Scott Kavon, S-c-o-t-t, K-a-v, as I Victor, o-n. ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. There's also water and M\&M's there if you need them.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q Sir, how are you employed?
A I'm a detective with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, assigned to the Robbery/Homicide Bureau.

Q Were you contacted by another detective, Detective Embry on May 18, 2013, related to a James Manning?

A Yes, I was.
Q And what did Embry tell you?
A Detective Embry is my partner. We work together in the Robbery/Homicide Bureau. He was on vacation and out of state. He contacted me and told me that reference a case he was investigating with the Defendant by the name of James Manning, that subject was currently being detained by the Las Vegas City Marshal's Office; and that Detective Embry told me he had probable cause to believe that James Manning committed the crime of robbery and asked me if I would meet with James Manning in the City Marshal's Office to facilitate James Manning's arrest.
Q. Okay. And, at some point that day, did you in fact meet with a representative of the City Marshal's Office and James Manning?

A Yes Idid.
Q Where was that location?
A. Right down at the Clark County Detention Center, outside of the ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
detention center, just in the parking lot, the Sally Port [phonetics] parking lot.
Q And at that point, you had arrest paperwork ready to go on the probable cause for the robbery?

A I did, I had detective Embry's case file, as well as the paperwork, yes.

Q And then did you proceed to interview the Defendant, James Manning, at that point?

A I did, yes.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: l'll pass the witness at this point.
THE COURT: Cross examination.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. PENSABENE:
Q Good morning, detective,
A Morning.
Q So, you were contacted by Detective Embry, that's correct?
A Yes.
Q On May $18^{\mathrm{th}}$ ?
A I'm sorry, I didn't hear you.
Q On May $18^{\text {th }}$ ?
A YesIwas.
Q And he told you that city marshals were detaining Mr. Manning at the time?

A Yes.
Q And, at the time, there was no arrest warrant for Mr. Manning, is that correct?

A Not to my knowledge, no.
Q Okay. So, detective Embry told you that he wanted to speak with Mr. Manning?

A Detective Embry told me that he had probable cause to believe that James Manning committed a robbery, and that's what he told me.

Q Okay. And there was at the time - are you aware if an arrest warrant was in the process of being completed?

A I'm not aware of that, no.
Q And you didn't have an arrest warrant with you?
A No ma'am, I did not have an arrest warrant for James Manning.
MR. BANKS: Judge is it okay if I ask one or two questions?
THE COURT: No, you gotta help your team. One voice. Caucus please.
Q And did you have any contact with the City Marshal? Who had -
A Can you be more specific?
Q The City Marshal that was detaining Mr. Manning, did you speak with him?

A YesIdid.
Q Okay. And at what point did you speak with him?
A I spoke with him on the telephone prior to meeting him at the Clark County Detention Center.

Q Is this after you've already spoken with Detective Embry?
A Yes.
Q Did he explain the facts and circumstances of the client's apprehension? The Defendant, I apologize.

A No, to my knowledge, he did - we didn't - he didn't talk about that ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
at all. I don't remember that, no.
Q Do you recall - Detective, you have no knowledge of how Mr. Manning was initially taken into custody?

A Later on I learned how he was taken into custody.
Q At the time when you went to CCDC to meet the Marshal, you had no knowledge at that point?

A When I talked to the Marshal on the phone, I had no knowledge of the circumstances of his arrest, no.

Q Okay. And you did not participate in that initial detention arrest?
A No, I did not.
MS. PENSABENE: No further questions, thank you.
THE COURT: Further examination?
MS. TRIPPIEDI: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you. We appreciate your time. Have a very nice afternoon. Would you like to make any argument?

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: I'd neglesse [phonetics] the Public Defender's motion, so they get to go first.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Okay.

## CLOSING ARGUMENT - DEFENSE

MS. PENSABENE: And, Your Honor, what we're here for today is basically a Frank's hearing on suppression of the statement provided by Mr. Manning. We believe that this is an illegal arrest without probable cause by an officer who didn't have the authority to make the actual arrest.

First of all, we heard that this was an arrest. He was handcuffed. ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

He was handcuffed. He was in the back of the patrol car. He was transported to the detention center, not to a police station for question but to a detention center. We also heard that he was not free to leave when he was being I guess interviewed by the Marshal by the patrol car. He was standing there, waiting to hear back from the dispatch to find out, you know, what was going on. He was not free to leave. At that point, he was cuffed. He was transported. We heard that all today in the testimony, but moreover, even just in the discovery that we have, the booking sheet states, place of arrest: Doolittle Park. So, he was under arrest at that time.

Furthermore, there was absolutely no probable cause to arrest him. We've already established that the offense of, you know, being in a park without a child under the age of 12 , the Marshal used his discretion not to issue a citation, not to proceed on that offense. The only reason he was taken into custody is because of a Scope entry, and that Scope entry was not an arrest warrant. It was a; detective wants to speak with this person.

To the fact that - or to the point that Detective Embry directed the Marshal to arrest Mr. Manning, I don't think that that is correct. I don't think that that's the proper procedure here. This is not an agency relationship. The Marshal cannot be an agent of the detective. The detective cannot give the Marshal directions; oh, I need you to take an interview. Can you do that for me at my direction? I need you to fill out my report. I need you to generate a report a find these witnesses or do that or do this. That doesn't happen here. We have procedure for a reason. There should've been an arrest warrant.

Basically, a detective telling a Marshal that I have probable cause to arrest, so you have to arrest, that's - that's not how it works in the county. ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

That's just not how it's supposed to be done. So, no probable cause here.
Finally, the Marshal didn't even have the authority to take Mr. Manning into custody. In m motion, I did discuss the four different types of limited -

THE COURT: So you don't think there is an ordinance that says that people have to comply with park rules?

MS. PENSABENE: I do think that -
THE COURT: Posted park rules.
MS. PENSABENE: I do think that the - I haven't seen the ordinance. I don't know what it is. I'm taking the Marshal at his word; however, we've moved past that point. The Marshal could have cited him or arrested him for the offense of being in a park, not for the Scope entry of Detective Embry wants to speak with him. At that point, when he decided to move past that, and he decided not to issue the citation, not to arrest him on that, he had no idea whether or not Detective Embry wanted him. We moved past that.

He clearly said in his testimony that he used is discretion not to issue a citation. The only reason he was brought into custody because of the line in Scope. That's the only reason - and because Detective Embry asked him - and like I said that's - there's no arrest warrant. This isn't an agency relationship where he can act as an agent of the detective. Court' brief indulgence.

And further, Your Honor, we'll take the detective at his word, but we don't know what ordinances this was. We don't know what park regulation this was. Basically, what the Marshal is stating is that, we're precluding a man from walking through a park. We don't know exactly what the - the ordinance ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
was, whether it was a municipal code or whether it was a park regulation. He wasn't able to clearly state that to us. Anything that's preventing a man from walking through a park or going in a park, we believe is unconstitutional.

THE COURT: Thank you. State's response.

## CLOSING ARGUMENT - STATE

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Your Honor, it's the State's position that at the point that the stop was made at Doolittle Park, at that point, there was no arrest made. It was a stop based on the violation of the ordinance. The City Marshal told us that there was in fact an ordinance that adults can't be in parks when they are not accompanied by small children. The Defendant, he stated was in violation of the ordinance. He doesn't need to - he's not required to give us an ordinance number.

So, we have a stop at that point. At that point, he did what he ordinarily does, and he runs a record check. He ran the records check and learned that he - there was a line entry in Scope from the robbery detective. At that point, he calls the robbery detective, learns that there is probable cause to arrest him, and at that point he then proceeds to transport Mr. Manning to CCDC. He doesn't arrest him at that point. He transports him so that the arrest can occur at CCDC.

There - in determining whether an arrest actually takes place, there's a number of cases that - that use the totality of circumstances test, and there are also a number of cases that state that just near use of handcuffs are not indicative of an arrest. So the fact that he was actually handcuffed by the City Marshal when being transported doesn't indicate that he was actually under arrest at that point.

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

The City Marshal stated that he has discretion on whether he wants to arrest or issue a citation. At this point, he didn't need to issue a citation because he already learned there was probable cause for arrest on a robbery. He then transports him over to CCDC, the detectives are waiting. We have evidence testimony that there was in fact probable cause at that point to arrest him.

I think there - I think there's certainly - youknow, City Marshals do this all the time where they'll stop someone and then they learn that there are warrants, and then they end up transporting them to CCDC where people are booked on warrants. They, you know, he's acting in his scope as a City Marshal, so he stated that that's, you know, he followed all the procedures, and I just think that everything that followed is absolutely admissible, and we'll submit it.

THE COURT: Thank you, the motion to suppress the statements is denied. The City Marshal had authority to detain the Defendant at the Doolittle Park for violation of the ordinance related to posted park rules. His transporting of the Defendant at the request of the detective, who told him he had probable cause to CCDC, does not render that detention improper. So, the motion is denied. Anything else?

MS. PENSABENE: That's all, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. You're at overflow, Friday morning at 8:45.
MR. BANKS: Oh -
THE COURT: Yes?
MR. BANKS: Just trying to federalize stuff, Judge. Just as to the constitutionality of that ordinance.

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THE COURT: Of the park ordinance?
MR. BANKS: Correct.
THE COURT: It is my opinion that the City of Las Vegas has the authority to post rules in playground areas for the protection of the children using the park, and the playground area is the area this particular Marshal testified he showed the Defendant the sign, as he was escorting him out, that you could only as an adult be in the play area, which is where the slide on which the Defendant was sleeping is located, with a child under 12 that you were supervising.

So, in my opinion, that is not an unconstitutional use of the City of Las Vegas' police power. And will somebody send them a copy of that, because they sometimes think I over reach on my determination of constitutionality.

MR. BANKS: And that's as to the ordinance, but as to the park rule, you can't -- can you even make a determination as to the actual rule?

THE COURT: I just told you, the park rule -
MR. BANKS: Is for the safety?
THE COURT: -- I believe is a reasonable use of the police powers, since the people who were supposed to be playing on a slide are younger than the Defendant, and a posting of a rule in a park that an adult present in the park must be with a child around 12 ; the play area, not the park itself, the play area is a reasonable use of the police powers.

MR. BANKS: Thank you.
MS. PENSABENE: Thank you.
THE COURT: Anything else?

MS. TRIPPIEDI: That's all.
THE COURT: Somebody needs to send that to the City of Las Vegas though because anytime you have a question about constitutionality on one of their stuffs, the attorneys must be involved, and Mr. Jerbic is gonna be mad at me.
[Proceedings concluded at 11:25 a.m.]

ATTEST: Pursuant to Ryle 3C (d) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, I acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected, or certified to be an accurate transcript.


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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 2014
PROCEEDINGS

*     *         *             *                 * 

THE COURT: Good morning.
On the record in $\mathrm{C}-290624$, outside the presence of our panel.

Did you have anything you want to put on the record before we begin.

MS. PENSABENE: We do, your Honor.
We would like that the bench conferences be recorded in this case. I know your prior rulings, I just need to make a record and let it be known our office has a policy that we ask that all bench conferences be recorded.

THE COURT: I don't record bench conferences. There's a variety of reasons. Rule 250 cases might be different. In my experience a lot of times when folks are approaching the bench it may be when do we take a break, when is the next break, my client has to go to the bathroom.

I know there are some times when substantive things get discussed as well, but I always tell people you can make a record at any recess, next recess. If there is something that comes up, if you feel it necessary, rather then discussing it at the bench, you can request to take a
recess and we can put it on the record.
Personally I have been a reporting department because I think there's problems with the system. The whole JAVZ system went down today, so they weren't able to record proceedings going on. From a reporting standpoint, I know that my reporter will stop us if she doesn't understand something said or whatever, so that we're not having to go back and try and listen to a recording. Just a personal choice do it the way we do it.

I know your office is making that request. I don't begrudge you that. If there is a time that something is getting discussed or we're at the bench and you say, hey, we're going off onto an area $I$ want to be on the record about it, just ask for a recess and we'll put it on the record.

MS. PENSABENE: I understand, your Honor.
Just to make it clear why we are addressing it is because we have noticed on appeal the Supreme Court is deciding not to make issue of something or not to rule on something because bench conferences are not recorded.

And that and the State have kind of figured that out, and a lot of their appeals motions they make light of the fact that we have not requested the bench conferences be recorded.

That's'why we ask for it.

THE COURT: Thank you.
MS. rRIPPIEDI: We did have one small thing.
Page 2 of the information on top, we noticed a small typo. It reads, in her presence -- but it should be in his presence, as the victim is a male. We wanted it read the correct way to the jury.

THE COURT: Okay. You have any objection to amending it by interlineation, line 1 of page 2 to reflect her instead of him.

MS. PENSABENE: No objection.
One final matter. We'd ask that the State not refer to us as public defenders. THE COURT: Okay. MS. TRIPPIEDI: No problem with that. THE COURT: Okay.

Leslie, go ahead and get them in.
On the record in State of Nevada vs. James Manning, C-290624. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

My name is Douglas Herndon. I'm the presiding judge here. As you all have guessed, you've been summoned here as potential jurors in what is a criminal trial.

In a moment I'll have the attorneys introduce themselves to you. They'll tell you a brief synopsis of what the case is about. They'll speak to you about potential witnesses, and we'll get into the process of
picking a jury, which I expect is going to take the better part of today.

I don't expect that we're going to get to the point of having opening statements and calling witnesses today. Nonetheless, we'll get there.

Before we get into the questioning process, let me tell you about the court staff that you're going to come into contact with and some court procedure things.

To begin with, seated in front of me is Sharon. Sharon is my court reporter. Everything we do in open court, she's typing down and is going to make a transcript of later on, so that we all know what took place here in court. Because of that, it's real important before we get into the questioning process that you help me out with a couple of things.

Number one, please answer questions out loud. I may know who I direct a question to, and I'm looking at the audience, where you are nodding your head or shaking your head, but it's real difficult for Sharon to figure out who I was talking to. So please answer out loud.

Also please answer "yes" or "no" type questions with a "yes" or "no." Most of the questions will be "yes" or "no," I imagine.

And uh-uh or uh-huh doesn't always translate well when you're trying to hear what somebody is saying, so if
you would say "yes" or "no," it would be greatly appreciated.

Finally, generally speaking, fairly quickly into this I'll figure out where everybody is seated such that if I'm asking a question I can look at ny list of potential jurors and point out your name and your badge number when I call on you to answer a question. If I don't do that, please identify yourself.

For instance, if I ask a general question and you've got your hand up because you want to answer it, if I don't say, Mr. Jones, badge number 123, what do you need to tell me. If I don't do that, or if the attorneys don't do that, please identify yourself by your name and badge number. That way the transcript will always reflect the comments that are being attributed to the right person. Because, again, Sharon can't figure that out.

And don't be offended if I stop you, if you start to answer, to get your name and badge number down so we know to get your comments attributed to the right person.

Seated to my left is Carol. Carol is my court clerk. She keeps track of everything that's going on in court as well from a court minutes standpoint. She administers the oath to you all before you answer questions. Same thing to witnesses, since juror questions, just like witness testimony, is done under oath.

She also keeps track of all the exhibits that are introduced here in court, witnesses that are called, where we are in the proceeding, what we're doing. A great number of things I can't keep track of, to be honest.

Leslie, you have had some contact with. Leslie is my marshal assigned to my courtroom. She's certainly not the only marshal that takes care of this courtroom. You are going to see a number of other people come in and out of the courtroom. There may be times when Leslie is gone assisting downstairs.

When you all come into the building, they have marshals down there. We have a whole host of marshals that are responsible for not only security in the building and court rooms, but also help to facilitate jurors moving around, the general public moving around, and so forth.

So although Leslie is particularly assigned to this court and working with me, there's also the other folks you see in and out of court during the proceedings.

Leslie is a little different from the other court staff and the attorneys in that what you're going to come to find out is that most all of us are prohibited from having any communication or contact with you outside the setting we're in right now. It's not that people don't like you, or that they're anti-social or anything like that. But we're all bound, and in particular the
attorneys are bound, by certain ethical and legal obligations not to talk to you outside the court setting, because they don't want to be accused of trying to win favor with you or contaminate your verdict or anything like that.

