1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 2 No. 65935 3 STEVEN DALE FARMER, **Electronically Filed** 4 Appellant, Feb 23 2015 11:53 a.m. 5 Tracie K. Lindeman ٧. Clerk of Supreme Court 6 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 7 8 Respondent. 9 APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME XIV PAGES 2638-2819 10 11 PHILIP J. KOHN STEVE WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Avenue, 3rd Floor Clark County Public Defender 12 309 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2610 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 13 CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Attorney General 100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717 (702) 687-3538 Attorney for Appellant 14 15

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STEVEN DALE FARMER Case No. 65935

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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

CASE NO. C-245739

CASE NO. C-249693

Plaintiff,

DEPT. NO. 5

v.

STEVEN DALE FARMER,

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CAROLYN ELLSWORTH, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

JURY TRIAL - DAY 13

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2014

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE STATE:

JACQUELINE M. BLUTH, ESQ.

BRIAN J. KOCHEVAR, ESQ.

Chief Deputy District Attorneys

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

JEFFREY S. MANINGO, ESQ.

RYAN J. BASHOR, ESQ. Deputy Public Defenders

COURT RECORDER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2014, 1:06 P.M.

(Outside the presence of the jury)

THE COURT: All right. We are back on the record. This is the continuation of the case of State of Nevada versus Steven Dale Farmer, Case No. C245739. Defendant is present with his counsel, the Deputies District Attorney are present, as are all officers of the court, and we are outside the presence of the jury. Will counsel so stipulate?

MS. BLUTH: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. MANINGO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. And this is the time for us to place the settlement of the jury instructions on the record. Are counsel familiar with the instructions, Court's Instructions No. 1 through 28?

MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. BLUTH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And does the State object to the giving of these instructions?

MS. BLUTH: I did make one objection, Your Honor, and that was regard to the inverse flight instruction, and that was based on two arguments. Number one, I don't believe factually it meets the -- what that instruction is saying, and I spoke about that during, you know, when we were going through these. And number two, I also think that the -- the case that the defense will cite to in a moment just uses dicta

in speaking about that, so I don't think that the Supreme Court has been clear in regards to that this can be given.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. BLUTH: So I'll submit it with that.

THE COURT: I think, though, that in order to really preserve your objection you need to say why you think that this instruction, which I'll just read into the record, the fact that a defendant does not flee after he is accused of a crime is not sufficient in itself to establish that he is not guilty, but is a fact which, if believed, may be considered by you in light of all other proved facts in deciding the question of whether he is guilty or not guilty.

MS. BLUTH: Okay.

THE COURT: And so in what way, in what respect do you think it does not --

MS. BLUTH: Sure.

THE COURT: -- comport with the facts?

MS. BLUTH: In regards to this, we're specifically talking about the incident regarding Roxanne Cagnina and so this crime was committed at the hospital. When the police get there, he is not there. They make clear to multiple hospital staff, personnel, hey, Steven Farmer, we need to get a hold of him, do you know where he is, do you know where we can find him. And no one, you know, is willing to give any of that information.

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Multiple hours later, I mean, eight to ten hours later, they find the defendant at his home. And I recognize that's a pretty good argument for non-flight if people knew where he lived. I think that Lorraine Wescott testified that they didn't have any of that information. They didn't know where he lived. American Nursing Services didn't know where he lived. So they had to ping his phone, you know, in order to get to him.

And when they did get to him, there was a card from, you know, Metro with Sergeant Pence's number on it stating that they were looking for him. So I don't think it's your normal situation where if someone is at their home, you know, and they have Nevada Power and all of those things registered to them where you know where they're going to live. So I don't think factually it supports that instruction.

THE COURT: Okay. And the defense.

MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor. I mean, I think that while the State has reasonable inferences or potentially reasonable inferences to make about a factual argument in this regard, I think, nonetheless, the fact that he was found relatively soon after the allegations came to light in his own residence, in his own room in his bed is indicative of the fact that he was not attempting to flee, not the jurisdiction, not even the town.

I would submit that while the -- the case I did cite

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is an unpublished order, the case of <u>Gwin v. State</u>, the Supreme Court acknowledges the fact that there are potentially circumstances where an inverse flight instruction is appropriate. They said in <u>Gwin</u> that it was quite not appropriate in that particular case because the gentleman in that case, if I recall the facts correctly, is doing a commercial burglary, passes points of sale, and then is tackled. So there was an attempted flight in that particular case.

Nonetheless, I think that given the circumstances factually, and the fact that there are potential circumstances where an inverse flight instruction is appropriate, I would submit that this is one of the cases where it is appropriate and ask that instruction be given.

THE COURT: Well, it's the Court's feeling that since the Supreme Court has not said that the inverse flight instruction is inappropriate at this point in time and that actually it would seem just as legitimate to give such an instruction if, in fact, the facts supported it.

And my recollection of the facts were that by the time Ms. Cagnina did report the allegation to the hospital, to anyone, that it would have been the end of or after the end of the defendant's shift at the hospital and that, in fact, because he was found in his bed at home sleeping or that they had to awaken him perhaps, that that seems to be factually in

line with this proposed instruction. And as well it's just giving the jury the same consideration that is given in a flight instruction, that is it's just a fact that you can consider in light of everything else. You can consider of, you know, the facts and proved facts in deciding whether a person is guilty or not guilty.

Also, we've reworded the original proposed instruction was specific to this defendant. We've made it a general instruction and that, I think, makes it even more appropriate, that it's not reflecting that this Court is making a finding factually. So I have marked this and will — as the State objects to the giving of this instruction and indicate that it has — is being given and sign that. And we can have that marked. Okay.

So does the State have any additional instructions to propose?

MS. BLUTH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the defendant object to giving of any of the instructions that are 1 through 28?

MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor. And first of all I apologize I just noticed this right now. On the third page -- first of all, I guess, the State is going to need to file a second amended information based on discussions in chambers, that being for two reasons. The first is that the State, Mr. Kochevar, I believe, noticed that Counts 3 and 15, indecent

exposure counts wording were not accurate statements of the statutes themselves. Those changes were made.

However, and I apologize, Judge, again, on page 3 of Instruction No. 3, line number 21, the State was in their second amended information going to strike "and/or buttocks" based on the <u>Castaneda</u> case stating that mere exposure of the buttocks is insufficient.

MS. BLUTH: Which -- I'm sorry, which count Ryan?

MR. BASHOR: Count 15, the third page of Instruction

No. 3, line 21. I just -- I just think it just didn't get to

the computer. The State agreed that they would not charge

buttocks.

MS. BLUTH: Right. And then we --

THE COURT: All right. So we need to change this because we -- I think it was actually not on the copy that we sent for revision and it just didn't get typed.

MS. BLUTH: Right.

THE COURT: So let's go off the record for a moment and we'll fix that and I'll get it retyped.

MR. BASHOR: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Court recessed at 1:14 p.m., until 1:22 p.m.)

(Outside the presence of the jury)

THE COURT: All right. We're back on the record.

We're still outside the presence of the jury. We've corrected a couple of the typo errors that we found And so we're back

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to the question of whether the defense objects to the giving of any of the instructions numbered 1 through 28.

MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor. We would object to Instruction No. 5, particularly the definition of the term lewdness is defined as any act of a sexual nature which the actor knows is likely to be observed by the victim who would be affronted by the act. I submitted an alternate instruction for the definition of the term lewdness. It's taken from Berry v. State, 125 Nev. 265, specifically on pages 281 to 282. It's a 2009 Nevada Supreme Court case in which a definition of lewdness is given.

It states that the term lewdness applies to the crime of open and gross lewdness means obscene, indecent, tending to moral impurity or wantonness, preoccupied with sex and sexual desire or lustful. I believe it was citations to both Black's Law Dictionary Eighth Edition and the Webster -- Miriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

Judge, I believe it to be an accurate statement and definition of the term lewdness. It's language taken directly from the Nevada Supreme Court case and had asked that this definition be used as opposed to the one as listed in Instruction No. 5.

THE COURT: Okay. And we will mark the instruction that you're proposing separately and we'll address that when I ask you if you have some to propose, any additional to

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propose. And I understand it dovetails with your objection to No. 5, but could you articulate why specifically you object to this -- this instruction as opposed to -- I mean, do you object to this one because you wanted your instruction in lieu of No. 5, or you wanted your instruction in addition to No. 5? It's not clear to me.

MR. BASHOR: Only in lieu to lines 7 and 8 of Instruction No. 5.

THE COURT: Okay. So you have objected to
Instruction No. 5 because starting at line 7 where it says the
term lewdness is defined as any act of a sexual nature which
the actor knows is likely to be observed by the victim who
would be affronted by the act, you don't feel it's a complete
enough --

MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- definition?

MR. BASHOR: All right. And the State's position?

MS. BLUTH: Sorry, Your Honor. We -- yeah, in regards to the <u>Berry</u> case, the instruction in that is in -- that we're using is the instruction that was used in <u>Berry</u>. The language that Mr. Bashor is citing to is from <u>Berry</u>, but the instruction that was upheld is very clearly within that case, and that is the one that we have used.