It will go so fax if they're doing what they should dor that they're not going to chat with you about the weather or sports or anything like that. lhey're not going to chat with you in the elevators or anything like that. So please don't try and talk to them either.

Leslie is a little different, as $I$ said, in that $I$ know there may be things that come up you think you need to communicate to the court. You can always talk to Leslie in that regard. You can't talk to her about the case or about what's going on, whether she liked this witness or didn't like that witness, things like that. But certainly if there's some issue in your life, whether it's today or during the pendency of the trial that you think needs to be communicated to me, then by all means you can talk to Leslie about that.

I suspect at the end of the day, once we have the people that are going to hear this case, you all will exchange phone numbers with Leside in case you need to get in contact with her.

Couple other folks you may have contact with,
particularly when we get to the point of being a deliberating juror, my JEA Molly and my law clerk Steve. You may see them coming in and out of court on occasion, as well. That's pretty much it from a court staff standpoint that you're going to come into contact with.

I'll have the attorneys introduce themselves and let you learn a little about this case and about them before we move forward.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Good morning. My name is Hagar Trippiedi. I'm an attorney prosecutor on behalf of the State of Nevada. I was assigned to handle this case, which is State of Nevada versus James Manning.

In this case we're alleging that on March 29, 2013, the Defendant, James Manning, robbed a man on a bus near Sam's Town. Sam's Town is located in the area of Boulder Highway and Nellis in Clark County, Las Vegas Nevada.

The defendant is being charged with two counts. One of them is robbery, victim over age 60. The other one is battery with intent to commit a crime.

At the end of this case we'll ask you to find him guilty of those two counts.

Listen to the following list of witnesses. We're not going to call all of these names, but it's important if you recognize any of these name or know any of these
people you let the judge know.
First one is Dawn Barlow, an investigator with the district attorney's office -- Thor Berg, Callie Borley. The following are going to be detectives or officers with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department -- Benjamen Cobb, Chad Embry, Scott Kovon, Curtis McQuire, Robert Steinbach.

The other two are not officers -- Nina Scott and Sherri Washington.

Thank you for your time.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Defense.
MS. PENSABENE: Good morning. My name is Marissa Pensabene. This is my co-counsel Ms. Barris. Our client, James Manning, is seated there.

We work for James and we'll be telling you that this is a case about misidentification.

Thank you.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Ladies and gentlemen, what I'll do now is have Carol take role of our jury. That's just to make sure we have everybody that jury services tells us we're supposed to have. Before she does that, since I held this up in front of you. A lot of times people are concerned what all is in that list you have. What happens to it.

First off we get them all back, so don't worry about that. Second there is not any information in here. There is not any identifying information. No driver's license, social security number, stuff like that. It has your zip code, how long you've lived here, whether you're married or not, and whether you have served as a juror before. So it's very, very limited, which is kind of why we need to ask questions when we go through the process.

Don't worry. It's a way to hopefully keep track of everybody he have on our panel.

If you hear your name, answer present or here, please.

THE CLERK: Amy Raymer.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Danielle Battista. PROSFECTIVE JUROR: Here. THE CLERK: Rose Jones. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here. THE CLERK: Gregory Chambers. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

PEE CLERK: Antonina Magcalas. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here. THE CLERK: Tom Engelke. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: EEre. THE CLERK: Jemima Guardado.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Barbara Devito. PROSPECITVE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Charles Peskin. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here. THE CLERK: Merrie Jeannotte. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here. THE CLERK: Leon Kermani. PROSPECTIVE UUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Bryant Duran. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Rosaisela Campbeli.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Matthew Lees.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Victor Ruiz,

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: William Boyce.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Raul Falla.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Lili Soto.
PROSPECIIVE UUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Mario Alberto-Trejo.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Holly Smith.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Rex Nokes.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Terese Saulski.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CIERK: Timothy Gardner.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Chanlee Hall.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Purnik Dombagoda-Liyanage.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CJERK: Maria Rojas.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Dante Allen.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Linda Short.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Marisela Ruiz.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CJERK: William Schimmeister.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Michelle Bonte.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Janel Hall.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Jesse Chippoleti.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Patricia Walker-Estes.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Helen Trujillo.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CEERK: Margery Lucus.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Agustus Aguirre-De-Hernandez.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: úulie stott.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Frank Luceo.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Stacy Siford.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Charlynn Campos.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Leo Lingle.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Marilyn Boehm.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Marcus Nunez.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Tania Zagal.
PROSFECTIVE JUROR: Here.
THE COURT: Anybody present whose name was not called. I see no hands. Thank you.

I'll have you all raise your right hand for me and be sworn so we can get started.

THE CLERK; You do solemnly swear you will well and truly answer such questions that may be put to you touching upon your qualifications to act as jurors in the case at issue, so help you God.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: (Choir of I does.)
THE COURT: We're going to get into a discussion about how long the case will take, things like that. But realize up front, I know that this is inconvenient for you. It's pretty much nobody that doesn't have things going on in their lives to say, sure, I have time to do jury duty. I realize the inconvenience. I promise to respect your time as best I can and get us started as soon as we can't and get us through this quickly and efficiently as we can, while being fair to the parties in their opportunity to present a case to you.

That being said, I will also tell you -- how many of you have served in the military before. How many of you remember back when we made you go into the military as opposed to volunteering for the military.

Since we got rid of the draft, there isn't really anything that your country or community asks you to do other then pay taxes and do jury duty. Despite the inconvenience of both of those, we have to do them. Otherwise our system of government, in this instance our system of justice wouldn't happen.

So we need people to come in and give up some time. So I'm very respectful of your time here. We'll get you through this as quick as we can. Okay.

It's my desire, as well as, the desire of the attorneys to find 13 people to hear this case who are as fair, open-minded, and neutral to the facts and nature of this case as possible. There's a few things that are very important as we go through the jury selection process.

Number one, please make sure you give us as full and complete and honest answers as you can to the questions put forth. We don't always ask the best questions. We're not always real articulate. So if you think we're asking about something, but we're not really getting to the point of it with the question, feel free to bring that up with us.

If you don't understand a question, please tell us you don't understand the question. It's important that the attorneys get as much information as they can, so that they can intelligently choose 10 people to hear this
case.
There's going to come a point in time during the selection process where the attorneys get to do challenges for cause. There's challenges for cause. There's preemptory challenges. Essentially what we do in the jury selection process is try to get a group of 32 people what we call passed for cause. That means there's no conflict with those folks, no biases, no preconceived notions or judgments or anything like that.

From those 32 people the attorneys get to use preemptory challenges to select 13 of you on the case. Prior to that, as we go through that process to get the 32 of you seated, the attorneys can raise what are called challenges for cause. That's simply a challenge based upon some bias, or conflict, or preconceived notion, as I said, you may have about the case. It's not anything you need to take personal. A challenge for cause just excuses you from the jury.

Some of you may say, hey, challenge me for cause. I want to leave. It doesn't work quite that way, but it's not anything personal.

Understand, if you would please, that as many cases as you can imagine existing within the civil and criminal justice system, I guarantee you there are more.

The whole jury selection process is designed to find
out if there is anything going on in your personal or professional life, past or present, that causes you some kind of conflict or bias or prejudice about sitting on this particular case.

Let's say this was a civil case dealing with some kind of real estate transaction that had gone bad. We all know there is a lot of that going on in Las Vegas. I can tell you about half of my civil case load deals with that. If you were going through something like that right now and somebody had contracted to buy your house and was trying to get out of it and break the contract and there's a lawsuit going on, and that's what this case is about, then you may say, you know what, it touches a nerve with me, Judge. That's too close to home right now. I don't know that I could be fair to one side or the other because I'm going through something like that.

That's just a basic example of what I'm talking about in terms of the need to learn about you.

We don't know anything about you as you come in right now. I'll answer any questions you have of me when this whole process is done, but for right now I need you to answer all our questions that give the attorney some insight into your personal and professional lives.

Nobody has any desire to unnecessarily pry, but understand that we do need to learn a little information
about those things to figure out if there's any reasons why you shouldn't sit on this case.

The way this will work is I have some questions to ask you all, generally, as a panel to everybody. Then there will come a point in time when $I$ try and focus on everybody over here, because there's 32 of you. If somebody over here is excused, one of you will move over here. It's not that we're ignoring you all at that point, but it's probably more time efficient to focus on the number we need to get passed for cause.

Thereafter there will also be some individual questions that $I$ have with you all. Then the attorneys will have an opportunity to ask some questions of you all as well. That's kind of the game plan on how we'll proceed.

The first question to everybody is is there anybody here who has ever been convicted of a felony. I see no hands. Thank you.

Anybody nere who is not a United State's citizen. I see no hands. Thank you.

Anybody that believes they know Ms. Trippiedi, the prosecutor, I see no hands.

Anybody that believes they know Ms. Pensabene or Ms. Harris, the defense attorneys.

Anybody believe they know Mr. Manning, the Defendant.

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I see no hands to any of those questions.
Arybody that believes they know or are acquainted with anybody that works with the Clark County District Attorney's office.

Yes, sir.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Jessie Chippoletti.
THE COURT: 408 -- who do you know.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Janis Listin.
THE COJRT: She works within the court system.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Okay.
THE COURT: Somebody that you're family friends with.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.
THE COURT: Okay.
Just for the attorneys edification, she is Judge Elsworth's JEA.

Thank you.
Anybody else.
My next question was, do you know anything about the case from the brief synopsis the attorneys talked to you. I see no hands. Thank you.

Iadies and gentlemen, the trial is expected to last how long.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: 2 to 3 days.
THE COJRT: So let's say 3 days, meaning it will
take you into Wednesday. Maybe we can say take you into Thursday morning if you have to deliberate as well. But that's pretty much the time period for the trial. I trust when they give estimates because they know how many witnesses they'll call, what to do in terms of asking questions, arguing the case.

That I have to tell you is as short as a trial gets, in terms of our district. The average trial time is 7 to 8 working days. Sometimes you might find a trial that can be done in a couple of days. But 3 to 4 days is pretty much as short as you get anymore, which means for jury duty purposes you have the lottery ticket. That doesn't make it less convenient to be here, but nonetheless that's short.

So what I'll do is ask if servicing that amount of time is an undue burden upon anybody. Before I ask you that question and you answer it, let me give you information. I don't know what all they tell you in jury services.

If you go through the process and you're not chosen as a juror, you're done with jury duty. You'll have been part of the panel. You stayed here the whole time. You just weren't chosen. You'll be done.

If I excuse you for any reason prior to that, you go back down to jury services and they send whether to send
you out on another panel today tell you to come back tomorrow, whatever. Because you haven't finished you jury duty, yet.

Additionally, if you excuse you, no other judge has to excuse you. If you accuse Mr. Peskin because there's a reason I feel justifies him having an undue burden, he may go to another panel and another judge can say I don't think that's a good enough reason. I'll keep you here. That's up to each of us individually as judges to make those determinations.

Secondly, there is a reason I use the word undue burden. I know it's burdensome to be here. Some of you are going to raise reasons and you are still going to be here afterwards. I know it causes financial problems for people. People have child care issues. I get that. But it has to be undue burden that would cause you to not be able to be here, as opposed to the convenience that we all have.

Additionally, I'll tell you that from a scheduling standpoint -- people want to know what the schedule of the court will be. We won't start any day before 10:30. We have what are called morning calendars every day where we have other cases that are trying to get ready for trial and we have motions on that need to be decided. We can't start our morning calendars in district court until 9:00
' clock, because the lower courts below us have certain calendars before that. And a lot of the same attorneys that appear in front of us have to be there as well.

That usually takes an hour, hour-and-a-half for us to get through the calendars, so trial start 10:30. We always take a break for lunch for an hour. We stop by 5:00. I know you have things to do, like anybody else. So that's kind of the scheduling outlook for you to consider.

So all of that being said, is it going to be an undue burden upon anybody to serve for the next 3 days, 3-and-a-half days.

Mr. Peskin, 314.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Number one, I'm going in for surgery on the 22 nd of this year -- this month.

Number 2, I just found out I have a broken ankle on my foot, which I'm also going to be needing to go into surgery.

I also have a couple of stress tests I need to before I go into surgery. They haven't called me, yet, and I'm very worried about that. So I have to get that done before I go into surgery.

Is there anyway that they can reschedule me after March or April. I'd be very honored to serve on any trial.

THE COURT: Okay.
And out of curiosity -- I'm not saying you had to -but did you raise any of that with jury services before -a lot of times they defer your duty. For further reference, if you have certain issues, they have some autonomy down there to do deferrals. They can't excuse you, but sometimes they can work with you if this comes at a really bad time.

Have a seat for right now.
PROSPECTTVE UUROR: Thank you.

THE COURT: Anybody else.

Yes, six.
PROSPECTTVE JUROR: I've been put on orders to
leave for the military next week.
THE COURT: You are --
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Leo Lingle, 480.
THE COURT: Thank you, sir.
You are leaving when.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Saturday next week.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
Anybody I missed on that.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: $302--$ I don't know if this is an issue or not. I have a bad back and sitting in a chair for more than an hour, hour-and-half can be difficult for me.

THE COURT: You'li see me move around a lot as well. I get it. If we keep you here and you're chosen as a juror, if you need to stand up while proceeding are going on to stretch, feel free to do that. People understand that kind of issue.

How many, if any, of you has ever been engaged in law enforcement work or you have a ciose family member that's been engaged in law enforcement.

By close, meaning, you'd talk to them about the work they do. Not that you have a 5 th cousin that's a cop in Chicago or anything like that.

Ms. Saulski, 372 --
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My father is a retired police officer.

THE COURT: What jurisdiction did he work in.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Detroit.
TRE COURT: Thank you.
Anybody else.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My father was a police officer for 15 years.

THE COURT: Ms. Bonte, 397 -- where did your father work.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He's retired. That was Wisconsin.

THE COURT: Thank you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Short, 392 -- I don't know if this counts or not, but my brother used to be the court administrator in Clark County.

THE COURT: Chuck Short.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: All right.
Tell your brother I said hello the next time you see him. He twice preceded Mr. Christensen. They were in the same role as a CEO of the court system.

Yes, sir.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Boehm, 485, my son is a detective with Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, THE COURT: Do you know which bureau he works. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Tourist crime.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Where was this.
THE COURT: Where did it happen.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: NeIlis and Boulder Highway.
THE COURT: Let's include security officer work in this as well. Yourself or close family members worked in security of any capacity.

Mr. Peskin, 314.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I did 20 years ago.
THE COURT: Was that private security or department store.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Casino.

THE COURT: Thank you.

I'm assuming Ias Vegas.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Ms. Saulski, 372.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY sister, who currently Lives with me. She worked security for Michigan where the Pistons play. I believe she works security out here at MGM Grand.

THE COURT: Thank You.
Anybody else. No.
Anybody on the panel that believes they would not be able to follow all the instructions on the law, if they differed from your personal belief as to what the law ought to be.

I didn't write that question. I'll give a synopsis of the trial. We'll do this process. We'll get a jury seated. The attorneys will have the opportunity to make an opening statement. They call witnesses, whatever pieces of evidence get introduced, piece of paper, photograph, what whatever it is.

After all the witnesses and evidence have been produced, before the attorneys give their closing arguments, I'll read to you the law. I's my job to figure
out what the law is that applies to this case.
So you'll get a packet of instructions to read along. That's the law that has to be applied to the case. Part of your duty as jurors, when you swear your oath is to follow the law as I tell you the law exists.

Lots of times people have disagreements with the law that exists. If you wart to lobby your legislature to change a law, that's great. But when you go back to deliberate as a body of 12 people, you have to follow the law. It's like fair to the parties to know whether you are going to follow the law, even if you disagree with it.

Anybody that feels they'd be unable to follow that law that I've decided applies to this case, if you had disagreement with it. I see no hands. Thank you,

As a follow up to the previous question I must tell you that in any criminal trial the members sitting on the jury collectively are the judges of the question of fact. You are the fact finders. You listen to the witnesses, take in the evidence and decide what the facts are that occurred in any particular sitwation.