THE COURT: And the reason the Court had decided to go with this instruction is for that reason, that in the Berry

case, although they do talk about common law understanding of what the term lewdness means and they -- they cite to Black's Law Dictionary, I think it was the Fourth Edition, and give that definition in the case, they're not -- the case doesn't really stand for the proposition that that -- that's required to instruct. Rather it seems that the Berry case is saying that people of normal and reasonable intelligence understand what lewdness is and so that's the reason I'm going to go ahead and give Instruction No. 5 over your objection.

MR. BASHOR: I understand.

to?

THE COURT: Were there any others that you objected

MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor. Instruction No. 9.

THE COURT: Okay. Instruction No. 9, and that is
the well settled and generally known significance of the
phrase indecent and obscene exposure of the person is the
exhibition of the genitals or anus.

MR. BASHOR: And, yes, Your Honor. As discussed in chambers, my concern with the indecent exposure allegations involving breasts is, as I mentioned on the record yesterday, in State v. Castaneda, it would appear that although in what I would probably agree is a dicta portion of the opinion, which, again, is 126 Nev. Adv. Op. 45, 245 P.3d 550.

I think that it's fairly clear that the Nevada Supreme Court is headed in the direction and perhaps,

hopefully not unfortunate for my client, this particular facts and circumstances of this case would get a holding, as it were, in regards to the fact that breasts are not genitals. There's a footnote in the case that would seem to indicate that that's where they're going.

My objection to the instruction itself would be that an additional sentence would be required stating that breasts are not genitals. However, I guess my objection is that Instruction No. 9 is an accurate statement of the law, but not a complete statement of the law and would have asked that that additional sentence be added based on the <u>Castaneda</u> case.

THE COURT: And the State's position?

MS. BLUTH: I disagree. I just don't think that Castaneda is where Mr. Bashor would like it to be. I think that the ruling is vague and nowhere in there in their ruling do they say, you know, breasts are not genitalia or breasts are not part of the statute. And they do in a different part of the opinion talk about there are several states that want to explicitly define what they mean and others leave it open.

And so without them, you know, explicitly saying we find that breasts, you know, are not genitalia or are not covered under the statute, I don't think that we get to make that jump yet. And so I think that the instruction that we've given still goes along with the <u>Castaneda</u> case.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. BASHOR: Before you do that. I apologize, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's fine.

11.

MR. BASHOR: I would ask that you formally deny my motion to dismiss — my oral motion to dismiss Count No. 3 and to strike the breast language from Count No. 15. As Your Honor explained, procedurally the motion in its form at its current time under Nevada law is not right or appropriate. Should, again, unfortunate for my client, if things do not go his way, we have a remedy in the first seven days after a conviction, which we will pursue should that happen, but I would ask for the record that that motion be formally denied.

THE COURT: And so you're correct that procedurally it appears for Nevada statutes that there is not what would be equivalent in civil law a Rule 50 motion where you can move at the end of the case to dismiss a count for failure to -- for the State to meet its burden. Rather, there are two options you can make at the close of the case, a motion for an advisory verdict, which is not binding upon the jury, or after the verdict if there is a judgment of conviction, then you can, within seven days, move if there is -- for -- for an acquittal, a judgment of acquittal on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence. So and I -- I understand how this relates.

Of course, your Instruction No. 9, the Castaneda

case does make a passing reference in one part of the case to breasts not being considered genitals, and that was kind of in their discussion about when the defense was arguing that somehow this related to, or in <u>Castaneda's</u> case they were arguing that the statute was vague and maybe unconstitutional and they were bringing in to compare it to the breastfeeding statutes that specifically were saying it's okay to breastfeed in public and it will not amount to indecent exposure, which seems to carve out an exception for indecent exposure.

So it's still unclear as to whether the Court is making a finding as a matter of law that breasts are not included in indecent exposure or that the breastfeeding statutes merely carve out an exception. It didn't have to be reached in the <u>Castaneda</u> case because Mr. Castaneda did apparently expose his genitals, as well as his buttocks, and that was the focus there was buttocks rather than breasts in that case because he was a male.

But because the case still seems to leave the law unsettled, and the whole discussion about breasts was in the context of the breastfeeding statute which seems to carve out an exception from indecent exposure, I've decided to go ahead and give this instruction. You are -- you are free to argue that breasts aren't genitals, and -- but it's unclear to me what the state of Nevada law is at this time.

All right. So was there another one that you

objected to?

MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor. If you don't mind I'll address objections to Instructions No. 13 and 14 together.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BASHOR: Because the argument, I would submit, is identical. This is not a case where the defense at any time has purported that there was consent. That these two instructions go to that issue. We would submit that the evidence in this case does not support the use of these two instructions and that while it is true that these instructions may be used in more appropriate circumstances involving young children or minors, these particular — you know, there's no — in our case there are five adult alleged victims. The consent issue, I would assume that these two basically go to the sexual assault counts, which is two of the victims. I would submit that they're not applicable and not appropriate to be charged.

THE COURT: State.

MS. BLUTH: In the cross-examination of Roxanne Cagnina, Mr. Maningo asked several times, well, did you hit the call button? Did you call the nurse? Did you yell for help? Did you — and that's what this statement is saying. You know, she verbalized, no, I was scared, I thought he was going to kill me, da da da da da. And so that's why it's

important for a jury to know that witnesses or victims aren't required to do those things and they have to consider that.

So I think that both of these, not only, you know, are they obviously good law, but they apply to the facts of this case when you consider that neither of the sexual assault victims ever yelled out for help, never pressed a call button, etcetera, and that's going to be argued and that's not something that we have to prove.

THE COURT: Well, the Court agrees that in the most common situations where these instructions are given that, in fact, it's an issue of consent as a defense. However, I don't think that these instructions as they are written are limited only to the fact pattern, particularly as the State has argued where clearly on cross-examination, vigorous cross-examination of the victims, there is a question as to their credibility because they did not call out during the sexual assault.

Now, with Ms. Peterson, of course, there was her testimony in the videotape deposition that she -- she couldn't. But Ms. Cagnina was crossed on the issue of did you -- did you call out, did you make any -- you know, did you tell him to get out of here, things like that. So I think because of that and given all of the other facts that we know regarding -- which was brought out by the defense as well as the State about the medications, etcetera, and the surrounding -- so the surrounding facts and attending circumstances that

make it reasonable for him or her to manifest an opposition is applicable here.

And so the same -- the same is -- I know that you're going to be arguing that these things never happened, so as to Instruction No. 14 you're not arguing consent, but I think it's relevant as to the lack of protest by her, by Ms. Cagnina that you are arguing means because she didn't tell anybody she didn't make any protest to try and alert the people that you've argued were in the hallways, that it's relevant for that reason. Of course, you're still free to argue your theory of the case even with these instructions having been given.

All right. And --

MR. BASHOR: And the next, Your Honor, objection would be to Instruction No. 20.

THE COURT: 20.

MR. BASHOR: Similar to a prior instruction, I proffered two alternative — actually, one alternative and one additional credibility instruction. If you want me to wait until you request what additional instructions I proffered, I can, or I can address it now in the context of Instruction No. 20.

THE COURT: You can -- why don't you tell me what your objection to 20 is, and then if you have specific objections to this one, and then we'll address --

MR. BASHOR: My only objection --

THE COURT: -- proffered instructions separately.

MR. BASHOR: Fair enough.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. BASHOR: Your Honor, briefly, I mean, I understand that this is a credibility instruction that's been given in multiple cases in our jurisdiction. I just would submit and our objection would be that it — it's not as thorough as it could be and should be, and that, you know, most cases, and especially this case, I would submit credibility is a huge, huge issue. And I would submit while an accurate statement and something that this jurisdiction has used, it's just not as thorough as it ought to be.

THE COURT: Thank you.

State?

MS. BLUTH: I think that -- first of all, the one that we have marked as Instruction No. 20 is given in, I believe, almost every single case that we try. It's been upheld multiple times. The one that Mr. Bashor offered to the Court was, I think, from like the California Criminal Code. It's not Nevada law. It's nothing that's ever been used before, so I don't really think there is any legal basis to use it in this case. And I think -- just -- and just so we're all on the same page, I think that the one that the State offers covers credibility to the extent that the other one

does. Frankly, I find the California Criminal Code very confusing.

THE COURT: All right. So Instruction No. 20, the Court wants to give Instruction No. 20 because I believe it's a clear statement of the law. It's been used in, well, probably every single case this Court has ever presided over. And so it's never been struck down as being improper or not thorough enough. And so that's why I'm giving 20.

There were not others that are being given that you've objected to?

MR. BASHOR: Correct.

not given.

THE COURT: But you have some that --

MR. BASHOR: I have four --

THE COURT: -- you'd like to give?

MR. BASHOR: -- four that I have proffered, I believe, Your Honor. The first would be -- it reads the term lewdness as it applies to the crime of open or gross lewdness means obscene, indecent, tending to moral impurity or wantonness, preoccupied with sex and sexual desire, or lustful as I stated. This is how I would replace line 7 and 8 to Instruction No. 5. I understand that Your Honor's ruling, I think it's been -- our record has been made in this regard. I would just ask that it be marked as a defense proffered but

THE COURT: All right. And I'm going to -- actually

I'm going to mark all four of the instructions that you proffered and will not be given. I'll allow you, of course, to make a complete record, but I'm going to mark them together, stapled them together. I've written on them instructions proposed by defendant but not given, and signed that. So that was the first one.

MR. BASHOR: The second one, Your Honor, reads that credibility or believability of a witness should be determined by anything that reasonably tends to prove or disprove the truth or accuracy of that testimony. I'm not going to read that entire instruction. It's going to be made part of the record.

As Ms. Bluth stated, it is a Cal Crim Instruction No. 105. I believe this to be a more thorough, accurate, and complete list of what your average juror should be using when considering the credibility or believability of a witness. I don't think that it's necessarily an inaccurate statement of the law. I think it's just a more complete one. That's why I would submit that particular instruction.

THE COURT: Okay. And I believe the State has already made its record that you just feel that the instruction is too lengthy and confusing. Is that what --

MS. BLUTH: Well, yeah, and it's --

THE COURT: -- your objection was?

MS. BLUTH: -- never been used. I mean, I haven't

ever seen it used in Nevada, and I don't think that Mr. Bashor provided a case in Nevada where it has been used. So the one that we use in every case and that's been upheld I feel is the appropriate instruction to use in this case.

THE COURT: And the Court's position on it is just that I'm willing to go with what has been used as the stock and standard instruction on credibility in this state for the last 30 plus years rather than the Cal Crim 105 pattern jury instruction.

MR. BASHOR: Next, Your Honor, is an instruction that begins in determining the credibility of a witness you are not to consider any purported changes in their behavior in the weeks, months, and years after the alleged incident.

Judge, this was an instruction that I fashioned. We've made on this particular issue, I believe, at least two motions for mistrial which we've obviously respected Your Honor's ruling in that regard where Mr. Maningo at the conclusion of the second motion for a mistrial indicated that we would be proposing an instruction. We do not believe that as the -- this particular instruction delineates examples of the post allegation suicide attempts, depression, or turns to alcoholism are relevant.

The citation at Footnote No. 6 on this particular proposed instruction indicates a reference to two of the relevant statutes here in our state. We do not believe that

those things should be used in determining the credibility. This would not be an alternative to Instruction No. 20, but in addition to Instruction No. 20 based on the facts and circumstances of this case, and that's why it was submitted.

THE COURT: And my -- my understanding of your argument is that you felt that the testimony in that regard was not relevant in the case. The State had, at the time the testimony was elicited -- of course, the Court restricted it greatly to the time immediately after the incident. But the State's argument at that time was that it went to credibility of the victims. Is that correct?

MS. BLUTH: Correct.

THE COURT: Am I remembering that correctly? And so -- so I believe that this instruction in telling them that they may not consider changes in behavior, well, and it says in the weeks, months, and years after the alleged incident. Well, we didn't have any testimony about the years after the alleged incident because I restricted that, but I think that -- so I don't think this would be a correct statement and I don't think it's just a correct statement of the law in general. So that's why I -- I didn't want to give that instruction.

MR. BASHOR: And fourth and finally, Your Honor, the instruction that begins if evidence is susceptible to two constructions or interpretations. Judge this is an

instruction that was given in <u>Crane v. State</u>, 88 Nev. 684, 1972. It is in that case it was Instruction No. 14. It was an instruction used in this jurisdiction.

It is an accurate statement of the law. We believe that it's an appropriate statement. We believe that it goes beyond the reasonable doubt instruction to explain that when there are two different interpretations that this is how they — if they're faced with this situation, how they are to deal with it under the law. So we would ask that it be used and instructed to the jury.

THE COURT: And the State?

MS. BLUTH: I think it invades the instruction on reasonable doubt. It think the reasonable doubt instruction, I think — I think both sides have to be very careful in respecting that instruction because the Supreme Court has said, no, we're not allowed any more commentary. And I understand that he's saying it was used in Crane, but I still think it makes — I still think it's confusing, number one. And number two, there's also a second — complete second paragraph in Crane that further discusses that instruction. But I think that that can all be remedied by just the reasonable doubt instruction that is given in every case that has been upheld over and over again. So I think it makes it confusing.

THE COURT: And the reason the Court decided not to

give this instruction is because exactly for that reason that it's for the commentary about the reasonable doubt instruction which the legislature is -- has instructed it's to be the only 3 instruction and the Supreme Court has upheld that -- that legislation repeatedly that that is to be the only instruction 5 concerning reasonable doubt. We've given a reasonable doubt instruction, and so clearly counsel is free to argue that case hasn't been proven beyond a reasonable doubt, but that this goes too far beyond a reasonable doubt instruction. So once again, I'm going to staple these all together and -- and that 10 will be part of the record. 11 Are there any other matters outside the presence of 12 13 the jury? 14 MS. BLUTH: No, Your Honor, not on behalf of the 15 State. 16 MR. MANINGO: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Do counsel -- both counsel request that 17 the Court instruct the jury before the closing arguments? 18 19 MS. BLUTH: Yes, please. 20 MR. MANINGO: Yes, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. We have all of our jurors. 22 Let's bring them in. 23 (Inside the presence of the jury) 24 THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. How are you? 25

This is the

continuation of State of Nevada versus Steven Farmer. The record will reflect the defendant is present with his counsel. The Deputies District Attorney prosecuting the case are present, as are all officers of the court, all 12 members of the jury, and the four alternates.

Will counsel so stipulate?

MS. BLUTH: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. MANINGO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. And, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, what I'm about to do now is instruct you on the law as it applies in this case. Now, of course, I'd like to just instruct you orally without reading to you because that's always more pleasant. However, these instructions are extremely important. Each one has such importance and significance that almost every word has some significance, so it's necessary for me to read these instructions to you that have been carefully prepared and written down.

Now, the instructions, we have 28 of them, and so they're a bit lengthy and some are complicated. But you're not to worry that if they're not especially clear as I read them to you that you won't have them to read when you're in the jury room because you will. You will have these instructions to consult in the jury room. Therefore, when I'm reading them to you, don't worry about having to take notes about, you know, what I'm telling you because you're going to

have these. Really it's better for you to just listen to the instructions and take them in as I read them.

(Jury instructions read; not transcribed)

THE COURT: Is the State prepared to give it's opening -- opening close.

MR. KOCHEVAR: Yes, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

STATE'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

MR. KOCHEVAR: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Let me just start by thanking you for your time and your service as jurors. It's an important part of this process that couldn't happen without your willingness to serve.

As you've seen throughout this case, back in April and May of 2008, five separate women went to Centennial Hills Hospital to receive medical care for their various medical ailments that they were suffering from. These five women all put their trust in Centennial Hills Hospital and the medical personnel at that hospital that they would be properly taken care of and that they would -- and that their care would not endanger them or put them at risk.

Unfortunately for these five women, the defendant was involved in the medical care for each one of these five women and he violated that trust that they placed in the hospital, and in particular the medical personnel at that hospital. In every criminal case the criminal charges have

elements. They're like a recipe for each charge that a defendant is charged with.

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So what we're going to do at this time is we're going to go through each one of the charges that the defendant is — has been charged with and we're going to talk about what are the elements, what is the recipe of that particular charge, and how the evidence in this case has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of each and — each and every one of those charges.

Let's start with Ledahlia Spurlock. You remember that Ledahlia went to Centennial Hills Hospital to be treated. And the defendant, as the evidence has shown, committed the crime of open and gross lewdness against her. As I told you, each crime has elements. The elements of open and gross lewdness are listed there on the bottom.

It has to be a willful act. What does a willful act mean? And intentional act. It wasn't a mistake. It wasn't an accident. It was a willful and intentional act. The act has to either be an act that is open or gross. And open, either as common language would be, it was out in the open, or it can be in private but in an open manner, not done in a secret manner. The gross, it either has to be indecent, obscene, or vulgar. And finally the lewdness, it's an act of a sexual nature likely to be observed by the victim who would be affronted by that act.

And those are the definitions that the Court just read to you. You'll have them in the instructions. I know it's a lot to take in right now. But let's talk about the evidence that you heard about the defendant's actions that he committed against Ledahlia.

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As I said, she went to Centennial Hills Hospital on April 26th for an attempted suicide. The following day her aunts came to visit her in the emergency department. As they were all three in the room together, the defendant entered the room and stood at the foot of the bed. All three of them testified that the defendant then began to rub or push his groin in a circular motion against Ledahlia's feet as she was laying in the bed.