As the proceeding judge, as $I$ just said, it's my job to be the judge of the law and to give you the law that applies to this case. So understanding all of that, is there anybody who feels they could not be a fact finder if
you sit there and listen to witnesses and evidence and decide the facts, then go back and apply the law to come up with a just and proper verdict.

I see no hands. Thank you
okay.
Under our system of criminal procedure, there are several principles of law that apply to any criminal trial no matter where it occurs, no matter what the charges are, whether it's here or Main or anywhere in between.

The first principle of law is that the charging document, the piece of paper that puts somebody on notice of the charges. In this case it's an information. It just telling Mr. Manning, here's what the state has charged you with. It tells the person what the crimes are that's alleged to have been committed.

Everybody understand that the charging document, the paper document, is not evidence of the allegations it contains. It's just a notice to a person to tell a person what they're being charged with. Everybody understand that.

I see no hands. Thank you.
Second, Mr. Manning, the Defendant, is presumed innocent.

Everybody understand that.
Anybody disagree with the presumption of innocence.

I see no hands. Thank you.
Finally, the State has the burden of proving the charges in the information beyond a reasonable doubt. Does everybody understand that. I'm not asking if you stand what reasonable doubt means as defined in the law. It's do you understand it's the State's burden to prove the charges, not the Defendant's burden to prove he's innocent. It's an important distinction.

Does everybody understand the Defendant has no burden of proof here.

Anybody disagree with any of that.
I see no hands. Thank you.
Could I have the attorneys approach the bench, please.
(Discussion held at the bench.)
THE COURT: Mr. Peskin, 314 and Mr. Lingle, 480, you both can go ahead and leave. I'll excuse you two. Go back down to jury services.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Thank you.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Give the headphones to Leslie when you leave.
We need Mr. Hall, 378. I'm going to go through questions with 23 of you all individually. It's repetitive, but I need to ask you the same questions. So like I said, let me get through the questions before I get
your answers.
Ms. Raymer, how long have you lived here in Las Vegas -- 277.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 17 years.
THE COURT: Your level of education.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Master's plus.
THE COURT: What type of work do you do.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I work for Clark County
School District.
THE COURT: Teacher.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Project facilitator,
THE COURT: Are you married.
PROSPECRIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Children.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Ms. Battista, 278 -- how long have you lived here. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Off and on my whole life.

My father is military.
THE COURT: What is your level of education. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 12 years as a
cosmetologist.
THE COURT: That answers the type of work you do.

Are you married.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Children.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: How many and how old are they. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 3 children, 12, 5, and 9 months.

THE COUR'T: Thank you.
Might be a break for you.
Ms. Jones, 279 -- how long have you lived here. PROSPECITVE JUROR: 5 years.

THE COURT: If it's less than 10 years, I ask where they came from.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: From north Carolina. THE COURT: What's your level of education. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Some college I'm in my 4th year of my bachelors.

THE COURT: What are you studying.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Ultrasound. THE COURT: Are you working now as well. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. I'm a teller. THE COURT: What type of work. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Teller at Wells F'argo. THE COURT: Are you married. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. THE COURT: Children.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Chambers, 381 -- how l.ong have you lived here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 7 years.
THE COURT: Where did you move here from. PROSFECTIVE JUROR: Los Angeles. THE COURT: Your level of education. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Bachelor's degree. THE COURT: What type of work do you do. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm a business financial analyst.

THE COURT: Are you married, sir. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. THE COURT: Any children. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Magcalas, 301 -- how long have you lived here. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 14 years. THE COURT: Your level of education. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Some college, almost 4 year, nursing.

THE COURT: What type of work do you do. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm a homemaker. THE COURT: You have kids. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO, I don't.

THE COURT: Are you married.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: What type of work does your husband do.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He was an accountant.
THE COURT: Do you have children.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 4.

THE COURT: What are their ages.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: $35--37,35,31,26$.
THE COURT: You have grand kids.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: One.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Engelke, 302 -- how long have you lived here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 25 years.
THE COURT: Your level of education.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 3 years at UNLV.
THE COURT: What type of work do you do.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm an auto technician,
THE COURT: Are you married, sir.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

THE COURT: What type of work does your wife do.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Warehouse manager.
THE COURT: Children.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

PHE COURT: How many and how old.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: one 13 year old.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Ms. Guardado, 304 -- how long have you lived here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 10 years.
THE COURT: Your level of education.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 11th grade and I have my certificate for medical billing.

THE COURT: You work in medical billing. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not at this time.

THE COURT: What type of work are you doing currently.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Housewife.
THE COURT: Are you married.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I am.
THE COURT: What type of work does your husband do.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He is a roofer.

TAE COURT: Children.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: We do.

THE COURT: How many and how old are they. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Two daughters, 9 and 4. THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Devito, 309 -- how long have you lived here. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I've been here 35 years.

THE COURT: What's your level of education. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 12 years. THE COURT: What type of work do you do. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I work for the Rio Hotel. TAE COURT: Are you married. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not at present. THE COURT: Children. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. Two, grown. THE COURT: Grand kids. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: How many. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 7. THE COURT: Thank you.

All here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. One in Portland. The other one lives in Idaho.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Hall, 378 -- how long have you lived here, sir. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 33 years. THE COURT: Your level of education. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Bachelor's degree. THE COURT: What type of work do you do. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Engineering. THE COURT: Married, sir. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

THE COURT: What type of work does your wife do.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She's a bookkeeper. MEE COURT: Children. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: How many and how old are they. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Two -- one is 19 and one is 14.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Ms. Jeannotte, 317 -- how long have you lived here, ma' am.

PROSPECTIVE UUROR: 8 years.
THE COURT: Where did you move here from. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Washington State.

THE COURT: What's your level of education. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Bachelor's and CP license. THE COURT: What type of work do you do. PROSPECIIVE JUROR: Accountant, I work in
financial reporting.
THE COURT: Married.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: What type of work does your husband do.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Analyst for Allegiant Air. THE COURT: You have children.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Two -- 12 and 2, and our third is due in February. THE COURT: Congratulations.

Mr. Kermani, 318 -- how long have you lived here. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 22 years. THE COURT: Your level of education. PROSPECTTVE JUROR: Partial college. THE COURT: What type of work do you do. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I own a low volume credit company.

THE COURT: Are you married. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: What type of work does your wife do.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Nurse practitioner.
THE COURT: Children.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: How many and how old.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: One, 18 months old.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Duran, 320 -- how long have you lived here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 19 years.
THE COURT: Your level of education. PROSPECTTVE JUROR: High school -- 12. THE COURT: What type of work do you do.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Construction.
THE COURT: Married.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Children.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Ms. Campoell, 322 -- how long have you lived here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 45 years.
THE COURT: You level of education.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Some college.
THE COURT: What type of work do you do.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Dean secretary for a middle school, Clark County.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Are you married.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Children.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: One 14 year old.
TEE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Lees, 323 -- how long have you lived here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 13 years.
THE COURT: Your level of education.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 3 years of college --
network security.
THE COURT: That's what you were studying in
college.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. Customer service manager.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Married.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Children.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Ruiz, 324 -- how long have you lived here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 25 years.
THE COURT: Your level of education.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Some college.
THE COURT: What type of work do you do.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Auto technician.
THE COURT: Married, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

THE COURT: What type of work does your wife do.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Dry-cleaning place.
THE COURT: Children.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: How many.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 3.
THE COURT: How old.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 10,5 , and 8 months. THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Boyce, 339 -- how long have you lived here. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 10 years. THE COURT: Your level of education. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Doctorate.

THE COURT: What type of work do you do. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Senior manager on a program that supplies services to Nellis.

THE COURT: Married. RROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: What type of work does your wife do.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Retired.
THE COURT: Any particular profession she retired from.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Animation.
THE COURT: Children.
RROSPECTIVE JUROR: Step children.
THE COURT: Grown.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Both in there 40 s .
THE COURT: Grand kids.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: One.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Falla, 341 -- how long have you lived here.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Almost 18 year. TGE COURT: Your level of education. PROSPECTIVE UUROR: 7. THE COURT: What type of work do you do. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Electrical.

THE COURT: Married.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
'THE COURT: What type of work does your wife do.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She work at civic center.
THE COURT: Do you have children.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, one.
THE COURT: Grown.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Girl.
THE COURT: How old is she.
PROSPEC'IIVE JUROR: 24.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Ms. Soto, 349 -- how long have you lived here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 7 years.
THE COURT: Where did you move here from.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Downey, California.
TGE COURT: Your level of education.
PROSPECIIVE JUROR: High school -- 12 .
THE COURT: What type of work do you do.
PROSPECTIVE UUROR: I work for Nevada Department
of Taxation. I'm an accounting assistant.
THE COURT: Married.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: What type of work does your husband do.

PROSPECRIVE JUROR: Works for unemployment security division.

THE COURT: Children. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Trejo, 355 -- how long have you lived here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 18 years.
THE COURT: Your level of education.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 12.
THE COURT: What type of work do you do.
PROSPECIIVE JUROR: Music instructor for the
City of Las Vegas.
THE COURT: Are you married. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. THE COURT: Children.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Smith, 356 -- how long have you lived here. PROSPECIIVE JUROR: 8 years. THE COURT: Where did you move here from.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Kansas.
THE COURT: Your level of education.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Bachelor's.
THE COURT: What type of work do you do.
PROSPECRIVE JUROR: Registered nurse.
THE COURT: Married.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: What type of work does your husband
do.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He is a high school teacher.

THE COURT: Children.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: How many and how old are they.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: One. She's 4.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Nokas, 368 -- how long have you lived here, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 52 years.
THE COURT: Your level of education.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: High school, 10.
THE COURT: What type of work do you do.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Bartender.
THE COURT: Are you married, sir.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.

THE COURT: Children. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. Grown. THE COURT: How many. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Three. THE COURT: Grand kids. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 6 grand kids. THE COURT: Thank you.

Saulski, 372 -- how long have you lived here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 13 years.
THE COURT: Your level of education.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Master's degree.
THE COURT: What type of work do you do.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Teacher.
THE COURT: This school district.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: What grade level.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 7th and 8th grade.
THE COURT: I have a 7 th grader.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Interesting.
THE COURT: Married.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Children.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: One 19 year old.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Gardner, 376 -- how long have you lived here.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 27 years.
THE COURT: Your level of education. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 15 years -- fire captain, Henderson Fire. Two kids -- 14-year-old son, 17-year-old daughter.

THE COURT: Narried,
PROSPECTTVE JUROR: Single.
THE COURT: Thank you.

Of the 23 of you i've just chatted with, how many of you have been jurors before.

Mr. Chambers, how many times.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: In Nevada or --
THE COURT: All told.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: A lot.

THE COURT: Did You leave California thinking you'd get out of jury duty.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm surprised how many times I got called.

THE COURT: How many times were you chosen and heard a trial.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Total I'm guessing 5.
THE COURT: Do you have -- how long ago was the last time, if you recall.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It was in Nevada. Maybe a few years ago.

THE COURT: That trial, do you remember -- was it a civil or criminal case.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't remember.
THE COURT: Remember, were you asked find if somebody was liable and do money or decide guilt or innocence.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It settled out of court. THE COURT: Remember what the nature of the dispute was.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I don't.
THE COURT: That impressive.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It was a low key case.
THE COURT: As you go back to -- is that the only ones you've done in Nevada.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. I've been on jury duty before. That was the only case I was on.

THE COURT: California, the cases you went to trial and selected as a juror on, do you remember the nature of those.

PROSPECTIVE JJROR: Yeah.
THE COURT: What type of cases did you sit on in California.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: One was a discrimination case against the IAPD.

THE COURT: Civil.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: There was another that was a murder case. There was another - I can't think off the top of my head.

One was a property dispute, something like that. There was another one. A minor case.

THE COURT: In each of the cases you sat on, did the jury reach a verdict.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Were you the foreperson of any of the jurors.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Thank you, very much.

Ms. Soto, how many times.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Once.
THE COURT: How long ago.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Like 25 years ago.
THE COURT: California.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Here in Las Vegas.
THE COURT: Remember the nature of the case. Was it civil or criminal.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Criminal.
THE COURT: What about the charge, remember what the charges were. The nature of the charges -- violence, drugs, property.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Violence.

THE COURT: Did the jury reach a verdict. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Were you the foreperson of the jury. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. THE COURT: You said that was about 25 years ago.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Thereabouts.
THE COURT: In Nevada we get you once every 25 years. California, I can't help you out there.

Mr. Nokes, 368 -- how many times.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Once.
THE COURT: How long ago.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 3 years ago, here in this court house.

THE COURT: Do you remember the nature of the case.

PROSPECTIVE UUROR: Yeah, criminal. THE COURT: Do you remember the nature of the charges.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Attempted murder.
IHE COURT: Jury reach a verdict.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Were you the foreperson. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Gardner, 376 -- how many times.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: once. Ten years ago -murder case.

THE COURT: Verdict.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Were you the foreperson.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Here in Las Vegas.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Thank you.
How many, if any, of the 23 of you, have been the victim of a crime.

Raymer, 277.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Someone kicked in my back door of my house.

THE COURT: Was that while you were living in Las Vegas.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Were you home at the time.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: How long ago.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Less then a year.
THE COURT: Police called.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Did you go to court.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Ms. Battista, 278.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Domestic violence.
THE COURT: Yourself as a victim.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: How long ago was that. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 4 years ago. THE COURT: Was it the gentleman that's the father of your children. Were you in a relationship with that person.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: At the time. THE COURT: Were the police called. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Did the case go to court. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Did you testify in court. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I did.

THE COURT: Do you recall what level of the court you were in. We have district court level, a justice court level, kind of municipal court level. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm not sure. THE COURT: Remember who his judge was.

PROSPECIIVE JUROR: No. It was here in the court house.

TEE COURT: We are all in the building now. Supreme Court above and all the way down.

Remember whether the district attorney's office was handing it or the city attorney's office.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: District.
THE COURT: It wasn't Ms. Trippiedi, I take it.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Engelke, 302.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Two I can think of. F.
First one was equipment stolen out of my car several years ago. Second one was we had a bike thrown through our front window in the middle of the night.

THE COURT: Never heard of that before.
On each occasions were the police called.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Second one, yes.
THE COURT: Did the matter go to court.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. They never found anybody.

THE COURT: Okay.
Ms. Jeannotte, 317.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I was a young child when we
were robbed when $I$. was home alone.
THE COURT: Somebody came in the house while you were in the house.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Young child, how old.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 6.
THE COURT: Was that Washington.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: California -- Southern
California.
THE COURT: Was anybody caught.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Never went to court at all.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Were you -- were the police
called.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My sister and I. I was on the phone with 911, and the police came.

THE COURT: Your sister was there with you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She was 7.
THE COURT: Good. You are a 6 year old, that doesn't seem right.

Mr. Kermani, 318.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 4 or 5 years ago my wife was mugged.

THE COURT: Here in Las Vegas.

RROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Were police called.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: They were not.
THE COURT: Was she your wife at the time.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She was.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Anybody else on that row.
Mr. Hall, 378.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 33 years ago home -- my
apartment was robbed.
THE COURT: Were you home at the time.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I wasn't home at the time,
THE COURT: Was that here in Las Vegas.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Were police called.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Did the matter go to court.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
One other instance -- a couple of incidents. I managed a business -- a construction business that was burglarized twice. Cops were called. Never went the court.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Was that also here in Las Vegas.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Ms. Soto, 349 -- sorry. Ms. Campbell, 322. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My house was broken into. THE COURT: How long ago was that. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 20 years ago. THE COURT: Were you or any family members home.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
THE COURT: Police called.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Matter go to court.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Was it here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Thank you.
I apologize. I know you had your hand up earlier, Mr. Boyce, 339.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: One here, a theft. Several items were taken. Police were called. Nothing came of it. That was 4 years ago.

15 years ago in Southern California breaking and entering. Major theft. Person was caught. Didn't go to trial. Admitted taking and disposing of the items.

And here about 4 or 5 years ago, step-son who was accosted beaten with a bat and robbed.

THE COURT: Was anybody charged with that. FROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Go to court. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It went to court. I didn't have to.