Ledahlia told you that she tried to pull her feet away. She tried to move them away because of the defendant's actions. After he had committed these acts he then left the room. And all three of them testified that they then were so concerned about his actions that they all three felt the need to talk about it, talk about what -- what they all had just observed, what was these -- what were these actions that the defendant just had done to Ledahlia's feet.

Ledahlia was so concerned about it that she asked her aunts to stay in the room because she knew she was going to shortly be transferred to another facility and she didn't want the defendant -- she didn't want to be alone in that room

if the defendant came back in to provide any sort of treatment for her.

You also heard the testimony of one of -- of both of the aunts, first, Ada Dotson. She told you she visited Ledahlia on the 27th. She saw the defendant standing at the foot of the bed. She told the detective when she spoke to him that she saw the defendant pulling her feet towards his groin. She said that after he left the room that they all three talked to each other about the defendant's actions again, and that Ledahlia had asked her and Ernestine to stay in the room because she was so concerned about the defendant's actions.

You also heard the testimony of Ernestine, her other aunt. Again, that she went and visited her with Ada, she saw the defendant standing at the foot of the bed. She saw him grab Ledahlia's feet and saw the defendant place his groin against her feet and move her feet around his groin in a circular motion. And, again, finally that Ledahlia asked her aunts to stay because she was so concerned about the defendant's actions.

The testimony of all three, Ledahlia, Ernestine, and Ada, were consistent in the essential elements of this charge that the defendant committed this act of open and gross lewdness against her by grinding his groin or penis against Ledahlia's feet as she was laying in that hospital bed at Centennial Hills Hospital on April 27th.

Let's talk about Heather Shank. The fist count in regard to Heather Shank is another count of open and gross lewdness. It's the same elements that we talked about before in regards to the charge on Ledahlia. On this particular one it's for the exposing or touching her breasts while she was in the elevator.

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You will recall that Heather told you that she went to Centennial Hills Hospital for a seizure. She was transported there by ambulance. The defendant was assigned to be her certified nurse assistant in the emergency department at Centennial Hills Hospital. Heather told you she doesn't remember much about the time in the emergency room to begin with because she was still suffering the effects of the seizure that she had suffered at home before being transferred to the emergency department.

She does recall, however, that when she was being admitted to the hospital and being transported to her room in the hospital that the defendant was the one that was transporting her. Once they got into the elevator that was going to take them up to the floor where she was going to be — where her room was, the defendant, without any caution, without any explanation to her other than to say we need to get those leads off you right now because they longer they stay on you the harder and more painful they're going to be to remove.

So in the elevator, rather than in the emergency room or rather than wait until they get to her room, the defendant grabs her gown, he's standing at the head of the bed, he reaches over and opens up her gown, fully exposing both of her breasts. The EKG leads or patches have been placed there by the ambulance drivers and in the emergency room.

The defendant then starts reaching and checking the leads and in the process, as Heather told you, he brushed over one of her breasts with his forearm. You recall Heather told you she was so uncomfortable, because she also told you she has had EKGs before, before and after this incident, and never had she ever been exposed and touched the way that the defendant exposed her and touched her on that day.

The second charge in regards to Heather Shank was an indecent exposure for exposing her breasts in the emergency department. The elements of an indecent exposure is that you have to be indecent or obscene exposure has to be exhibition of the genitals of that person. And, again, it's to willfully make that act. It's not an accident. It has to be an intention act. You'll recall that this evidence came from the testimony of Tim Lehan, Heather's boyfriend at the time and now her husband.

During the time that this incident happened, you'll recall Heather was not cognizant or did not remember what had

happened because she was still under the effects of the seizure that had brought her to the hospital that day. Tim told you that the defendant was assigned to her to treat Heather in the emergency department. When Tim was in the room assisting Heather to the restroom and the first thing he realizes as the defendant comes in, as Tim is trying to get Heather back into the bed, and he — the defendant insists that's my job, let me do it.

So Tim allows the defendant to help Heather back in the bed. And he says the EKG leads or the wires and stuff have become tangled and that he needs to untangle them. And so the method that he chooses to do that is he, again, opens up her gown, fully exposing both of her breasts. Tim told you that he was experienced with EKGs because of his job. He works at Steinberg Diagnostics. He's been involved multiple times in the past on doing EKGs as a medical technician, and that never has he ever had to expose both a female's breasts in order to place or check or fix those leads.

In fact, he explained to you that the more appropriate manner would have been to go to where the leads are plugged into the box, unplug them there, untangle them, and then plug them back in. He also told you that the steps that he would take as a medically trained person to protect the privacy of a female individual that had EKG leads on her chest to be able to keep her covered to protect her privacy

and to protect her decency.

Tim told you that he was -- he became uncomfortable as the defendant had Heather's gown open and both of her breasts exposed, and so he eventually stood up and interjected and said let me -- you know, that's not what we need to do, that's not how we do this, and he started taking over. And he told you that the defendant at that point became nervous and left the room when he recognized that Tim knew what he was doing and that he had some experience with EKGs.

As a result of the testimony of Heather Shank and the testimony of Timothy Lehan, the evidence has proven that the defendant is guilty of the charges of open and gross lewdness and indecent exposure against the victim Heather Shank.

Denise Hanna. Denise told you that she was -- she has -- is an asthma sufferer and that she was experiencing chest pain because of an asthma attack. She originally went to an urgent care to be treated, and as a result they put some EKG leads or patches on her at that point. But as a result of the results that they saw, they elected to transport her by ambulance to Centennial Hills Hospital.

At Centennial Hills Hospital, again, much like the other two, she was being treated by the defendant and he committed an act of open and gross lewdness against her. Same elements as we talked about before in regard to Ledahlia

Spurlock and Heather Shank. It's a willful act, not an accident. It was an intentional act, it was an open or a gross act, and it was an act of lewdness.

So what was the evidence that you heard? You heard the testimony of Denise Hanna. She told you she went there for the asthma and chest pain. She had the EKG leads placed to monitor her heart. She had some of those leads placed by the ambulance people, had more leads placed at Centennial Hills Hospital.

in the emergency department, and we'll get to her testimony in a minute, and that everything was well. She had been hooked up, they were monitoring her heart, they were treating her symptoms, and nothing was wrong as far as she was aware at the time when the defendant entered the room. All he says to her is that he needs to check things out. He then opens up her gown down to her waist as she testified, exposing both of her breasts, and then began to check the leads around her breasts.

As Denise told you, she touched -- the defendant touched one of her breasts with his hand. And she told you that there had -- that Nurse Margaret Wolfe had been in the room just moments before, had checked her out. Again, nothing that she was aware of was wrong with her at that time and there was nothing on the machines that were monitoring her heart that gave Denise Hanna any reason to believe that there

was something wrong that the defendant needed to check out.

You also heard the testimony of Margaret Wolfe. Shows the emergency department nurse that was assigned to take care of Denise Hanna when she arrived. She told you she followed the protocol for chest pain, which includes the placement of the EKG leads or patches. She said that she had been in the room just shortly before and that nothing — everything was fine with Denise, and that while she was standing at the nurse's station she saw the defendant who had not been part of Denise's care up until this point walk into her room.

Margaret said she knew there were no problems with Denise at that time. She had just checked her moments before, and she saw the defendant from her vantage point open up her gown and she could tell that he was placing his hands on Denise, but from her vantage point could not see exactly where her hands were being placed other than they were in the area of her chest. She could tell from Denise's face that Denise looked confused. She couldn't understand what was going on because Margaret had just been in there checking her.

After the defendant left the room she -- Margaret then went in the room to check on her, and she said that there was a noticeable change in Denise's demeanor when she went in the room. She was more reserved, she was quiet, she wasn't as talkative as she had been in the past interactions with her.

Based upon the testimony of Denise Hanna and Margaret Wolfe, it has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of the crime of open and gross lewdness against Denise Hanna.

Roxanne Cagnina. I've been going through them and talking about the victims as they're listed in the information, which is the charging document. Roxanne is the next victim that's listed. The way they're listed, the charges are listed in regards to Roxanne on the information don't flow chronologically, but I want to talk about them chronologically. So we're going to kind of jump back and forth within the charges against Roxanne, but I think it will just be easier to talk about and explain if we talk about chronologically how things happened to Roxanne.

Chronologically, the first count is an open and gross lewdness for touching or rubbing her thighs. The same elements that we've talked about before, a willful act, not an accidental act. It was an intentional act. It was an open or a gross act, and it was an act of lewdness.

You recall from the testimony of Roxanne, as well as her husband Scott and some of the treating nurses that Roxanne came to Centennial Hills Hospital on May 16th after having suffered a seizure at home. She was transported to the hospital by ambulance. She was taken to the emergency department where the defendant, along with Nurse Goodhart were

assigned to take care of her in the emergency department.

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Roxanne told you that the defendant was very attentive. He was very kind. He was always there at every moment to get her a drink, to get her a warm blanket, to do anything he could to try to earn her trust. Such that Roxanne wanted to be able to convey that they had been providing such good care, and the defendant willingly provided her cell phone number to her, which will become relevant as we talk some more.

Ultimately, Roxanne is — a decision is made by the doctors that Roxanne needs to be admitted to the hospital because of her seizures and her headaches and she is assigned to be transported to the seventh floor. The defendant is the one that transports Roxanne to the seventh floor. As you recall in her testimony she says that when they get into the elevator the defendant's demeanor changed dramatically from what it had been in the emergency department.

In the emergency department he had been friendly, he had been kind, he had been helpful. When they got into the elevator and they were alone in the elevator, his demeanor changed significantly. He then tells her that he needs to adjust her blankets, that her blankets need adjusting, and he starts reaching around trying to adjust her blankets and reaches underneath the blankets and underneath her gown and starts rubbing on the inside of her thighs.

Roxanne told you that she immediately became uncomfortable. She did not know what was going on. It was a shock to her because he had been so attentive. He had been so kind to her down in the emergency department and she immediately started to try to tuck in the blankets so that he wouldn't be able to get access to her any longer.

The next count chronologically is a sexual assault count, the digital penetration. Let's talk about the elements of a sexual assault. Again, it has to be a willful act. It has to be an intentional act. It can't be accidental. It has to involve sexual penetration. What does sexual penetration mean? The Judge has instructed you. It'll be in the instructions that you'll have in the jury room. It includes cunnilingus which placing a person's mouth on a female's genitalia, it includes fellatio which is placing the mouth on a male genitalia, it also includes sexual intercourse and any intrusion of the genitals or the anus of an individual by any means, either digitally or with other devices.

And it has to be against the will of the person. What does it mean to be against the will? You were instructed that it just has to be -- it doesn't have to be forced. They don't have to resist. They don't have to fight it. It just has to be something that they do not want to participate in.

So what evidence did we hear about the digital penetration of Roxanne by the defendant? Roxanne told you

that after she arrived up in her room 725 on the seventh floor the defendant immediately started adjusting her blankets again and rubbing her thighs again. He then inserts his fingers into her vagina.

And he begins to tell her that she just — this is going to help her relax. She needs to go to sleep. She needs to be asleep. Because of the medication he keeps telling her repeatedly, you should be asleep, you should be asleep, and tells her this is all part of her procedure. This is all a procedure. This is going to help you relax as he repeatedly jams his fingers into her vagina. And during this process at several points pulls out his fingers and tells Roxanne look at my fat fingers, these fingers are going to make you come.

Recall the testimony of the sexual assault nurse examiner Linda Ebbert. She told you that she did a sexual assault examination on Roxanne shortly after Roxanne reported and the police were called, and she told you that the injuries that she found to Roxanne's vagina were crescent shaped injuries which are consistent with digital penetration. It comes from the crescent shape of your fingernails. She also told you that the location of those injuries, between 5:00 and 7:00 on Roxanne's vagina are consistent with digital penetration while someone is lying on their back, which is exactly what Roxanne testified to as the manner in which she was assaulted by the defendant while she was lying on her

back.

Recall, you saw the pictures that were taken by

Nurse Ebbert of Roxanne's vagina and the crescent shaped

injuries that she found after she had applied -- Nurse Ebbert

told you that she, in her experience of having done over 4,000

of these examinations was able to see these injuries with her

naked eye. But in order to help those of us that aren't

trained in performing these sexual assault examinations she

uses a blue dye to be able to enhance those injuries so that

people that aren't trained like you and I can see them when

they are being photographed.

She told you not only about the crescent shape and the location of those injuries, but she also said that they were recent injuries. How did she know that? Because of the presence of red blood cells. This blue dye that they use only adheres to red blood cells. So the injuries were recent enough that they were still fresh. There were still red blood cells there from essentially bleeding, being open wounds, and that's why the blue dye adhered to them.

She also told you that the blue dye has an alcohol component. And if you have, like I'm sure many of us have experienced, if you put alcohol on cut that's open, it stings. And that was Roxanne's response, as Nurse Ebbert told you, that when she applied the blue dye, Roxanne reacted and said that it stinged [sic], it hurt because of the recency of those

injuries.

She also talked to you about Roxanne's emotional state. She said she was weeping, she was crying, she was very distraught, which in Nurse Ebbert's opinion, having done 4,000 of these examinations, indicated to her that she was a victim of a sexual assault.

Chronologically, the next charge is another count of open and gross lewdness. This is for touching or rubbing Roxanne's breasts. The same elements that we've talked about before in regards to the open or gross lewdness counts.

Roxanne, you'll recall, testified that after the defendant started digitally penetrating her in her vagina, he at one point stops and comes up and starts rubbing and squeezing and touching her breasts, and also touching her face and telling Roxanne how beautiful she was. You will recall also that the DNA -- Emily Jeskie, the DNA expert from Salt Lake City testified that there was DNA on Roxanne's face that was consistent with the defendant's DNA.

The next count, Count 6 in the information, another count of sexual assault. It's another count of digital penetration. You'll recall that Roxanne told -- told us that after the defendant had finished rubbing her face and squeezing or touching her breasts, he again went down and started digitally penetrating her again with his fingers.

Count 7, sexual assault, cunnilingus. You remember

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as I explained to you in the definition of sexual penetration it includes cunnilingus which is the technical term for an individual placing their mouth or tongue on the vagina or vaginal opening of a female. By law cunnilingus is a sexual penetration of another person.

You recall Roxanne told you that after the defendant had been touching and squeezing her breast and rubbing her face, he then started digitally penetrating her again, and at one point she recognized that he had placed his mouth or tongue on her vagina. All of that evidence, the DNA, the sexual assault examination, the testimony of Roxanne all proves beyond a reasonable doubt the defendant is guilty of multiple counts of sexual assault, open and gross lewdness against Roxanne Cagnina.

The final victim, Marcia Petersen. Again, kind of chronologically the way things happened, Counts 13 and 14 are two counts of open or gross lewdness for touching, rubbing, or pinching the breasts or nipples of Marcia Petersen. The same elements that we've talked about previously.

You'll recall from the deposition testimony of Marcia Petersen that she was -- on May 12th she was taken to Centennial Hills Hospital emergency department after suffering one of many of the seizures that she had suffered in her life. She told you that after suffering those seizures she can't move or can't talk for a period of time, up to 24 to 48 hours,

but that even though she can't move and she can't react, she's still aware of her surroundings. She knows what's going on.

1.1

You heard her son Marshal testify that there's times that later on when she could talk and she could interact she would tell him things that had happened during some of these incidents that they thought she was completely unaware of, but that she was aware of what was going on during these time periods of after suffering a seizure. And that during these time periods, although she could not move and speak, she could still feel pain and discomfort.

Marcia testified that the defendant came into her room in the night and says to her I'll be taking care of you. She told you that she woke up on two different occasions because she would fade in and out of going to sleep, but she testified — and as Marshal testified that after she suffers one of these seizures the way that she recovers and gets over it is she just needs to sleep for a period of time. She told you that while in that hospital room she woke up on two separate occasions to find the defendant rubbing both of her breasts and pinching both of her nipples. The defendant told her on both of those occasions he was just checking her EKG leads.

Marcia's testimony was to her knowledge there was nothing wrong with the leads. She told you she had -- she had had leads, EKGs performed on her on multiple occasion and she

knew that she would hear monitors if something was going on with her heart or if something was wrong with the leads she would hear monitors going off to indicate that there was something wrong. She didn't hear any of those monitors and she didn't notice any indications that there was something wrong prior to the defendant entering the room.

The next count, sexual assault, the digital penetration of Marcia's anal opening. Again, the same elements. It's a willful act. It's a sexual penetration. As I told you when we were talking about sexual assault to begin with, a sexual penetration can be of either the genitals or the anus of another person either against the person's will or a person who mentally or physically is incapable of resisting.

Marcia Petersen testified to you that she was incapable of responding while she was aware of what was going on in her surroundings and aware of the assault that the defendant was committing against her. She was unable to respond, unable to resist, unable to speak. After one of these incidents of touching and pinching Marcia's nipples, the defendant then tells her he needs to clean up some feces that's under her.

Marcia told you she thought that was odd because she knew she had not gone to the bathroom. She had not defecated. And you heard the testimony of Marshal, her son, that as part of these seizures, going to the bathroom uncontrollably was

never one of the conditions, one of the symptoms. That

Marshal said she was able to hold it. He told you about how

the process that they used at home with the little bell so she

could get assistance. Marcia knew and was aware if she would

have had a bowel movement. She could feel herself have a

bowel movement.

In addition, she noticed that the defendant didn't bring anything with him. He didn't have any wipes, he didn't have any towels, he didn't have anything to clean up somebody's mess if they had defecated in their bed. She also noticed that he never wiped her. He never wiped her clean as though he was cleaning something up. And he never changed a gown, a pad, or the sheet on the bed. Which common sense says if somebody defecates in their bed, you're going to need to change things. You're going to need to change sheets and pads.