THE COURT: You didn't testify.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I did not.
THE COURT: Did your son.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: You said that was here as well.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Yes, ma'am.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 1977, when 1 was 6 , my aunt -- my mother's sister -- was murdered.

THE COURT: In Kansas.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Los Angeles.
THE COURT: Okay. This is 356 , Ms. Smith.
As far as you know was anybody arrested or charged.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Mr. Gardner, 376.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My car was broken into at the house, locally. Police were called. No one was charged.

THE COURT: How long ago was that.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 8 years ago.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Okay. Top row.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 3 years ago they broke in our house and stole some of our stuff, but we weren't home at that time.

THE COURT: Police called.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Matter go to court.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
THE COURT: Okay -- that's Ms. Guardado, 304.
How many of the 23 of you or a close family member or friends have been accused or charged or convicted of a crime.

Mr. Hall, 339.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My stepson.
THE COURT: What was he charged with or convicted of.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Actualiy drugs and theft.
THE COURT: Were those here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: As far as you know was he prosecuted by the district attorney's office.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't know because I
didn't go into that part of it. All l know is he's out on parole and staying with us.

THE COURT: You never had any involvement with whomever it was that was arrested or charged.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Right.
THE COURT: Anybody else.
Ms. Soto, 349.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My brother was charged with stealing.

THE COURT: Where is that.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Smith's here in Las Vegas.
THE COURT: Las Vegas.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Was he charged and prosecuted as far as you know.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He has schizophrenia so they found out it was a misunderstanding.

THE COURT: Thank you.
How long ago was that.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 2 years ago.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Anybody else.
Ms. Jeannotte, 317.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My husband, before I knew him, was charged with a felony theft of artifacts when he
was in college. But he paid restitution and the felony charges were dropped.

THE COURT: Where. PROSPECIIVE JUROR: Idaho. THE COURT: But you came along and made a good man of him.

Anybody else.
Ms. Battista, 278.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I was charged with petty theft.

THE COURT: How long ago was that.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 8 years.
THE COURT: Were you a juvenile.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: Was the matter -- were you
prosecuted for it and have to go to court.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Here.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: I'm guessing since it was petty, it would have been in justice court or municipal court.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: North, Las Vegas.
THE COURT: Anybody else.

Ms. Campbell 322.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My cousin is being charged
with firing a gun.
THE COURT: Here in Las Vegas.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COJRT: How long ago.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's still pending.
THE COURT: As far as you know is it being prosecuted -- is it like discharging of a firearm. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Right.

THE COURT: In an occupied area as opposed to out in the desert.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Right.
THE COJRT: Is it being prosecuted by the district attorney's office.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't know.
THE COURT: Any of the 23 of you believe that you would have a tendency to give more weight or credence or less weight or credence, whatever the case may be, to the testimony of a police officer just because the person was a police officer. As opposed to treating them like other witnesses evaluating testimony, in light of all other facts and circumstances in the case.

Anybody focus on a witness that's a police officer because they were a police officer and decide whether to believe or disbelief them.

I see no hands. Thank you.

Do the 23 of you all believe you can wait in forming your opinion on the appropriate result here, until after you've heard all the evidence and been given the legal instructions by the court.

That means you can't make up your mind after Ms. Trippiedi gives and opening statenent or Ms. Pensabene cross-examines the first witness.

One of the things you need to do as a juror is be able to keep an open mind and wait until you have all the evidence and go back and deliberate with your fellow jurors and come up with whatever you believe is a just and proper verdict.

Does everybody believe they would be able to do that.

Anybody who could not do that. I see no hands. Thank you.

Okay. That's all the questions I have for you. I appreciate your the time with me. I'll turn this over to the State.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Good morning.
I'll try not to be too long. The whole purpose of this jury process is to make sure that both sides, myself and the defense, have a fair chance at a fair verdict.

So, you know, we want to make sure that we're not going into this with one of us having a head start. Say
for example you were driving here for jury services and you got a ticket from a police officer. I don't want you to be coming in today thinking I hate police officers. Whatever a police officer says I'm going to ruie against whatever. Whatever he says I'm not going to believe him. I'II go in the jury room and tel. everybody police officers are liars. I'm going to go into it already with a bias. So that's what we want to make sure.

So keeping that in minds I'll ask you a few questions, kind of following up on what the judge asked you guys.

Ms. Battista, you said that you were the victim of domestic violence and you weren't sure when it went to court which attorney in the office handjed that.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Right.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Anything about that experience that would cause you to hold any grudges or biases against my office.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. MS. TRIPPIEDI: I want to make sure.

Anything about that experience that would cause you to hold police officers in a negative light.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO. MS. TRIPPIEDI: Mr. Kermanir you said your wife was mugged.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Did you go to court for that. PROSPECRIVE JUROR: No.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Did they find the person.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Under circumstances around j.t, they drug my wife to the ground and tried to pull her purse. She fought against it. They ran off. So they didn't catch.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Never caught the person.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Anything about that experience, are you going to hold it against officers if they weren't able to catch the guy that mugged your wife. Can you still be fair today for our case.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Mr. Boyce, you said your stepson
was robbed. Is there anything about that experience -you said that that went to court and you believe a trial.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't remember if it was a trial. I know that somebody did spend time.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Your stepson lives with you now.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Anything ab out that that would
cause you to be unfair towards my office, the district attorney's office, or towards police officers.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not on that, no.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: You said your stepson was also convicted of some charges -- theft and drug related charges.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Anything about police officers or my office's treatment of him that would cause you to be impartial or unfair.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Something with that one.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Go into more detail.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He ended up getting offered a deal. Some information was not made -- not presented at the time that would have made it different. They refused to listen to that or go further with it.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Information from your son, that should have been presented from you think the police:

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not from him or other -- his record, some other information, should have been presented. And therefore he ended up serving more time, I should say. A few other things.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Did that case, was it a plea deal that happened.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It ended up in a plea
deal.
MS. PRIPPIEDI: You basically feel he ended up getting a good deal.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He did not. He's been trying to talk to people about that and nothing will happen.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Was it with the district attorney's office.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: From what I understand, yes.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Do you think that -- I don't know if I worked on your son's case.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't know either.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: I have no idea. I've prosecuted many, many cases. I'm not sure if I worked or anyone on my team worked on it.

Would you hold your negative feelings toward the DA's office against me personally in going into this case, or do you think you can still go in fairly and impartial.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'd say that there's some
bias. Not necessarily a lot but some.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Fair enough.
I appreciate your honesty.
The next questions I have are going to be for all of you in general.

A lot of shows now, a lot of crime related shows, I don'ts have time to watch all of them but I know they're all out there. There's CSI Miami. A lot of prosecution related shows.

I don't know if you all watch those shows, but I do want to make you aware that in those shows we have DNA evidence. There's video evidence. There's surveillance, finger print evidence. So my next question in that regard is do you feel that we need DNA or scientific evidence in order to convict somebody.

Anybody.
Does anybody feel like you don't need scientific evidence in order to convict somebody.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Depends on the case.
MS. RRIPPIEDI: Go into more detail.
Your name.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Greg Chambers, 281. MS. TRIPPIEDI: Depends to the case. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Like a rape trial or something, where there's some reason that someone would have been at a location at a time or proved that they were involved in that crime, I think DNA would be critical evidence.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Okay. Thank you. I appreciate that.

I see some of you shaking your head.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I agree with him. I think that DNA is just one more thing to link it and make a case stronger.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Do you feel like him, it should be a case by case basis. Do you feel like every single case, in order to convict someone, we need to have DNA.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Case by case basis. It seems like a lot of people that are innocent for the longest time and now that we have DNA the evidence proved it.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: I agree wịth you.
You are Mr. Hall, for the record. Thank you.

Anybody else feel one way or the other. I see no hands.

My next question is I know some of you said, particularly Ms. Battista, you were charged with petty theft.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: So I don't know if anyone else now has been charged with a crime, but do you feel that everybody is entitled to protection of the law.

Say you were to learn that the victim in this case has a record -- criminal record. Would you feel that he
is still entitled to the protection of the law.
You agree with that statement. Everybody is entitled to the protection of the law.

Anybody not agree with that statement.
That's all I have. I'll pass the panel. Thank you all.

THE COURT: Defense, Ms. Pensabene or Ms.
Harris.
MS. PENSABENE: Thank you, your Honor.
Good morning.
So what I'm going to try to do is ask some questions to the entire panel, then if no one answers or raises their hands I'll call on people individually. Sorry, ahead of time.

First thing I want to talk about, has anyone here heard the saying the devil is in the details.
show of hands.
What does that mean. Anyone want to tell me what that means to them.

Ms. Chambers.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: So, when you tell a story about any particular situation, you viewpoint takes a strong -- that really drives the essence of a story. So if you are presenting information and data that supports your viewpoint, then obviously that's how it looks.

But when you dig into the details in some cases you find out you may have presented some information, but there are key pieces of information that were not presented that would change that presumption. NS. TRIPPIEDI: Exactly,

This saying was really important in my own life. So not that that's important, but -- anyway -- a couple of months ago my husband decided we are going to cancel cable. We're done. We're trying to save money, cut expenses. We decided cancel cable. So canceled cable. That lasted a month. We needed it back.

We were going to take walks, do puzzles, talk more. We needed the cable back. I call COX and I'm telling them my whole situation, $I$ need it back. They say, you know, you have high speed internet, for $\$ 30.00$ you can get a hundred channels. This is the greatest deal ever. Sign me up.

The next day, the cable got turned on. Yeah, we had a hundred channels, brand new channels. No ESPN, no TLC. My thinking was it was going to be channels 1 through 100 . ESPN is like 30, My TLC channel is 33.

So in that situation, I really needed to pay attention to details. I did ask any questions. I'm a lawyer so that was like my bad.

Has anyone here had a situation where they didn't get
all the details and ended up making a mistake. Mr. Soto.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, well, I think everybody's made a mistakes.

MS. PENSABENE: Sorryr your name.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Ms. Smith.
MS. PENSABENE: Did you have any experience like that.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Um, I'm sure I have, but I can't think offhand.

MS. PENSABENE: Anyone have the devil in the details, does that mean something different for anyone else here, let's say.

Ms. Devito.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
Ms. PENSABENE: Mr. Boyce, sounded like -- do you anything like that in your life, devil in the details.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: At different times.
Depending on what details you pay attention to and how focused. It depends on how much will happen with that.

MS. PENSABENE: I want to talk about -- these are random things I'm asking questions about -- the elder1y,

If $I$ were to tell you that the victim in this case is
an old gentleman. Are you going to be able to set aside sympathy and decide this case based on the facts and details.

Is that going to be a problem for anybody here. Okay.

Ms. Raymer, any point in your life where you feel sympathy for someone and you want to throw them a bone.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Of course. I was a middle school teacher.

MS. PENSABENE: Being a middle school teacher if you feel sympathetic over one child or another, are you able to be fair in the classroom.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. PENSABENE: So that would carry over and transcend to being fair in the courtroom as well.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. PENSABENE: Great.
So as we stand here today, if you were all about to vote now on go back in the room and you haven't heard any testimony, openings, anything, if you are going to vote guilty or not guilty how many would vote not guilty right now.

You haven't heard any testimony. I know it's a weird question. But right now everybody should have their hands up.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: We have to choose one or the other.

MS. PENSABENE: Right this second Judge Herndon says you have to make a decision now. You haven't heard anything. You have to decide now. Would you all vote not guilty. Right.

My point being is that you haven't heard evidence. It is the State's job to prove this case to you beyond a reasonable doubt.

Every single element of this case -- they have to prove my client -- now Mr. Manning enjoys the presumption of innocence. What that means is he is presumed innocent right now.

The State has to prove the case. If you didn't hear evidence you have to vote not guilty. Make sure that everyone understand what that really means.

Anyone have question about that.
Also I wanted to talk about whether or not my client decides to testify. Now the judge went into it with you guys, about a constitutional right whether or not he wants to testify.

That's his prerogative, right. Our founding fathers started that. Anyone here going to hold it against my client if he decides not to testify.

Do you think that that's a good rule in the
constitution. Why.
PROSPECIIVE JUROR: Sometimes people get nervous.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Right. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 349. MS. PENSABENE: Mr. Hall, I'll rephrase that. Do you think that's a good rule we have or why not. PROSPECIIVE JUROR: 378 --

Yes, I think it's a good rule. He should have an opinion. He should have a choice. You testify or not testify, one way or the other.

MS. PENSABENE: You are shaking your head. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 317 -- I don't think you should force anybody to testify or speak. They shouldn't do it under duress.

MS. PENSABENE: Okay.
Can you think of reasons why if, for example, you are falsely accused why you won't want to testify. Can you shout out reasons -- fear -- that's a driving force.

Anything else.
Maybe you're not a good witness. Maybe you're scared of public speaking. Any other reasons you can think of. No. Thank you.

So I want to talk about different police work. Ms. Trippiedi talked about CSI. If you are a detective and
piecing together a case, what kind of evidence do you want. Show of hands. Evidence you want to have in a case.

Mr. Lees.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Depends on the case, but something to where -- say a traffic ticket, video evidence of it. Someone saying I saw it. Something along those lines.

Violence, rape, murder, the DNA would be most helpful. Try to picture who was there.

MS. PENSABENE: Interviews, interviews with people.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Helpful.
MS. PENSABENE: Statements.
fROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. PENSABENE: Sir.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Witnesses -- 324.
THE COURT: 324.
MS. PENSABENE: What else do you want.
How about eye-witness, eye-witnesses. How do you feel about eye-witnesses.

Ma'am.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 317 -- I know that I wasn't
a good eye-witness when I was robbed, but I was young, in
a scary situation. A lot of times you don't remember
details. So I think that sone people may be better then others.

MS. PENSABENE: That's a great point.
What are some factors that might affect eye-witness identification.

Anyone.
We have fear, stress --
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 378 -- not wanting to be involved.

MS. PENSABENE: Right.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: There is a lot -- 376 -mental conditions, alcohol, not paying attention to the event. They were there and want to be a witness.

MS. PENSABENE: Other things, lighting. What else can we think of.

Ms. Battista.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I think lots of things. I think witnesses are good and bad. Some witnesses may feel a certain way, depending on what crime is taking place.

Past experiences, things like that may play on how they feel about something happening at the time.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: All great answers. Thank you.
Ms. Jones, I haven't heard from you. Anything you can think of that might effect eye-witness ID.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, there has been
attempted robberies at my bank, but it was my co-worker. And all I remember -- I was kind of an eye-witness, but like it was all a blur because we are all scared, have to push the signal, you know.

MS. PENSABENE: Panje button.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Emergency button to call the security. So it was just like it would be helpful, but not much because you don't really see the details of the person's face.

MS. PENSABENE: Thank you. Thank you.
Ms. Jones in that situation, what did you do after you pushed that button. Where did you go.

PROSPECRIVE JUROR: I was the drive-up teller. I was behind when everything was going on. It was -there were whispers like, because her face was like --

MS. PENSABENE: You could see it on her face.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She had tears.
MS. PENSABENE: Did you pay attention to the person she was helping.

PROSPECPIVE JUROR: That's the thing. It was all a blur. I was looking at her and kind of like the side of my eye seeing tall -- she was black.

MS. PENSABENE: Okay, But you couldn't recognjze her. Very stressful event for you.

Are you still work at the same bank.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I do. I couldn't concentrate on my work. I had to continue what $I$ was doing. I couldn't tell police the details or how he looked like, but all I could see was he was black tall and he had a hood on.

MS. PENSABENE: Just basic details really.
I want to move on a little. I want to talk about your role as jurors. You probably all know how important that is. Like the judge mentioned there is not much that our country asks of our citizens, but jury duty is one of them.

So, is there anyone here who believes that their role as a juror is to get the bad guys off the street. Anybody.

Ms. Devito.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.

MS. PENSABENE: Why is that.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: That's what the police are there for, investigate, do all that.

MS. PENSABENE: Okay.

No one here believes it's their job to please a certain person. You are not here to suggest hat to the State or defense.

You all understand that.

So if you were going to stand trial, what kind of
jury would you want, qualities you want.
PROSPECITVE JUROR: 323 -- impartial. MS. TRIPPIEDI: Mr. Nokes. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Somebody with common sense.

MS. PENSABENE: Great -- Mr. Chambers. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 281 -- someone that listens. MS. PENSABENE: Anybody else.

Mr. Trejo, what quality would you like in a juror. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Attentive. MS. PENSABENE: Not sleeping. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Ms. Battista -- 278 -- open minded.

MS. PENSABENE: Great.
I hope that if you are on this jury you bring all of those qualifies to the box as well.

We have taken a lot of time. I don't have that much left to talk about.

The last thing I want to talk about is reasonable doubt. That's something that's tossed around a lot. Can somebody explain to me what that means.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Can't prove exactly all of the evidence and --

THE COURT: Let me jump in here. I don't want
you asking them to speculate what they think reasonable doubt is.

Reasonable doubt is a specific law we instruct you on and the attorneys know they can't define it for you in any fashion or argue it.

I don't want you all expressing in front of everybody else what you think that means. You can ask questions about your ability to follow the law and pay attention to that, but not ask them to guess at what it is. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: That was badge 309. MS. PENSABENE: Let's talk about the burden of proof.

So there is a lot of legal terms getting thrown around throughout the trial, here, in closing arguments, and jury instructions.

Everyone should know what the burder of proof is. Anybody know what burden of proof -- what that means.

What that means is -- I went into this with the presumption of innocence. The State, they have the burden. They are the ones that bring the charges. They are the ones that have to have proof beyond a reasonable doubt, these charges.

Does anyone here think that Mr. Manning needs to prove his innocence.

That's the system that we have. Are you happy with that system. Do you think there's a better system out there.

Court's indulgence.
THE COURT: Okay.
MS. PENSABENE: Thank you all for your time. That's all I have.

THE COURT: Approach the bench please.
Both sides have passed the panel of 23 for cause. MS. PENSABENE: Yes, your Honor.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay.
That means the people in my audience, you are done. If the others stayed around, they'd be done before lunch and all done with jury duty.

Thank you for coming. Thank you for your participation. Report back to jury services. Everybody else is going to take a recess for a few minutes to allow the attorneys to whittle the 23 of you down to the 13 to hear our case.

Once we've done that I'll bring you back in and tell you who it is and we'll take our lunch break.

Another 20 or so minutes.
Wait outside.
JURY ADMONITION

During the recess, ladies and gentlemen, you are admonished not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else, including, without limitation, the lawyers, parties and witnesses, on any subject connected with this trial, or any other case referred to during it, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or conmentary on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, or any such other case by any medium of information including, without limitation, newspapers, television, internet or radio.

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

You also cannot form or express an opinion on any subject connected to the trial until I submit it to you for your deliberation.

What does that mean.
Whenever we take a recess you have to find other things to talk about. You can't go outside and discuss the case and witnesses and stuff like that. Talk about the weather, sports, talk politics. The only time you can talk about the case is when you are back as a deliberating body.

We'll be in recess for 20,25 minutes. Then we'll get you in here and off to lunch.

Still on the record, outside the presence of the
jury. We can't turn on white noise at the bench, what we discussed by way of writing at the bench was that nej.ther side had any challenges for cause, correct.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Correct.
MS. PENSABENE: Correct.
TEE COURT: The panel was then passed for cause.

If you waive one of your challenges you are not waiving them all, so pass this list back and forth and as soon as you'er done, let me know.

Thank you.
(Brief recess taken.)
THE COURT: Back on the record, 290624.
With regard to the preemptory challenges, does either side need to make a record as to either side's challenges.

NS. PENSABENE: Nor your Honor.
NS. TRIPPIEDI: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: So I have your jury as Ms. Raymer 277; Ms. Battjsta, 278; Mr. Chambers, 281; Ms. Guardado, 304; Mr. Hall, 378; Ms. Jeannotte, 317; Mr. Kermani, 318; Mr. Durn, 320; Mr. Ruiz, 324; Mr, Falla, 341; Mr. Trejor 355; and Ms. Smith, 356. The alternate is Mr. Nokes, 368.

Is that what you have.

MS. PENSABENE: Yes, your Honor.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Yes.

THE COURT: Get them in, and we'll tell them the good news and send them home.

Back on the record in $C-290624$. Our jury panel is present. Mr. Manning is here with his attorneys. State's attorneys are present.

I'm going to release a number of you. If you'd let me read through your names before you go, please.

I'm going to excuse Ms. Jones, 279; Magcalas, 301; Mr. Engelke, 302; Ms. Devito, 309; Campbell, 322; Lees, 323; Boyce, 339; Soto, 349; Saulski, 372; Mr. Gardner, 376. Thank you all for your time here today. You should be done with your jury duty.

Report back down to jury services and you can get on your way, Thank you all.

The 13 of you remaining, I'll have you stand up and raise your right hand and be sworn as jurors.

THE CLERK: You and each of you do solemnly swear you will well and truly try the case at issue and a true verdict render according to the evidence, so help you God.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I do.
THE COURT: Be seated. Couple of quick things.

Number one, Leslie is going to give you blue badges now that replaces the white badge you have. It shows you are a juror, so please make sure you wear that in the building. That let's anybody else know, attorneys, court staff, that you are juror on a trial and it makes sure they don't try to chat you up about thing inappropriate,

Additionally, when we take a recess, couple of things that I go through about what you can and cannot do as jurors. I'll read some things to you once we get you seated, but, I'll wait to read that to you till after you get back from lunch.

But couple of important things. Number one, you can't engage in any legal or factual research on your own. You all have smart phones, but don't go on the Internet and look up how you define reasonable doubt, robbery, whatever it may be.

The information you need to decide a trial you'll get in court. The witnesses, evidence, jury instructions, arguments of the attorneys. That's fair. I'm not just talking about fair to the parties, I'm talking about fair to the 12 of you who deliberate.

The only way to have it fair among all of you is if you all deliberate upon the same basis of knowledge you've received here in court. So don't try and learn anything on your own.

Additionally how many of you have social media -Facebook. Don't put posts out there about doing jury duty, being selected for jury duty. I know a lot of times social media you put something out there and people respond back to you whether you are soliciting their comments or not. That gets troublesome from the perspective of being on a jury. People want to give you all their opinions about everything. You'li need to tell family members and employers, but limit it to $I$ got selected for jury duty and as soon as I'm done I can talk about the case. Okay.

Wi.th that I'll send you to lunch. We'll start back up -- I have i.t being about -- close to 1:20 now. Let's plan on starting at 2:30 to give you more time for people in here to fix this technology.

See you then.
JURY ADMONITION
During the recess, ladies and gentlemen, you are admonished not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else, including, without limitation, the lawyers, parties and wi.tnesses, on any subject connected with this trial, or any other case referred to during it, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or comentary on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, or any such other case by any medium of information including, without
limitation, newspapers, television, internet or radio.
You are further admonished not to form or express any opinion on any subject connected with this trial until the case is finally submitted to you.

See you back at 2:30. Anything outside the presence.

MS. PENSABENE: NO, Your Honor.
THE COURT: See you after lunch.
(Lunch recess taken.)
THE COURT: On the record in $\mathrm{C}-290624$
Mr. Manning is here with his attorneys. State's attorneys are present.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Iooks like there was two issues. One of them is $I$ just asked defense counsel if they would -- are going to object to the admission of the photo lineup in this case. She said she does object on the basis that it's one of those, where did we get the picture of him.

I told her I plan on mentioning it's how we were able to solve the case. The victim does positively identify the Defendant. I'm not going to ask the detective on the stand, how he was able to get a photo of him. I'm not going to imply it's a booking photo from a prior criminal act.

You know, there are several ways people can have
photos on record. There's drive license pictures -- you know, if it's an issue where she doesn't want it shown to the jury, that's one thing, But I do think it is admissible, if we can support it.

TEE COURT: Okay.
MS. PENSABENE: Your Honor, our objection articulated it well based on the fact that the way the events transpired is a photo lineup was shown to the victim prior to Mr. Manning being arrested. So I think it is going to lead the jury to believe that he has priors, that he has a rap sheet. Where did they get this mug shot of him. I don't want the jury to draw on any of those conclusions and assume that this photo is from a previous booking photo.

THE COURT: Well, photo lineups are routinely admitted. I don't have a problem with its admission. Looking at this one there is nothing on any of the gentleman's photographs in the 6 photos that indicates jail clothing or anything like that. We have a couple -3 guys wear dark shirts, two guys with white shirts, one was a gray shirt.

Generally speaking the way it's done as well is -Ms. Trippiedi, you need to do it -- lead the detective in terms of you have access to a database that comes from DMV, work card information, to draw photos to produce
photo lineups, correct. Yes.
As opposed to saying where do you get the photographs from. That way they are not saying I get a mug shot or jail photo.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Or not ask the question. Do you -- were you able to pull a photo of him.

THE COURT: I would prefer you do it the way I just said it, because that infers to the jury we have the ability to get photos from drive licenses, work card, people that work serving liquor, whatever the issue may be. Those photos are taken and compiled by Metro to make available to them to put together photo lineups.

So that's the way I would prefer that you do it. I don't know if you have an objection.

MS. PENSABENE: That's my preference. If it's going to come in, that's my preference as well.

THE COURT: The photo lineup is certainly admissible, then just how do you ask the question. I would prefer that you let the detective know ahead of time to do it that way so he's not spouting off anything about mug shots or anything.

Sometimes people want to bring that out for a reason, from a defense standpoint, in which case it's fine to go into it. But absent that being the case, let him know you are going to lead him through that and it's a yes or no.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: I'll ask the database -- have access to a database to compile photographs --

THE COURT: The police department has access to a database containing driver's license photos, work card photos, etc.... you can pull off of those photos to put together a photo lineup, correct.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Okay.
MS. PENSABENE: The next issue, your Honor, is media release. The State plans to introduce it as an exhibit. We don't have a problem with the photos. Our issue is we think that the information in the box beneath should be redacted.

The information as it reads now basically sounds like fact. It's not allegations, it's this suspect did X. And this suspect did $Y$.

We think that is prejudicial and should be redacted. They will still be able to get the media release in with the photos. I just don't think the information on the bottom is fair. It's more prejudicial.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. TRIPFIEDI: Your Honor, in response to that, that's also something that's routinely done. They can explain that away, that it's mere allegation.

THE COURT: But this really is hearsay stuff. I have seen it both in terms of media from Metro, as well as
internal reasons within the casinos about subjects they're looking for that are on property and redacted out -- the factual allegation. It shows the pictures and the description of the person sought, includes the contact information that stuff.

But in terms of the March 29, 2013, this suspect was on the bus, committed a crime. Victirn attempted to do A, B, C, et cetera, et cetera. That's the first paragraph. MS. PENSABENE: Correct.

THE COURT: You're not objecting to suspect description or any other information.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: They did.
THE COURT: I don't have problems with the contact stuff remaining in there, as well as the description, since somebody followed up on that. The factual allegation in that paragraph, that's appropriate to redact that.

MS. PENSABENE: We just want the factual out. The description and contact information is fine.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. PENSABENE: Thank you.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Are you going to be able to
redact it - -
THE COURI: When is it coming up.
MS. TRIPFIEDI: It won't be --

THE COURT: Before we take our first recess. MS. TRIPPIEDI: No.

THE COURT: We can white that out then redact it out. Do you have it on a computer.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: No.
THE COURT: We'll do the best we can.
Get it copied so we can take that portion out.
Anything else.
MS. PENSABENE: That's all.
THE COURT: State.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay.
(Lunch recess taken.)
THE COURT: Welcome back.
On the record in C-290624, State vs. James Maning. Mr. Manning is here with his attorneys. State's attorneys are present.
if you recall before we took our break, there was information $I$ wanted to run through with you, before we get to opening statements. It's just a road map as to how a trial will unfold, so you are familiar with that. As well as a couple of things about what you can and cannot do if certain situations arise.

Before I get into that, however, I will first have Carol read to you the information. That's what we
referred to earlier. It's a paper document that puts a person on notice of what the charges are you're facing. The information isn't evidence of the allegations it contains. It just lists what the charges are. She'll read that to you as well as state the plea that Mr . Manning entered to those charges.

THE CLERK: District Court, Clark County, Nevada, State of Nevada, plaintiff, versus James Manning, also known as James Devon manning, defendant, case C-13290624-1.

Information: State of Nevada, County of Clark, Steve Wolfson, district attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the court that James Manning, also known as James Devon Manning, the defendant above-named, having committed the crimes of robbery, victim 60 years of age or old, Category D felony, NRS 193.167, 200.380, and battery with intent to commit a crime, Category B felony, NRS 200.400, on or about March 29, 2013, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to the form, force, and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada.

Count (l), robbery, victim 60 years of age or older. Did then and there willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously
take personal property, to wit, money from the person of Thor Berg, being 60 years of age or older, or in his presence by means of force or violence or fear of injury to and without the consent and against the will of the said Thor Berg.

Count (2), battery with intent to commit a crime. Did then and there willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously use force or violence upon the person of another, to wit, Thor Berg, with the intent to commit robbery, by pushing the said Thor Berg to the ground. Steven Wolfson, Clark County District Attorney, by deputy Hagar Trippiedi, deputy district attorney.

To which the Defendant has entered a plea of not guilty.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
Mr. Manning has pled not guilly to the two charges. As he sits here now he's not guilty to the charges he faces. The presumption of innocence attaches to him, as part of what we talked about with the principles of law and procedure that applies to every criminal.

The state is the entity that files the charges, so the state, therefore, has the burden of proving each of the essential elements of the charges beyond a reasonable doubt. Again, as the Defendant sits here now, he is not guilty.

The purpose of the trial is to determine whether the State will meet their burden. It is your primary responsibility as jurors to find and determine the facts. Under our system of criminal procedure, you are the sole judge of the facts. You are to determine the facts from the testimony you hear and the evidence, including exhibits introduced in court. It is up to you to determine the inferences which you feel may be properly drawn from the evidence.

All right. The trial will begin momentarily with opening statements. The district attorneys have the opportunity to make an opening statement, if they wish. Defense has an opportunity to make an opening statement, if they wish. Defense attorneys have the option of deferring their opening statement until the defense case in chief, as well.

After the opening statements, which serve as an introduction to the evidence -- understand that the statements of the attorneys are not evidence. They are statements in which they are telling you what they expect the evidence will be during the course of the trial. It serves as a road map for you in what they expect you'll hear once witnesses and exhibits begin to be produced for you.

After the opening statements the State will commence
with its case in chief. This is the State's opportunity to present its evidence. This consists of the calling of witnesses and the production of items of evidence; photographs, documents, video tapes, whatever it may be, items of evidence introduced through their witnesses.

The defense attorneys will have the opportunity to cross-examine the State's witnesses when they're called to testify. Following the State's case in chief, the defense has an opportunity, but has no requirement to call witnesses on their own behalf in their case in chief. The Defendant is under no obligation to present evidence or to testify himself. That's up to them. They have a case in chief opportunity after the State's case in chief.

If the defense case in chief involves calling witnesses, then the state will have the opportunity to cross-examine those witnesses, like the defense can cross-examine the State's witnesses.

During the presentation of evidence, there are two kinds of evidence that you'll usually see; direct and circumstantial evidence. Direct evidence is essentially eye-witness testimony. What a person personally saw or hear or did. Where as circumstantial evidence is testimony or exhibits which are proof of a -- well testimony or exhibits which are proof of a particular fact and from which you could infer the existence of another
fact. Here is a for instance in this regard.
Let's say you are driving home after court and it starts raining. You have your window down and you can feel -- stick you hand out and feel the rain on your hand. It's falling on you car. You turn your windshield wipers on. If somebody asks you to come in and testify that it was raining on a particular day in Las Vegas, you could provide direct evidence, eye-witness testimony.

I was there. I saw the rain. I heard the rain on my car. I had to -- people drive crazy in Las Vegas in the rain. They don't know how to drive.

On the other hand, let's say you drive home and park your car in the driveway and it's cloudy outside but it's not raining. You go in your house. A couple hours later you come out and the ground is wet. Your car is wet. There's water running off the gutters on your house. It's humid out, You didn't see the rain, but it wasn't raining beforehand and when you came outside everything is all wet.