What does the defendant do that Marcia is aware of? She told you that he lifts up her leg, and then she feels an uncomfortable feeling down around her anus. And she tells you that she knows that the defendant placed his thumb inside of her anus.

Chronologically, the next count of open or gross lewdness for touching or rubbing Marcia's genital opening. She told you that at some point after the anal penetration the defendant says he needs to check her catheter. Marcia had a

catheter in place that had been in place since she had gotten to the hospital and the defendant says he needs to check her catheter. He then, as in the process of checking her catheter, touches or rubs on the outside of her genital area with his hands or fingers before inserting his fingers into her vagina.

assault for the digital penetration of her genital opening or her vagina. Marcia testified that while the defendant was still holding her leg up in the air and saying that he needed to check her catheter, he inserted his fingers into her vagina. And she even testified it was all the way up to the second knuckle. She testified she knew that this was happening because she felt pressure inside her vagina and that it was painful. She was aware. She could feel pain and discomfort. She was aware of what was going on. She just had the inability to respond and just had to lay there and take it.

Finally, the count of indecent exposure. Marcia testified that the defendant lowered the bed sheet, lifted up her gown on multiple occasions exposing her naked body. She testified that she had been in the hospital many times and she had never had any of these things happen to her before. You saw her. You saw her condition. You heard from her son about her condition, about the repeated time she had to go to the

hospital. This was a lady because of her medical condition that was in hospitals, in and out of hospitals repeatedly and all the time. Never had she experienced anything like the defendant did to her at that time.

Let's talk a little bit about the defendant's reactions when he finds out about these allegations. There were two different times that you heard about when the defendant was essentially confronted with the allegations against him. The first one you heard testimony from Michelle Simmons. She was the director, the clinical director at American Nursing Services, which was the nursing agency that the defendant was employed by that would assign nurses and certified nursing assistants to the local hospitals who were in need of additional people.

When Michelle learns about these allegations from the hospital, she contacts the defendant and says there's been a serious sexual assault allegation made against you by a patient at the hospital. What's the defendant's reaction? I'm sorry. I'm sorry.

Additionally, after the defendant was arrested and he was confronted by Detective Lora Cody who told him that they -- the detectives had obtained a search warrant to be able to take his DNA as a sample from a buccal swap, in additional take some DNA swabs off of his hands and fingernail scrapings. She shows him the search warrant, but lists the

things that they're going to be seeking from him. And what's his first reaction? He immediately starts scraping his fingernails and licking his fingers. Neither of these reactions are the reactions of an innocent man.

These five women all placed their trust in the defendant's hands when they went to Centennial Hills Hospital back in April and May 2008. The defendant violated that trust. And by so doing, he committed each and every one of the crimes that he's been charged with. And as a result, he should be found guilty. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to take a 20 minute recess at this time for you to use the facilities, as well the jury commissioner has asked that you go across the hall and get your vouchers for the week, and that way you won't have to worry about it as we finish our closing arguments.

So, ladies and gentlemen, during this 20 minute recess it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial by any person connected with the trial or by any medium of information, including, without limitation, newspaper, television, radio, or Internet, which includes your smart phones. And you are not to form or express an opinion on any

1 subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted 2 to you. 3 I've got ten minutes to 3:00, and we'll be in recess until ten after 3:00. 5 (Jury recessed at 2:50 p.m.) 6 THE COURT: The record will reflect that the jury 7 had departed the courtroom. Are there any matters outside the presence? 9 MS. BLUTH: Not on behalf of the State, Your Honor. 10 MR. MANINGO: No, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Thank you. We'll be in recess until ten minutes after 3:00. 12 MS. BLUTH: 13 Thank you. 14 (Court recessed at 2:51 p.m., until 3:07 p.m.) THE COURT: All the equipment ready that you need, 15 16 Mr. Maningo? MR. MANINGO: I think so. Let me flip it over. 17 18 should be on. It's good. Thank you. 19 (Jury reconvened at 3:08 p.m.) 20 THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. record will reflect we're back in the presence -- no, we're 21 22 missing one. There she is. 23 The record will now reflect we're back in the presence of all 12 members of the jury, as well as the four 24 25 alternates. The defendant is present with his counsel, the

Deputies District Attorney prosecuting the case are present, as are all officers of the court. Will counsel so stipulate?

MS. BLUTH: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. MANINGO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Maningo, your closing argument.

MR. MANINGO: Thank you, Your Honor.

DEFENDANT'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

MR. MANINGO: Accusations against innocent people happen with terrible regularity, and the danger of false conviction is immense. A smart quote by a smart man. And that's why you're all here and why you've all been selected. And it's what we've talked about from the very beginning in jury selection about how important this process is. That's why I'm begging for your attention right now as we finish this up and talk about an innocent man being falsely accused.

Now, at the beginning of this case we asked you to look for some things. We asked you to look for where money is involved, the media, and making sense. And you saw those things and heard those things. You heard about the two different civil lawsuits. You heard about the financial troubles of Roxanne Cagnina and her husband Scott. You heard about the fact that they went out and got an attorney right away for the civil suit.

With the media, you know when you have those phone records in your possession when you go back to deliberate, you

know that Roxanne Cagnina started making phone calls to the media while she was still in her hospital bed. In fact, eight phone calls to the media before she even left the hospital. The woman who hates media attention, who wanted nothing to do with the media. And after that you also know she went on television with her lawyer.

And then we're talking about making sense. And we're going to talk about that a lot. But you have to figure out if some of these things mesh, if some of them cause you pause and — and — and make you sort of scratch your head as you think about it. But that's what we ask you to look for. Now it's time for you as jurors to evaluate what you've heard and what you've seen, to take it in and sort of analyze it and make sense of it. And as you do that, we're asking you to look at a few different things.

Number one, and we've talked about this from the very first day three weeks ago, credibility. Who's believable, to what degree are they believable, why should they be believed or not be believed? This is a big one. Related to this is consistency. I asked many of you who are sitting here right now on this jury, what's one of the things when you look at credibility? What's one of the things that you look at when you're trying to decide if someone is telling the truth or not? And many of you said, your very first answer, consistency. Do they tell the same story? Does it

remain the same or does it change?

And as you evaluate the witnesses and think back on what their testimony was, and we're going to do that, you're going to see that the State's case not only doesn't have consistency within a single witness — I mean, we know an easy example, Roxanne Cagnina, her story within itself changes every time she tells it, from her police statement to her preliminary hearing, to her deposition, until her trial testimony it changes. The times, the places, big details change.

But it's not just that. It's the witnesses within the entire prosecution's case aren't even consistent with one another. Their own witnesses like Nurse Goodhart gets up and talks about, well, Roxanne is not shy. She was actually in the emergency room pulling her gown around, pulling it up so that it forced one of the male nurses to leave and not come back. There's no consistency within their own witnesses overall.

Now, that's when we come back, just like with making sense, we're talking about common sense. We're asking you as jurors to apply your common sense to the evidence when you come in here. Now, what really happened? We know that we have a woman who is depressed. At first she said, well, no, I have never suffered depression before, but then, again, she changes her story and we remind her of what she's already told

us in the past. And she says, okay, yeah, I had seen a psychiatrist for postpartum depression.

She's depressed and she most likely has good reason to be. She's in a whole lot of financial problems and she has a very serious medical condition. No one is contesting or doubting throughout this entire trial that Roxanne Cagnina suffered from seizures. We know that. We know that that was not easy for her or for Marcia Petersen, or for anyone else. We also know that she was confused. She's -- she's highly medicated.

Now, is she motivated by greed? Well, greed might not be the right word for it. Maybe financial desperation. It's not that she's greedy and wants more. The problem is that before she ever goes to Centennial Hills Hospital, she and her husband had filed bankruptcy. Not once, but twice.

They just foreclosed on a property and had to walk away from it. Roxanne lost her job, was unemployed, and receiving unemployment benefits. Those are big problems. Those are big problems. And when I asked Roxanne on the stand, she said, well, that's not really financial distress. You all know better.

Did she have a need for attention? Well, this is something you have to think about as far as her husband is concerned. And we don't know the ins and outs of their marriage before they eventually got divorced. But Roxanne

goes to the ER in an ambulance. An ambulance ride is not a common occurrence for most of us. In fact, I think the whole idea of ambulance is to sort of shout out, hey, emergency, okay.

21.

She goes in an ambulance, calls her husband. Scott doesn't show up. She calls him several times during the night while she's in the ER. Scott doesn't show up. She calls him into the next morning early on. Scott doesn't show up. She makes the allegation of being inappropriately touched. Scott shows up.

Now, you'll see it on the phone records how many times she tried to call her husband. You heard his testimony that he was actually asleep at one point. His wife was taken by ambulance to the hospital, is in the emergency room for seizures. And when he talked to her he said, well, she sounded fine. Everything sounded fine. She said she was getting really good service, being taken care of, so I thought it would be okay if I stayed where I was.