There are some circumstances there which lead you to conclude it was raining. Circumstantial evidence, particular facts, wet ground, water running off the gutters of my house, humanity in the air. A series of other facts from which you can infer the fact that it rained. So you would be able to provide circumstantial
evidence by your testimony, from which somebody could conclude the ulitimate fact it rained.

So that's an example of direct evidence and circumstantial evidence. The law allows you to consider both direct and circumstantial evidence in deciding the case. You can give equal weight to both forms of evidence. The ultimate weight to give any piece of evidence, be it direct or circumstantial, is for you to decide whether a fact has been proven by circumstantial evidence.

During the presentation of evidence the testimony of witnesses or the offering of exhibits, both sides have the opportunity to make objections. Please do not hold it against attorneys for raising objections during the course of a trial. That's their obligation to make sure that they believe that the evidence being presented to a jury is properly presented, that questions being asked are properly being asked, and that you are not being exposed to exhibits or questions that are improper to raise in front of a jury.

They have an ethical and legal obligation to object, if they believe the rules aren't being followed, or if there is any impropriety in the way a questions is formed.

Sometimes I may sustain objections. Sometimes I may
overrule objections. Sometimes I may order you to disregard certain things, exhibits or questions that have been asked or answered that have been given in front of you.

If I sustain an objection, you are to disregard whatever was objected to. Because I sustained it, I upheld the objection. If I tell you to disregard evidence or order that evidence is stricken, be it an answer or an exhibit that you may have been exposed to, you are to disregard and not consider that evidence at all. Everybody understanding that? Okay.

In regard to witness testimony, in considering the weight and value of the testimony of any witness, you may take into consideration the appearance, attitude and behavior of the witness, the interest of the witness in the outcome of the case, if any, the relationship of the witness to the Defendant or the state, the inclination of the witness to speak truthfully or not, and the probability or improbability of the witnesses' statements and all the facts and circumstances that are in evidence. Thus, you may give the testimony of any witness just such weight and value as you believe the testimony of that witness is entitled to receive.

We talked about cases in chief. If the state presents a case in chief, and then if the defense presents
a case in chief, the state would have the opportunity to present a rebuttal case. If the State presented a rebuttal case, the defense would have the opportunity to present a rebuttal case to the state's rebuttal case.

After all the evidence has been presented, cases in chief, rebuttal cases, all the witnesses are called, all the exhibits are introduced, that is when I'll give you the instructions on the law -- read the jury instructions to you.

After the jury instructions have been read to you each side will have the opportunity to make closing arguments. What is said in closing arguments is not evidence, just like opening statements are not evidence. The arguments are the arguments of the attorneys. And they're designed to summarize and interpret the evidence for you while discussing with you how to apply the law that $I$ read to you to the facts in reaching your decision.

Since the state has the burden of proving the Defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, they have the right to open and close the closing arguments. This means the state will make a closing argument. Defense will have an opportunity to make a closing argument. And the State's attorneys will have the opportunity to make a rebuttal closing argument.

After arguments are completed, you will retire to deliberate on your verdict.

Couple of other things. I. may during the course of the trial take notes during witnesses' testimony. You are not to infer anything from that. I have to keep track of what's going on just like you all do and prepare for jury instructions and such that sometimes I take notes on note pad sometimes I may type them on the computer as well.

I will also tell you that you should ail have pads and clipboards. Did everybody get one. You'll be allowed to take notes during the course of the trial, obviously. You won't have a transcript at the end of the trial to consult, so your notes are going to be important. On the other hand, I'li just give you a little bit of advise up front and that is don't let overly ambitious note taking interfere with your ability to watch and iisten to people as they testify.

Additionally, you'll be given the opportunity to ask written questions of any of the witnesses who are called to testify in the case. You are not encouraged to ask a large number of questions, because that's the primary responsibility of the attorneys. You wili not be allowed to become the quote, unquote third side by advocating certain positions by questions.
I. have the discretion to preclude individual jurors
from asking excessive numbers of questions. Questions from the jurors may be asked after both sides have finished questioning a witness and only at that time.

For example, the State calls a witness in the State's case in chief. A witness comes up and testifies. The State conducts a direct examination, asks questions she wants to ask of a witness. Defense has the opportunity to conduct a cross-examination and examine the witness. They go back and forth a couple of times. We have redirect examination and cross-examination.

Once the attorneys are done with the questions of the witness, I'll generally turn to Ms. Jones, say, Ms, Jones, thank you so much for coming in. You are excused. Before I do that, I'll look to see whether any of you have your hands up in the air with your written questions.

So you need to get them -- write them down during the course of that testimony as things come to you so when it's your opportunity to ask questions, Leslie will collect the pieces of paper with your questions. I'll read through the questions and discuss them with the attorneys. If they're legally appropriate questions, I'll ask them of the witness, then the attorneys will have a chance to follow up if necessary.

When I say legally appropriate questions, your questions have to be factual in nature and designed to
clarify information that the witness has already testified about. You know, they have to be proper under the Rules of Evidence. I know at first blush you're thinking that's not fair because we don't know ail of the Rules of Evidence. But if you just adhere to asking fact based questions that are related to what the witness has already testified about, you'll generally be fine.

So if you have a question write them down on a piece of paper. You can use the whole piece of paper. I have people tearing of Post-It note sizes of paper. We have plenty of notebooks to go around.

So write your juror number -- 1 through 14. Not your badge number from yesterday. So just at the top of the paper, juror number one, and write down your questions. Try -- I don't write legibly so I ask you all to write as nicely as you can so we can decipher them. I can ask you to clarify the question if we need to. But, in any event, if you have questions, I'll ask them of the witness if I find them to be appropriate. Then the attorneys can follow up.

Also I think I mentioned yesterday, please don't discuss the case with anyone, even your fellow jurors, until after the case is submitted to you. After it's submitted to you you must discuss it but only in the jury room with your fellow jurors while you deliberate.

It is also important that you keep an open mind and not decide any issues in the case until the entire case has been submitted to you under the jury instructions from the court.

If you can't hear a witness, let me know. If you need a break, let me know. If you're not feeling well -I think we talked yesterday I tend to take a break about every hour-and-a-half, depending on if we're about to call a witness or trying to finish a witness, things like that. We talked about lunch breaks, the schedule of the trial. Like I said, we won't started before 10:00 o'clock.

So let me remind you until the case is submitted to you do not talk to each other about the case or about anyone who has anything to do with the case until the end of the case when you go to the jury room to deliberate. Likewise, do not talk to anyone else about the case, as I said last night. Anyone else includes members of your family and friends. You may tell them you're a juror in a criminal case, but don't tell them anything else about it.

Do not let anyone talk to you about the case, or about anyone who has anything to do with the case. If someone should try to talk to you about the case, let Leslie know that immediately so she can communicate it to me. Don't read any news stories or articles or listen to any radio or teievision reports about the case or anyone
who has anything to do with the cases. And, again, do not visit the scene of any of the acts or occurrences made mention of during the trial or undertake any investigation or research on your own.

All right. It's not pleasant to be read to, so I appreciate your patience with me. We'll move to opening statements.

MS. PENSABENE: Approach.
THE COURT: Yes.
(Discussion held at the bench.)

THE COURT: Ms. Trippiedi.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Okay.
OPENING STATEMENT
BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
So March 29, 2013, began as an ordinary day for
Thor Berg. Thor, you're going hear from, he's a 62-year-old man. He travels by bus. He doesn't have any other means of transportation.

On March $29 t h$, he was up at the Sunset Station Hotel and Casino gambling. Middle of the day. He got on the bus to go get his medication -- Wal-Green's. He headed towards Sam's Town. About 20 minutes into the ride he noticed an individual on the bus that caught his attention. That individual, sitting there, that's James Manning, the Defendant.

Shortly after he took notice of Mr. Manning, he felt someone reach into his pocket where he had a stack of his cash, his identification and some player's cards.

He didn't have a lot of cash on him. Only about 10to $\$ 12.00$, but he did turn around and take a good look at the Defendant and immediately after that he was knocked to the ground.

There was also another witness on the bus that saw the whole exchange and called 911. You'll hear from her today. She called 911 and gave a description of what just happened, gave a description of the suspect. And that's essentially the eye-witness, other then the victim, of the incident that occurred.

Shortly after 911 was called officers arrived at the scene. They took a report. But they weren't able to immediately catch the Defendant, because the witness stated he ran off the bus immediately after he committed the act.

Further investigation took place and the detective was able to find still photos of the Defendant on the bus that day. They prepared a media release. And they released the photo of the Defendant on the bus. And a few days after that a crime stopper's tip came in and said James Manning is the person in the picture on the media release. They then confirmed with the victim again that
this was the person that robbed him on the bus. The victim confirmed that.

That's what we have in this case, ladies and gentlemen, What we don't have is DNA evidence. We don't have fingerprint evidence. We don't have surveillance video of the robbery, because due to some technical difficulty they weren't able to get the video, just still photos from the bus.

But we do have a man, an innocent man, that said this is the person that robbed him. And, you know, a lot of cases are not able to be solved. But this one, there was a suspect. And there was confirmation from the victim this is the person that robbed him.

Another thing I'm going to tell you is that the victim in this case is a 62-year-old man. He does have a criminal history. He does have a record. But his criminal history dates back years and years. It was around the 70 s and 80 s . It was theft related. Nothing violent. Nothing recent. But I'm telling you that because I want you to know I'm not trying to hide it. Just because he does have a record doesn't mean he is not entitled to the same protection of the law that everyone else is.

So we're here today, at the end of the trial, I'll ask you to find the Defendant, James Manning, guilty of
the two counts of robbery, victim over 60 ; battery with intent to commit a crime. The evidence will prove it. The testimony will confirm it. And now justice demands you hold him responsible.

Thank you.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Defense.
OPENING STRATEMENT
BY MS HARRIS:
It's been a long day. I know that you're anxious to get ready to hear the evidence in this case. Because of that, I'll be brief. Because right after thus we'll get to the evidence in this case.

This case is very simple. It's very serious. It's very important. Just because it's only 2 to 3 days, does not mean that it is not important. You better believe that this case is important to Mr. Manning.

Something happened that day on the bus where Mr. Berg landed on the ground. It is unfortunate. It is sad. And I don't like it. But this guy over here, James Manning, did not commit this crime. And that is the one and only issue that we are here to decide today.

As you listen to the evidence in this case, you will see that the devil is in the details. The evidence will. show 3 thing, that something happened on the bus, that

James Manning was misidentified as the person who caused this something to happen on the bus, and how and why James Manning was misidentified.

As you listen to the evidence you will see that there are very key details missing. You will see that these details are necessities. You will see they are very important. As you put everything together and putting it in context and you're searching for what's fair and what's just, you will conclude that the devil is in the details in this case, and we don't have any of these details. So because of that, James Manning is not guilty.

THE COURT: Thank you.
State can call their first witness.
MS. TRIPPIEDI: State calls Thor Berg.
THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give in this action shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth so help you God.

THE WITNESS: I do.
THE CLERK: Be seated. State and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Thor Berg, B-E-R-G. THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Trippiedi.
DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. TRTPPIEDI:
Q. Mr. Berg, where were you on March 29, 2013?
A. I left Sunset Station approximately 4:00 p.m., arrived at Sam's Town approximately 4:30.
Q. Is that on the bus?
A. That's correct.
Q. On that bus ride between Sunset Station and Sam's Town, did you notice someone that you see here in the courtroom today?
A. I believe so.
Q. Do you -- can you point to the person and tell me something that he or she is wearing?
A. Excuse me.
Q. Point to the person that you recognize -- you see someone here that you saw on the bus that day?
A. Yes. That gentleman there.
Q. What is he wearing?
A. Blue shirt, black tie.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Record reflect the witness identified the Defendant, James Manning.

THE COURT: The record will so reflect. Thank you.

By MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. When did you notice Mr. Manning on the bus?
A. It probably happened -- it happened about 3 or

4 stops away from Sunset Station. There was ar older lady getting on the bus, and he was in a seat diagonally across from me. And she was approaching the other seat, and he grabbed at her stuff. And she said something. I'm not sure exactly what she said. But it was like, leave me alone.

He -- she got up in the seat and sat there. That was first time I noticed him. I turned around and could see who he was.
Q. Arter you noticed this exchange between the lady and him, what happened next, after that, that you took notice of?
A. Excuse me.
Q. After you noticed the exchange between him and the lady, what happened after that?
A. Things kind of quieted down. It went for 2 or 3 more stops. We were in front of Sam's Town. I had gotten up to get out of my seat, because I was getting off at Wal-Green's to pick up my medication.

Others were coming on the bus and needed seats for going down the line further.

I got up out of the seat and the next thing I know a right hand was going in my pocket. I was going to the ground. I fell and hit my back on the ground.

At that time my back was broke. I had a fracture
in my 12th vertebra. The bus driver, he stopped the bus I'm sure as soon as he could. They were in the new buses where the cabs are forward and sealed. He stopped the bus as soon as he could and the paramedics and Metro were called at the stop in front of Sam's Town.
Q. Stop there and take a step back. You said you felt a hand in your pocket?
A. Excuse me.
Q. You felt a hand reach in your pocket?
A. My right pocket.
Q. What was in your pocket?
A. I carxy my identification, my playex's cards, my money, They were all kind of wrapped together.
Q. What did do you as soon as you felt that hand in your pocket?
A. Well, the way it happened so quickly I remember going straight to the ground and the hand right in pocket. Came right back out when $I$ hit the ground. He was moving towards the back.
Q. Were you able to get a look at him?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. You are sure it's this man here?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Then you said after that you hit the ground?
A. Correct. Right.
Q. Did he push you or did you fall?
A. No. I believe that a knee wernt to the back of my leg or back of my knee and $I$ fell down.
Q. You felt a knee to your back?
A. I felt pressure in the back of my leg and went down. It happened so quickly.
Q. That's when you fell to the grounds?
A. Correct.
Q. What did you do once you were on the ground?
A. The bus driver by then had stopped. The individual had gotten out the back. And the bus driver stopped and called the paramedics. I was there. Finally they came. People came and assisted me and took me outside. At that point Metro apprehended 3 individuals at Papa John's Pizza.
Q. Let's take it piece by piece. The individual was he able to get away with your stuff?
A. Correct.
Q. Were you scared when the whole thing happened?
A. Was I scared, no.
Q. Did you want to give him your stuff?
A. No. Absolutely not.
Q. Did you see anyone else around?
A. There were approximately 40 people on the
bus.
Q. You said that police came?
A. Correct.
Q. A police report was filled out?
A. That's correct.
Q. You said that there were some suspects that they found they thought might have been the person that did this?
A. Right.
Q. Did they take you to a location?
A. They put me in squad car and took me across the street to where the pizza place was -- Papa John's. They asked me if any of those individuals were the ones on the bus that had done what they did. I told them, no.
Q. Was this man one of those people?
A. No, he wasn't.
Q. You said no, none of these people are the ones.
A. Right.
Q. Now, you came here in a wheelchair. Is that related to this incident now?
A. No. I have COPD, congestive heart failure. I just got out of the hospital, primarily to be here today.
Q. That was unrelated. This incident happened
about a year ago, right?
A. This incident happened March, yes.
Q. I know you do have a criminal history?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you know approximately how many felonies on your record you have?
A. Two.
Q. Do you know what they are related to?
A. They are related to interstate transportation charge and a credit card fraud charge.
Q. Tell me the years that -- approximate --
A. First was in 1974. The last was in ${ }^{197}$, ' 98.
Q. Since then have you been trouble free?
A. Correct.
Q. How old are you?
A. 62.
Q. What is your date of birth?
A. $\quad 2 / 12 / 1951$.
Q. The area where this occurred that was clark Countyr Nevada?
A. Correct. Right in front of Sam's Town on Boulder Highway.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: I'll pass the witness.
TEE COURT: Ms. Pensabene.