She didn't get any attention from Scott until the accusations. And they are false accusations. If her motivation was greed or -- or desperation for money, well, she got money. If her motivation was she needs attention or sympathy from her husband, from Scott Cagnina, she finally got it. She finally got him to show up to the hospital.

And after these results, the media gets involved.

As we already mentioned, several calls to Channel 8 news. And keep in mind, they didn't reach out to Ms. Cagnina. They wouldn't know anything about what was going on. And even if they had heard something was going on at Centennial Hills Hospital, they would know that because it's a hospital setting there's a lot of privacy laws involved. They would never get Roxanne Cagnina's phone number. That's why when you look on the phone records that are in evidence and you see how many phone calls there are to the media, you'll see that they are outgoing calls from her telephone. She calls and calls and calls while she's in her hospital bed and when she gets out.

Once the media does get involved, once she shows up on television, voila, four new accusers who had never said anything, never made any reports, never talked to the police, never talked to the media, never talked to hospital administration, nothing was ever said for weeks or months until Roxanne and her attorney show up on the news. That's what we just talked about. They don't say anything.

So it is like a forest fire. This is a very common analogy for a trial or a situation like this. It takes just one spark, one spark. And what's the worst thing that you can do with that one spark? Add wind to it. And once you add wind, well, you end up in a fire storm. Roxanne is our one spark. Our wind, the media and her lawyer because they go on the TV. And you heard Roxanne say, oh, well, I really -- I

hated the media attention, I didn't want anything to do with it, so I called my attorney and he advised me to go on television and do an interview with the media.

Go back a few slides to where we were talking about common sense. Is that what you would do? If you say I'm a vegetarian so you go to dinner and you go, well, I'm a vegetarian so I'm going to order the biggest steak you've got. Does that even make sense? Of course not. The fire storm is Steve Farmer. He's the one who is going to get burned. He's the one at risk right now.

Roxanne Cagnina, we've been talking about her. We talked about her motives. No doubt she has seizures. No doubt that she was having serious financial problems, the bankruptcies, foreclosures, etcetera. No doubt lots of medications. Lots of medications. In fact, throughout her stay you continually heard about her requests for the morphine, for the Dilaudid. She was already on the phenobarbital which is a barbiturate.

We also know that her Xanax issue -- well, she had that prescription way, way before, years before she ever went to Centennial Hills Hospital. She already had that prescription for Xanax. She gets in there and it all gets mixed together. Now, was she not in pain? No. No one is saying that. She was certainly in a lot of pain from her seizures causing the headaches. Everybody gets that.

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But you had to think about how it affects her state of mind, whether it was then or whether it was when she took the stand or whether it's when she gave any number of different stories. And there's no doubt she was acting strangely. Now, we're talking about that night in the emergency room. Think about how she's acting.

Now, keep in mind that we get this testimony not from us, the defense. These are the State's witnesses. These are the government's witnesses that they put up, their offer of proof beyond a reasonable doubt. And what do they tell you, people like Nurse Goodhart and Nurse Murray? They tell you that Roxanne was not shy, as Ms. Goodhart put it, that she was messing with her gown and trying to take it off so much to the point that Nurse Ray Sumera, a male nurse, felt uncomfortable and left and he wouldn't come back.

And so what does -- what does Ms. Cagnina do? She starts crying, starts saying am I being a bad patient, why won't Nurse Ray come back? Ms. Goodhart is trying to calm her down, look, I'm your nurse from this point out, I'm your nurse. Ray was uncomfortable. He knew better than to come back. Ray knew better than to come back. Good for Ray. Otherwise, maybe Ray is sitting over at that table for the last three weeks. The State's burden to do all the proving. Did you hear from Ray? Can you imagine why?

Now, her behavior besides that episode continues to

be strange. Think about it. We have not just Nurse Goodhart talking about it. We have three nurses on staff that night, Goodhart, Murray, and Brown, who all testify to red flags, to going in and Ms. Cagnina, once she's up on the seventh floor saying just us girls here, starts taking her clothes off. The nurses have to stop her, say don't do that. You heard Ms. Brown say Chris Murray and I looked at each other like what is going on here? And we weren't going to be in that room alone with her.

Now, why weren't they going to be in that room alone? You all know the answer. You already heard about false accusations. Maybe it's Chris Murray or Carine Brown sitting at this table for three weeks. But good for them that they knew not to go in there by themselves to have backup. But two female nurses know that they have to have backup for a female patient? Does that strike you as odd?

More of the strange behaviors from Roxanne comes from that same night and the same episode before she actually gets to the seventh floor because what does she do? She says, well, the — the service and the attendance was so great from the ER nurses, Okay, they paid such good attention that I wanted to write letters of recommendation about them. I wanted to write letters of recommendation, so I asked for their — their personal information.

Now, first of all, we've heard throughout this.

entire trial that the prosecution wants to put sort of an insidious spin on giving good service as an ER nurse. Oh, well, she — he provided blankets and drinks. In fact, he was always around. You know what? He was doing his job. There's nothing scary about the fact that he provided blankets, that he was getting drinks for them or their family members, that he was attentive. That is not a negative. But because he's doing this, Roxanne wants to write letters of recommendation and gets his phone number, writes it down in her checkbook. It's in her checkbook.

Another common sense alert. If Mr. Farmer or anyone else for that matter, they were going to assault somebody, do they give them their — their name and phone number, and then after they assault that person do they — do they just leave that in the person's property or try and retrieve it? But this phone number is important. This phone number is important because Roxanne also told police and testified previously that she had also — you know, it wasn't just Steve Farmer that she got the information from. It was also Nurse Goodhart because they were both doing a good job. Well, in six years she never produces any sign, any evidence that she also took down Goodhart's name, okay.

Now, why is the phone call important? Because the State wants to interpret a minute long phone call from six years ago from Michele Simmons as some sort of admission. I

think the slide earlier said not the actions of an innocent man, okay. Well, this phone call from six years ago that Michele Simmons testifies about, she says you gave your personal information to a patient, and he says, yes, I did, I'm sorry, I'm sorry. Okay. That's it.

Michele Simmons didn't have details of what actually was alleged by Roxanne Cagnina, and she didn't convey any details to Steven Farmer. What she did say is you gave your personal information to a patient. That was the wrong part. And he admits to that. That's what that phone call was.

Remember that quote? Took enough pain meds to kill a horse, but she kept sucking them down like candy. That's your proof beyond a reasonable doubt? That's your credibility, your consistency, your common sense? The prosecution's own witness, Goodhart, is the one who said that, and said that about the prosecution's other witness, Roxanne.

After the ER it's the elevator incident. There's another witness or individual on that elevator at the time. Would it make sense to assault someone right in front of, you know, this other person? No. It's a credibility issue. How about the fact that she says at one time to the police, well, that other person stayed on the elevator the entire ride, but then she changes her story later and says, no, they got off a floor or two before us, giving herself a window where maybe something could have happened. Well, that's to consistency.

If we assume that the other person did not ride the elevator the entire way and got off, well, you heard Ms.

Cagnina say so then the entire ride would have been two to four seconds. Two to four seconds where there was — and I believe Mr. Kochevar said there was adjusting of blankets and then reaching under the blankets, and then the rubbing of the thigh twice, and then moving, and then her tucking blankets in. All of this going on in the two to four seconds it takes the elevator to go one to two floors. Common sense.

And then this is what we talked about in the beginning and what still holds true. The truth stays the same. The truth does not change. The truth does not change, but the stories have a lot throughout this entire case. So let's lay it out. This is it. As far as Roxanne is concerned, this is it. And this isn't guessing. You don't have to take anybody's word for this because all of the medical records, both sides agreed they're it. You have all of these papers, all of these reports. You can look at the times yourself.

Ms. Cagnina asserts originally that she thinks the assault takes place between 3:00 to 3:15 a.m. That's what she said in her police statement. 15 minutes uninterrupted in a busy hospital with the door open, lights on, no one comes by, no one peeks in. We know now after the fact that Nurse Murray

was actually just two doors down the hallway. But she states 3:00 to 3:15 a.m.

Well, we know that she's not even right about that. We know that she's given phenobarbital at 3:00 a.m. At 3:15 we have the reports to show that her vitals are taken by Nurse Goodhart. And, of course, there's no disclosure or anything going on because she's still in the ER. She hasn't even made it to the seventh floor yet.

So let's assume that she's off on her time. That's okay. But now we're at 3:15, vitals are taken, and there's no assault that's taken place. 3:25, given more Dilaudid, the pain med, the narcotic. Still says nothing — nothing has happened at this point. 3:43, labs taken. 3:45, another check by Goodhart. Still in the ER, still nothing said. So now we're at 3:45. And that's fine. We don't have to hold Roxanne to the 3:00 to 3:15. I mean, she said it, it goes towards the consistency which goes towards credibility. But you didn't want to hold her to the 3:00 to 3:15, that's fine.