BY MS. PENSABENE:
Q. Good morning. There is water there if you would like water?
A. Fine. Thank you.
Q. Ms. Trippiedi went through the details with you, but I want to hash it out again. So March 29th, you got on the CAT bus in front of Sunset Station?
A. Correct.
Q. When you got on the bus you were seated in the front of the bus?
A. I was seated towards the front.
Q. Eventually the bus comes to a stop at Sam's Town?
A. Right.
Q. It travels along Boulder Highway?
A. Correct.
Q. There's a lot of stops between Sunset Station and Boulder --
A. Correct. I can name them for you, if you like.
Q. In between all the stops there's a lot of transient people on Boulder Highway?
A. Yes.
Q. A lot of weeklies, meaning people who stay at
hotels at a week at a time?
A. Sure.
Q. There is a lot of people taking the bus?
A. Absolutely.
Q. You testi\#ied there is about 40 people on your bus that day?
A. Approximately 40 people.
Q. At some point you notice my client Mr. Manning?
A. Yes.
Q. Because he was bugging people. He was pestering people?
A. Fe pestered that one lady. That's what brought my to his attention -- my attention to him.
Q. That's what you observed. You watched him bother that women?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Like you said, you're sitting towards the front of the bus?
A. Correct.
Q. At some point you're getting ready to exit?
A. Correct.
Q. You are fixed to get off the bus?
A. Right.
Q. And you stand up?
A. Correct.
Q. You hold onto the rail?
A. Yes.
Q. Because you have some health issues, right, sir?
A. That's not why I held on. It's just for general safety, They can throw you flying any time they hit the brakes.
Q. Are you holding on with your arm up?
A. Holding on with my left arm.
Q. Above you or are you hold on to the chair?
A. I'm not sure. I was holding on to one of the rails. I'm not sure which.
Q. You don't want to fall now. The bus could throw you?
A. Yes.
Q. At some point the bus comes to a stop in front of Sam's Town?
A. Correct.
Q. At this point you testified people are coming and going?
A. Right.
Q. Fair to say there is a lot of commotion?
A. Not at that point. As soon as I got up the bus stopped is when it happened.
Q. There are how many exits on the bus?
A. 3 .
Q. So there is one in front?
A. Correct.
Q. Center door?
A. Correct.
Q. And a rear door?
A. Correct.
Q. You are closest to the front door?
A. Correct.
Q. When you're standing up, you're facing that door?
A. Yes.
Q. Doors are open?
A. Right.
Q. People are coming on and getting off?
A. Right.
Q. Are you paying attention to the people who want a seat?
A. Yes. They are coming in the front.
Q. At that point you feel something in your
pocket?
A. It happened before that. It was -- like I said it was extremely quick. I had just gotten up and down I went.
Q. Okay. Timing is everything I know. Right now you're saying that you felt a hand in your pocket before the bus doors opened?
A. I'm not saying that. But I mean the bus was there at the bus stop. I'm sure the doors were opening, but it happened that quickly.
Q. Now, when you feel the hand in your pocket --
A. Right.
Q. -- it's your right pocket?
A. Correct.
Q. You have your arm is holding onto the railing, whether it's here or here?
A. Folding onto the railing.
Q. For the record, you're holding onto the railing above you or in front of you?
A. I was holding on, whatever it was.
Q. You feel something here?
A. Correct. I felt that and the next thing I know I'm on the ground.
Q. How long do you think this lasted. From the time you feel something in the pocket --
A. 4 seconds, 5 seconds, no more.
Q. You don't see anyone coming from behind you?
A. No. I didn't see anybody coming from behind me. But when I hit the ground I saw Mr. Manning.
Q. I want to take baby bites. You are standing up. You're focused at the front of the bus?
A. Right.
Q. You're not turning around at that point, because you're fixing to get off the bus?
A. Right.
Q. You're not paying attention to the middle of the bus?
A. No.
Q. You're not paying attention to the rear of the bus?
A. Not particularly, no.
Q. It's a quick incident. Very quick?
A. Yeah.
Q. So you don't see anyone coming from behind you?
A. No. I don't have eyes in the back of my head.
Q. Neither do $I$, sir. It would be nice, right. You go down instantaneously?
A. Excuse me.
Q. You go down right away. You fall down right away?
A. Right.
Q. You testified you felt like a knee to the back
of your leg?
A. Correct.
Q. Just --
A. It's extremely easy to knock somebody down by pushing their knee to the back of their leg.
Q. The push is coming from behind you?
A. Yes. I'm small so it doesn't take much to knock me down.
Q. It's forward momentum?
A. Well, it was more rear then it was forward. Like going back like this.
Q. I want to really break it down.

THE COJRT: When you sajd that, sir, you mean when you held your hands up in the air you falling backwards.

THE WITNESS: Right.
MS. PENSABENE: I want to flesh it out.
BY MS. PENSABENE;
Q. You feel a knee to the back of your legs. You feel like someone is pushing you from behind?
A. No. They are knocking me down from behind and I'm falling backwards.
Q. Knocking you down, you're feeling a knee to the back of your leg?
A. I assumed it was a knee.
Q. You feel pressure?
A. Correct.
Q. To the back of your leg?
A. Right.
Q. Yet, you fall on your back?
A. That's correct. Right.
Q. To be clear. The pressure is the back of your leg somewhere, but you end up falling backwards?
A. Yeah. Now the reason I say that is because number one his hand is in my right pocket, which would create the leverage that could force me to the ground as well. And with the knee in the back and my hands in the air, it's very ease to fall backwards.
Q. At this point you're on the ground on your back?
A. Right.
Q. Did you see the person get off the bus?
A. Yes.
Q. You saw him get off the bus?
A. Right. I saw him leave the bus.
Q. Court's indulgence.

Sir, do you remember a couple months ago testifying again -- or beforehand in a preliminary hearing?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you remember there was a judge there. Much
like there is today.
A. Yes.
Q. There was a court reporter?
A. Right.
Q. You swore an oath?
A. Correct.
Q. To tell the truth?
A. Right.
Q. Do you remember then stating that you did not see who -- or what exit?
A. I didn't see what exit, but $I$ did see him go off the bus, I'm not sure which one it was because I was on the ground at the time,
Q. You didn't see which exit he went out?
A. No.
Q. I want to talk to you about what was in your pockets. You had between 10 - and $\$ 12.00$ ?
A. Right.
Q. You had a CAT card?
A. Yes, a bus pass. I had my Clark County Health card, ID from Amazon, player's cards.
Q. These items were not in a wallet?
A. No.
Q. They weren't in a money clip?
A. No.
Q. They weren't secured by a rubber band?
A. No.
Q. Loosely in your pocket?
A. Be glad to show you.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Court's indulgence.
BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. Did you get any property back?
A. No.
Q. Ms. Trippiedi talked to you about identification?
A. Yes.
Q. So that happened about a month after?
A. What's that.
Q. I'll back up. You know what, I think that's enough?

Thank you, Mr. Berg for your testimony?
THE WITNESS: Sure.
THE COURT: Ms. Trippiedi.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. Sir, you said that you don't keep your items in a wallet or anything?
A. No.
Q. Are they stacked together?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have them like that today?
A. Excuse me.
Q. Do you have them like that today.
A. These are all new identjfication, all new bus pass.
Q. Thank you. You're sure that stuff didn't fall out of your pocket?
A. It did not fall out of my pocket.
Q. You sajd you felt a hand in your pooket?
A. Correct.
Q. Are you sure this wasn't an accidental occurrence?
A. No.
Q. What makes you so sure?
A. Well, most people's hands don't go in other people's pockets and steal their money.
Q. You think it was accidental that you were pushed to the ground?
A. No.
Q. What makes you so sure of that?
A. Well, because I hit the ground so hard. People don't intentionally knock people down for nothing.
Q. Was it forceful, the knee that you felt?
A. Yeah.
Q. The pressure you felt was forceful?
A. Yes. That's what knocked me down. I went down so fast.
Q. All in the same time period?
A. Within 2, 3, 4, seconds.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: No further questions for this witness, your Honor.

MS. PENSABENE: Court's indulgence.
THE COURT: Okay.
MS. PENSABENE: Thank you, Mr. Berg. No further questions.

TAE COURT: Anything from our jurors. No.
Mr. Berg, thank you for your time.
THE WITNESS: May I make a statement.
THE COURT: No. No. I only allow you to answer questions. Let Leslie assist you. I would appreciate it.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: State calls Officer Stejnbach.
THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give in this action shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth so help you God.

THE WITNESS: I do.
THE CIERK: Be seated. State and spell your
name for the record.
THE WITNESS: Robert Steinbach,
$S-T-E-I-N-B-A-C-H$.
THE COURT: Ms. Trippiedi.
DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. How are you employed?
A. I'm a police officer with Las Vegas

Metropolitan Police Department.
Q. How long have you been a police officer?
A. 4-and-a-half years.
Q. Have you been with Metro that whole time?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. What unit are you assigned to?
A. Patrol -- southeast area command.
Q. Patrol officer?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Were you on duty on March 29, 2013?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. On that day were you dispatched to an incident that occurred on a bus?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you remember where that incident occurred?
A. I was dispatched to the area of Boulder Highway and Nellis.
Q. Here in Clark County, Las Vegas, Nevada?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Before I have you go on, tell. me what your main duties are as a patrol officer?
A. We handle calls for service. Say someone calls for police, we handle the calls to do -- be pro-active, self-initiated activity.
Q. You respond to dispatch calls?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. What typicalily do you do when you arrive at scenes?
A. We handle the call. If it's a call for shoplifting, we handle it in that course. If it's domestic, we handle it in a different course.
Q. Did you receive training to become a patrol. officer?
A. Yes.
Q. What kind of training and how long?
A. We have an acadeny, which is 29 weeks. Then after that you have field a training portion which is we ride with a senior officer. That's 4 to 5 months.
Q. So on this day March 29, you were on duty?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you riding alone or were you with a senior officer, partner?
A. I was riding by myself.
Q. Were you the first officer to arrive at the scene?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you notice when you arrived?
A. I was dispatched to the bus stop where the bus was at. The elderly victim was outside the bus sitting at the bus stop. People were tending to his injury.

There was a lot of people around, so $I$ was trying to decipher who was a victim and what was going on. After I established that $I$ try to calm him down, assess his medical needs, then got on with what happened -- the story.
Q. You learned the story from him?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you, based on his history, fill out a report?
A. We take a report.
Q. Did you -- when you got his story, did you -was it verbal? Did you tape record it?
A. Just verbal.
Q. Is that pretty typical?
A. That's all I know. I have never recorded anything.
Q. What did do you next?
A. While I'm just getting the story, getting
information, talking with witnesses that might be there, the bus driver, I'm having other patrol units that are assigned to attempt to locate a suspect.
Q. Do you know if any possjble suspects were located in the area?
A. I believe that they had some people stopped, but it turned out to be they were not involved.
Q. So how did you make that determination?
A. Once the other units had the subject stopped, we have the victim come and do a show-up, which is they look at the subject and determine, yes, this was the person, or no it was not the person.
Q. Was one of the subjects that you did apprehend at the scene, was one of those subjects James Manning?
A. No.
Q. You said that vjctim was -- it was a negative identification. The victim said no, none of these people were the person that did this incident?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Did that pretty much end your involvement in the case?
A. It did. I just finished up my report with the information $I$ was given. Then $I$ submit it up through the submission process.
Q. At that point do like robbery detectives from

Metro take over the investigation?
A. I'm not sure how it goes from there, but once you submit it, I'm done with it. It then goes up to whoever it needs to go up to.
Q. You did nothing further?
A. Nothing further.

MS, TRIPPIEDI: I'll pass the witness.
THE COURT: Ms. Harris.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS HARRIS:
Q. How are you?
A. Good. How are you.
Q. Good. I want to ask a couple of questions. You've been a police officer for 4 years?
A. 4-and-a-half.
Q. Before you became a police officer, you had some training?
A. Before I was commissioned as an officer?
Q. Yes. You had training.

And some of that training was where you would ride with senior officers?
A. Yes.
Q. You did that for how long?
A. I don't know the exact weeks. Some people ride longer. You can get extended. I believe it was
somewhere around 4 months, maybe 5 .
Q. Your case is only as good as the information you have, correct?
A. As far as --
Q. When I say that, the more information you have for a case the better?
A. If I'm not there to witness it, I go solely off the victim and witnesses' statements.
Q. You want to get as much information as you can?
A. Yes.
Q. So you compile all of there information because you want to be sure you have the right person?
A. Yes.
Q. You want to be fair -- you have to say yes or no.
A. Yes.
Q. You want to be fair to both sides -prosecution and defense?
A. Yes.
Q. And you're seeking the truth?
A. Yes.
Q. You're seeking justice?
A. Yes.
Q. You are seeking fairness?
A. Yes.
Q. You want to do a thorough, accurate and complete investigation?
A. Yes.
Q. You try to get the information to shed all the light you can on the contents of what happened in any incident?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So when you -- you're the first officer at this bus stop?
A. Yes.
Q. You arrive and a bus was there?
A. Yes.
Q. You said there was a bunch of people there. The bus was still there; is that correct?
A. Bus was there.
Q. Was the paramedic there?
A. I believe the ambulance came shortly after.
Q. But paramedics were there while you were there?
A. They did that while I was there.
Q. There were other witnesses from the bus?
A. Yes.
Q. So I want to talk to you about some of the people who were there?
A. Okay.
Q. The bus driver. Did you get that person's name?
A. I don't recall.
Q. So do you know if it was a male or female?
A. I don't recall.
Q. So looking in your police paperwork, if I tell you that I didn't see any information about you speaking with the bus driver, what their gender is, would that be a shock to you?
A. A shock to me, no.
Q. Would not be a shock. Because do you think you spoke to the bus driver?
A. I may have spoke to him, may not.
Q. You make that determination whether this person had pertinent information?
A. Yes.
Q. You didn't have them fill out a report?
A. I did not.
Q. You did not take a report?
A. I took a report. I didn't have him fill out a voluntarily statement.
Q. Did you take out a report based upon what the bus driver said?
A. I make a report from the totality of what
everybody said.
Q. I'm asking about the bus driver. Did you make a report abut what the bus driver said?
A. No, ma'am.
Q. So in speaking to the bus driver he could have provided -- he or she could have provided you with more leads, fair to say?
A. If he had a lead, I would have addressed that.
Q. But you determined this person did not?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. You said the AMR was there?
A. Ambulance.
Q. Did you speak to people from the ambulance?
A. As far as what?
Q. Did you get a report from them?
A. Stating?
Q. Anything.
A. No. I've never in my 4-and-a-half years got a report written from any ambulance driver.
Q. So you didn't get any of their information?
A. No.
Q. Any of the information they may have had about the incident?
A. They wouldn't have had any information except
possible injuries.
Q. But you didn't get that?
A. Fis injuries. I believe the report said he had an injury to his forearm.
Q. Did you get that from the ambulance?
A. The forearm was visible.
Q. Did you talk to anybody else on the bus?
A. I'm sure I did.
Q. So would it shock you if I tell you I don't have any police reports with any other witness inṣormation?
A. No, ma'am, it wouldn't shock me.
Q. Because I don't. I have been looking. I don't have any information. So that's not a shock to you?
A. No.
Q. How many reports did you compile in this?
A. Statements from witnesses?
Q. Both.
A. One report.
Q. How many statements from witnesses?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Was it one or two?
A. I do not recall statements that may have been taken.
Q. Did you know you were coming for trial today?
A. I did know.
Q. Did you review your file?
A. I read the report.
Q. You only read the report?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you speak to Ms. Trippiedi about anything in the case?
A. Over the phone.
Q. So you reviewed the one report you'd
written?
A. One report.
Q. Now, you spoke with Mr. Berg, correct?
A. The victim?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes.
Q. Did he tell you that some items were taken?
A. Yes.
Q. What do you recall what those items were that were taken?
A. I don't recall specifically. The report indicates that some cash was taken.
Q. Anything else you remember?
A. No, ma'am.
Q. Would it shock you if I told you that some player's cards were taken?
A. Shock me?
Q. Yes.
A. No, ma'am.
Q. Did you follow up on any of the items taken from him?
A. Follow up --
Q. If he said player's club cards were taken from him, did you follow up on those?
A. I'm not sure what you mean.
Q. Do you know what player's club cards are?
A. For casinos.
Q. Yes.
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. How do they work?
A. I'm not a gambler. But I think you can swipe your card and it tracks your use.
Q. For that person?
A. Yes.
Q. In casinos they have cameras?
A. Yes.
Q. So if somebody was using a player's club card that was stolen, you could see it on the surveillance?
A. That's possible. But that is outside of my
realm of duty, A detective doing follow-up work would get that information. I'm there at the scene, at the time of the call to handle that, not to do a follow-up investigation. That could take hours, months.
Q. It's not your job to do follow-up investigation?
A. T'm there for the initial crime. Take the initial report. If there is substantial follow-up, it goes to a detectives.
Q. Speaking to witnesses who are present would that go to you or the detective?
A. Me.
Q. Did you subpoena videos from this?
A. I never subpoenaed anything. That would be a detective.
Q. All you did was write one report. You didn't speak to anybody else there?
A. I spoke to the victims, witnesses at scene, compiled the information. And I take one report.
Q. No other voluntary statements?
A. I don't recall if voluntary statements were taken or not.

MS HARRIS: No further questions for the witness.

THE COURT: Ms. Trippiedi.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. Sir, did you do everything you were trained to do as a police officer in this case?
A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: No further questions.
THE COURT: Anything further.
MS HARRIS: Briefly.
RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS HARRIS:
Q. Isn't it true that in your training you're trained to take witness statements?
A. Yes.
Q. You are also trained to do police reports?
A. Yes.
Q. And you're also trained to get the names of individuals who are located at a scene of a crime?
A. If they are important to the case we get their information and do a voluntary statement. If they want to. It's also voluntary.

If they don't want to talk, we don't make them. If they have information that's not important or would not be helpful to the case, we may have them write a statement or we may not. It's at the officer's discretion.

MS HARRIS: No further questions.

THE COURT: Anything further.
MS. TRIPPJEDI: Nor your Honor.
THE COURT: Anything from our jurors. No. Officer Steinbach, thank you for your time. I appreciate it.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: Your next witness short, or --
MS. TRIPPIEDI: Pretty short.
THE COURT: Go ahead.
THE CEERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give in this action shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth so help you God.

THE NITNESS: I do.

THE CLERK: Be seated. State and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Callie Mae Borley, B-O-R-L-E-Y. THE COURT: Ms. Trippiedi.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. How are you employed?
A. I'm employed at asset protection at Wal-Mart.
Q. What is asset protection for Wal-Mart?
A. Security, loss prevention.

MS. PENSABENE: I would object. I don't know how this is relevant.

THE COURT: Well, overruled. Go ahead. BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. How long have you been an asset protection officer?
A. Going on 11 years.
Q. You basically are a security officer that -did you receive training for your job at Wal-Mart?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, I'll draw your attention to an incident that occurred March 29, 2013. Were you on the bus that day?
A. Yes.
Q. What were you doing on the bus?
A. Going home.
Q. Is that going home from work?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you take notice of someone on the bus that day?
A. Yes.
Q. What -- you noticed an individual on the bus that drew your attention?
A. Yes.
Q. I'li ask you to look around the courtroom and
see if you jecognize that same individual that drew your attention?
A. Looks like the guy there. A little more clean cut then he was.
Q. Point to him and tell me what he is wearing today?
A. Blue shirt.
Q. He's wearing a tie, for the record?
A. Ves. He's wearing a tie.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: Record reflect that she has identified James Manning.

THE COURT: Record will so reflect. BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. What made you take notice of the Defendant?
A. The say he was scoping.
Q. What do you mean by scoping?
A. Scoping people, we call it scoping. The way he was watching.

MS. PENSABENE: Objection, Your Honor. This isn't relevant.

THE COURT: Well, from a relevant standpoint I'll overrule the objection. MS. PENSABENE: It calls for speculation. THE COURT: Describe what you mean by scoping. THE WITNESS: Checking people out. Checking
everybody that comes out. It's a certain way you check people out.

THE COURT: Go ahead. BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. You noticed him looking around. Did you also notice an elderly man on the bus?
A. Yes.
Q. What made you notice that man?
A. He was checking him out.
Q. You saw the man, the Defendant, James Manning checking out the elderly man?
A. Yes.
Q. What else did you notice?
A. Just how jittery he was. There is away you move, he was moving like this.

THE COURT: You are referring to Mr. Manning or the elderly man.

THE WITNESS: Yes. No.

BY MS, TRIPPIEDI:
Q. Did you notice anything else about the elderly man?
A. Something hanging out of his pocket.
Q. Could you see what it was?
A. To me it looked like a wallet. I don't know what it was.
Q. Was it sticking out or what do you mean hanging out?
A. Well, my father used to have long wallet like this. He had it chain to his pants. That's what -- I was thinking about that when I looked and saw that.
Q. You saw something in his pocket. Was i.t a wallet or money?
A. I think it was. I'm not sure. I wasn't right up on it.
Q. You see that in the elderly man's pocket. Is the elderly man sitting or standing?
A. Well, he was standing when he got on the bus. That's when I first noticed it. I think he sat down next to a lady. Sat down next to that lady.
Q. What if anything did you see the Defendant do?
A. The bus stopped at Sam's Town. He jumped up.
Q. Jumped up and did what?
A. The Defendant, the man there.
Q. Jumped up and did what?
A. Ran to the man -- ran to the other guy, the old man.
Q. What did he do?
A. He snatched his wallet. What $I$ think is a
wallet.
Q. At some point did you see him push the old man down?
A. No, he knocked him down.
Q. Knocked him down?
A. Knocked him down. I saw him swing. It wasn't like this. I saw him swing.
Q. The old man fell?
A. The old man fell. The stair is up. It got a thing like this. He hit his head on it. I saw blood. THE COURT: The thing like this, you kind of -like a pony wall.

THE WITNESS: Raised up. The seats are high on the buses.

THE COURT: Like a railing.
THE WITNESS: Not like a railing, just raised up from the ground -- from the floor. BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. Based on what you saw you called 911 ?
A. Yes.
Q. You reported what you saw?
A. Yes.
Q. Sitting here today how sure are you that it's the individual sitting there? Did you get a good look at him?
A. Yeah. I got a good look at him. He looks cleaner now. I make my living by knowing faces, but he just looks cleaner now to me.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: I'll pass the witness.
THE COURT: Ms. Harris.
MS HARRIS: Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. HARRIS:
Q. You said you work for Wal-Mart in asset protection?
A. Yes.
Q. Security?
A. Yes.
Q. On the day in question were you at work that day?
A. Early that day I was.
Q. You take the bus to get back and forth to work?
A. Yes.
Q. How long had you worked that day?
A. I don't remember. I don't $-\cdots$ I can't tell you what time it was. I don't work the same hours every day.
Q. You said you'd been working this job for 11 years?
A. Going on 11.
Q. But you don't remember what time you were at work?
A. My hours are different every day.
Q. How long do you usually work?
A. $\quad 8$ hours.
Q. You can't recall what time it was?
A. No.
Q. Do recall what day it was?
A. No.
Q. And where did you get on the bus at?
A. Lake Mead and Boulder.
Q. You work at Wal-Mart there?
A. Yes.
Q. How long were you on the bus before you saw the old man, as you referred to him?
A. Takes about half an hour to get to Nellis by Sam's Town.
Q. You were on the bus 30 minutes?
A. Yes.
Q. Then you see the old man?
A. Yes. I saw the old man actually after I saw the young man there. I wasn't paying attention to the old man. I paid attention to people that's nervous around me.
Q. So when did you see the person identified as Mr. Manning?
A. He was on there when the bus -- he was already on there.
Q. He was on there before you got on?
A. No.
Q. You were on first. Then the person you've identified as Mr. Manning?
A. I was thinking. I'm sorry.

I can't tell you if he was on there before I got on there. I can tell you. When he started moving around is when I paid attention to him. That was before Sam's Town.
Q. You don't recall if he was on the bus before or after you?
A. No. I can't tell you. All I can recall is when he started moving around.
Q. You can tell recall if the old man was on the bus before or after?
A. I didn't pay attention to the old man first.
Q. Were you on the bus by yourself?
A. Yes.
Q. Where you sitting on the bus?
A. Behind the cash box.
Q. Is that in the front of the bus or back of the bus?
A. Used to be in the back.
Q. At the back of the bus?
A. Not all the way to the back. In the middle, towards the middle.
Q. I want to hash this bus out, so we get a clear picture of what it is. Is it a bus with 3 doors on it?
A. Yes.
Q. You have the front door would be at the beginning where the bus driver is?
A. Yes.
Q. Then you have like the middle door, which is kind of in the middle of the bus?
A. Right.
Q. Then you have the back door?
A. Yes.
Q. You're toward the middle and back door?
A. Yes.
Q. Sitting behind the cash box?
A. Not behind the cash box. The box was there.
Q. The cash box is where that paper cup is?
A. No. It's farther, but I'm saying right on the other side of this counter.
Q. How tall is the cash box?
A. This tall.

THE COURT: Is that a height -- are you meaning while you're sitting on the bus.

THE WITNESS: No, standing on the bus.

THE COURT: 4 feet high.
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
BY MS HARRIS:
Q. When you are sitting down it's about to your chest area?
A. This tall against the wall.
Q. The person that you identified as Mr. Manning, did you point him out to the police before?
A. I don't know him.
Q. Did you point him out to police before?
A. Any police.
Q. Yes.
A. No. I didn't know him.
Q. Did detectives come and show you pictures and you pointed him out of a picture?
A. Detectives, no.
Q. Did detective come speak to you?
A. No.
Q. Did police officers come speak to you?
A. That day.
Q. Did you write out a statement?
A. No.
Q. So the incident that you described, the bus was stopping or still moving when you said the person identified Mr. Manning jumped up?
A. As soon as the doors flew open, all the doors flew open at the same time. The doors flew open and that's when he jumped up.
Q. The bus stopped?
A. Yeah.
Q. You said that he ran up to the old man. Where was old man?
A. Toward the other door.
Q. What other door?
A. Towards the front.
Q. Where did the person that you'd see run from? What area of the bus did he run from?
A. Right on other side of that cash box. Pretty much on the other side of the cash box. They have a seat right there.
Q. I see you gesture with a fist when you were speaking with the state. You say he swung on him?
A. He swung.
Q. With a fist?
A. A fist.
Q. Did you see where his fist made contact to the old man?
A. Not really. People started moving. I was paying attention to him -- the other guy, not him.
Q. The old man?
A. Old man. I wasn't -- he was up here. It was up over here.
Q. You think he hit him in and his face?
A. That's what it look like.
Q. With a fist?
A. Yes.
Q. Like a punch?
A. Yes.
Q. Not an open hand?
A. I didn't see an open hand.
Q. There was a bunch of blood on the ground?
A. His arm hit the thing.
Q. The old man's arm?
A. Yes.
Q. Hit what thing?
A. The step that was raised up, the metal thing that goes around the step like this. He hit it.
Q. Only his arm was bleeding?
A. I couldn't tell then. People started moving.

I saw blood and got anxious.
Q. You said you called 911 ?
A. Yes.
Q. You stayed at the bus stop?
A. I did until the police came.
Q. When the police came what did you do?
A. I showed them which way the man ran.
Q. So you were giving the police officer
information about the case?
A. Yes.
Q. That you thought was important?
A. Just which way he went.
Q. Did you give any description?
A. Yes.
Q. But you never wrote a statement out?
A. No.
Q. As you sit here today, this person, is this the second time you have seen him in your life?
A. Yes. Like I said he looks cleaner. He was dirty. He's more cleaned up.
Q. When you say cleaner, do you mean his facial, his air?
A. You want me to explain it.
Q. Yes.
A. Fe looked like a dope fiend to me. Now be looks more like a young man to me. That's what I mean cleaned up. He looked -- I don't know. MS HARRIS: No further questions.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: Mr. Trippiedi, anything. REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. For the record these 4 photographs I'll show the witness. The admission is stipulated to by the defense?

MS. PENSABENE: Yes.
THE COURT: Those will be admitted. You can publish.

BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. Showing you want's admitted as State"s Exhibit 1-A through 1-D. Take a look at these and tell me what you see?
A. I see the cash box. I see him -- the man.
Q. Take a look at all of them.

And so these are still photographs from that day on the bus, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. This is exactly what you remember him wearing and looking like on the bus that day, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. This is -- you're a hundred percent sure that this is the individual that did this to that old man you were describing?
A. Yes.
Q. May I publish?

THE COURT: You may.
BY MS. RRIPPIEDI:
Q. That's State's $1-A$. That is the Defendant Manning that day on the bus?
A. Yes.
Q. Here is another picture of that. This is State's $1-\mathrm{B}$. Do you see the defendant Manning in the picture?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see the area that the old man was sitting in this picture?
A. No. This one he moved.
Q. Showing you 1-C. Is that James Manning in that photo?
A. Je was in another spot. THE COURT: The yellow dot is where the old man was or Mr. Manning.

THE WITNESS: Uh --

BY MS. TRIPPIEDI:
Q. Circle Mr. Manning in the photo?
A. This is him.
Q. Can you tell from there where you were at on the bus?
A. No. I really can't because the bus is the same way on both sides. He moved from one side to the other here. From that picture to this picture. I can't tell you where I'm at. I'm behind the money box. You have that on the first picture.
Q. Just showing you State's 1-D. Is that the -you can't see it. I clon't know if the jury is going to be able to see that.

Circle where you see James Manning. We'll have these as exhibits.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: No further questions. THE COURT: Ms. Harris, anything further. MS HARRIS: No, sir. Thank you. THE COURT: Anything from our jurors. Counsel approach.
(Discussion held at the bench.)
THE COURT: Mr. Hall, when you say in your question what kind of pants was the plaintiff wearing, are you referring to Mr. Berg.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: To begin with, do you know what kind of pants the elderly man was wearing you were describing. Were they baggy, tight, dress pants.

THE WITNESS: No I don't remember what kind of pants he had on.

THE COURT: Secondarily, with regard to that same gentleman. Do you recall which pocket it was that the thing you described was hanging out of.

THE WITNESS: I believe the right side, right now. I can't be sure. It was on the right side I believe.

THE COURT: ms. Trippiedi, any questions based on mine.

MS. TRIPPIEDI: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Ms. Harris.
MS HARRIS: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Ma'am, thank you for coming in. I appreciate your time.

We'll take a recess.

JURY ADMONITION
During the recess, ladies and gentlemen, you're admonished not to converse among youxselves or with anyone else, including, without limitation, the lawyers, parties and witnesses, on any subject connected with this trial, or any other case referred to during it, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, or any such other case by any medium of information including, without limitation, newspapers, television, internet or radio.

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

The break will be 10,15 minutes, and then we'll finish up another witness or so. (Brief recess taken.)

THE COURT: The question posed by jurors, there were no objections as we discussed it at the bench.

MS. PENSABENE: Correct.
THE COURT: We'll be in recess. Thank you.
Back on the record in $\mathrm{C}-290624$. Mr. Manning is here with his attorneys. State's present. Our jurors are present.

We'il go ahead and break for the day. When you come back tomorrow, come right up here and have a seat. See you tomorrow at 10:30.

JURY ADMONITION
During the recess, ladies and gentlemen, you're admonished not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else, including, without limitation, the lawyers, parties and witnesses, on any subject connected with this trial, or any other case referred to during it, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, or any such other case by any medium of information including, without iimitation, newspapers, television, internet or radio.

You are further admonished not to form or express any opinion on any subject connected with this trial until the case is finally submitted to you. Anybody needs letters.

THE OFFICER: I have it. THE COURT: See you tomorrow. Thank you.

*     *         *             *                 * 

CERTIFICATE<br>OF<br>CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER

*     *         *             *                 * 

I, the undersigned certified court reporter in and for the State of Nevada, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein set forth; that the testimony and all objections made at the time of the proceedings were recorded stenographically by me and were thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the foregoing is a true record of the testimony and of all objections made at the time of the proceedings.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

JAMES MANNING,
No. 65856
Appellant,
vi.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME II PAGES 225-457

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