Now, let's -- let's find out where something happened. So we went from 3:45 to 4:45, okay. Now, this is important. This is the key to Roxanne Cagnina because at 4:45 she's now on the seventh floor. We know this because Christine Murray and Carine Brown are brought to her. Steve Farmer goes up to the seventh floor, drops her off, goes and tells these women, hey, your patient is here, she's in that

room, and they go in to find Ms. Cagnina.

Now, according to Nurse Murray, she's already out of bed. She's not frozen in fear. She's not paralyzed by fear. She's actually in the bathroom. Now, Ms. Brown remembers it as she hasn't gone to the bathroom yet. Steve dropped her off and she has to go to the bathroom and they helped her. Either way, it doesn't matter. What matters is when they walked in at 4:45 she's fine. She's either going to the bathroom or trying to go to the bathroom.

She's calm, she's not in distress. She says nothing about any assault taking place to either Ms. Murray or Ms. Brown. She makes some offhanded comment about taking off her gown and getting undressed. The nurses are more worried about her and how she's acting, but no disclosure about being sexually assaulted. No hysteria. No tears. Only complaint is of a headache, the same headache. That's the only thing she says at 4:45.

Now, here's the big question. If nothing happened before 4:45, if it had she would have mentioned it to Christine Murray or Carine Brown, okay. And nothing happened after 4:45 which we know because Murray and Brown are constantly checking in on her, taking vitals, giving her medication and all the way throughout. When did anything happen? You have the records.

No complaint of assault, not frozen in fear,

hysterical. Christine Murray takes over. Steve leaves.

According to Ms. Brown, Steve had already left. So he's off the floor now. He's done. He's gone by 4:45. Roxanne tells you in her testimony she claims that during the assault, even though frozen she was able to use her cell phone and take photos. She couldn't yell for help or struggle, but she was able to somehow get her cell phone and take photos during the assault.

Well, as it turns out, the police checked her cell phone. 4:47 a.m., a couple of minutes after Christine Murray did their check, and 4:50 a.m. So even if you want to say that Ms. Murray and Ms. Brown were off by five minutes, ten minutes, it still doesn't make any sense. 4:45 is when Murray and Brown met with Cagnina. She takes the photos after those nurses are there.

Let's say it did, something did happen. Well, she claims that she called 911 during the assault. That while frozen with fear and taking photos with her phone, she also dialed 911. Well, on this one she's not even close. Oh, yes, trying to muzzle the phone. She talks about — that's why we know she's so certain in her own mind that she was calling 911 during the assault because she said she had to muzzle it so that Mr. Farmer couldn't hear the 911 operator. She had to muzzle it. She was worried he was going to hear and that's why she didn't actually talk to the 911 operator. It was just

a hang up call. 7:54 a.m. She was off by, I don't know, a whole lot.

7:54 a.m. her husband is almost at the hospital.

Scott arrives in about six minutes. And this is her panicked hang up to 911 made during the assault. Everyone knows darn well the assault didn't take place at 7:54 a.m., and it didn't take place at 3:00 in the morning. It didn't take place before 4:45 or after 4:45. 5:30 a.m., checked on again by Nurse Murray. No signs of distress. Not frozen, no complaint of assault, nothing said. 5:40, another pain assessment by Murray. 5:47, vitals. 6:00 a.m., a pain assessment. Still not frozen, still no complaint of assault.

A lot of inconsistencies with Ms. Cagnina. She talks about a call button, well, it was out of reach, I couldn't -- I couldn't get to it, there was landline in the hospital room. At one of her depositions she says that she used a land line to call her husband, but yet she's not able to use the landline to call 911 or call for help or call for the nurse's desk or anything else.

She changes her story on whether the landline is within reach of her bed or not within reach. At one point she says, well, her cell phone was dead. Then she says, well, the cell phone was just on low battery. Then she says, well, just bad reception is what was going on. A lot of different stories regarding that.

More inconsistencies from Ms. Cagnina is, of course, we already talked about the witness on the elevator. At one point she says the door to her room was closed, and then she says that it was open, and then she says that it was -- that she could see the hallway, and then she says that she could not see the hallway.

You were all here and saw. Ms. Bluth and I just went back and forth reading what Roxanne had said before. You said at one point you couldn't see the hallway; right? Yeah. You said at another point you could see the hallway; right? Yeah.

She tells, I believe, it's Nurse Wescott that the assault takes place at 7:00, tells the police it happened at 3:00 a.m., and we know from all of the nurse's visits and the medical reports and the logs that neither one of those is correct. And, in fact, there was no time slot where anything happened where she disclosed hysterically until 8:00 or around 8:00 that morning.

The photos and the 911 call during the assault, that doesn't make any sense. We discussed that. Whether it happened in the elevator or in the room or a little bit of both, that changes a number of times. She tells one of the nurses, I believe it's Ms. Wescott, that everything happened in the elevator. That's what Wescott testified to. But she has told a different story to the police and also while on the

stand here.

More -- and I realize you may think this is tedious. Why are we going on with this over and over about her inconsistencies? Well, you know what, that's sort of the thought of while she's testifying. Why? Why is this happening? Why -- why all the different stories? She says no financial distress. She says she hates the media, so she calls the media and goes on TV.

She says that there was an aggressive assault and then Nurse James gets up on the stand and tells you that the nurse who took care of her afterwards the entire time, did she ever complain of any vaginal pain or discomfort? No. She complained of a headache. So she was capable of communicating pain and discomfort, and yet she didn't. She just talked about her headache. Asked for more morphine, asked for more Dilaudid. And at one point said, hey, can I just have the morphine and the Dilaudid together? It seemed to work better that way.

No mention of ramming. No mention of this licking the fingers business that she testifies to now. And I'm talking about when she first reports this to the police officers and gives her first recorded interview and statement, she never once mentions anything about Mr. Farmer licking his fingers or asking her to lick his fingers. She never says it. That whole detail is created after some time, later on.

In fact, if you remember the testimony when asked about that, I said, well, look, review your entire statement. Tell me if you can find it. And the Court had to take a break and a recess so she could review her entire statement. We came back just for her to tell us, yeah, no, I just left that out. All new information.

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Scott Cagnina, we already talked about these problems with their family all leading to the financial distress. We know that Scott is part of the lawsuit. We also know that the Cagnina's took out an \$80,000 loan against a future settlement after this happened and they filed a lawsuit. What does that mean? That means they gambled. They took out 80 grand in hopes of getting money for this lawsuit. They took it out ahead of time. They took an advance.

No distress call from Roxanne until the morning hours of the following day. Because as Roxanne tells you, she was frozen from fear. She was hysterical that there was a brutal assault that took place, and then she fell asleep. You just fall asleep? You don't call for help, hit the call button, use one of the two phones that are in the room? So she falls asleep and that's why she doesn't talk to Scott until 6:00 in the morning.

We know that Scott and Roxanne had what they described as a healthy sex life, that they had sex on a regular occasion before her stay at Centennial Hills Hospital.

That has obvious impact on the findings in the SANE exam. And he doesn't appear until after the assault accusation. That's when the attention comes around.

Nurse Goodhart, we've talked a lot about her already, as well. She said Ms. Cagnina was a bit off. This was before seventh floor. This is in the emergency room.

This is early on. Not shy, kill a horse, already talked about that. And she's the one who told us about the incident with Ray Sumera and why things — how things got weird in the emergency room with Ms. Cagnina.

Nurse Murray, this is the one to really keep in mind when you're talking about that timeline and trying to figure that out. If anything happened before 4:45 a.m. she would have told Nurse Murray. If anything happened after 4:45 a.m., Ms. Murray would have seen it or heard the allegations afterwards during her checks.

Steve notifies Ms. Murray that he's got their patient. Now, for whatever reason, maybe Nurse Murray felt like she had to try a little bit harder being on the stand, but she said, oh, yeah, well, it was really weird that Steve Farmer would come and tell me that my patient has arrived on the floor. That was — that was odd. But we know that from her prior testimony at her deposition she actually said that she thought it was a really nice thing to do.

We know that Murray talks about Roxanne's headaches,

watched her the entire shift, and the whole time no allegations were made. There's no hysteria, there's no crying, she's not upset. There just wasn't a time for this to happen. There's no place to fit into the timeline.

CNA Brown, I've been referring to her as Nurse Brown, but she said that Roxanne gave -- you know, put up red flags with her behavior, the way she was acting, so much so that they had to watch each other's back. Two female nurses worried about the awkward strange behavior of a female patient. She confirms the timeline. She's there with Ms. Murray throughout that shift. They worked together that entire shift. You will see both Brown and Murray's name in those medical records.

If you want to go through and check the timeline that we've been discussing and the entire time that she's working, no accusations, no allegations, no cry for help, no requests for the police or a phone or her husband, nothing out of the ordinary. And she works until 6:00 or 6:30 in the morning until the end of her shift. The only inappropriate behavior that she witnessed was Roxanne's, and she told you that on the stand.

Neal Hyman. Well, we told you to look for money and media. He covered both when he took the stand. He talked about the fact that he was contacted early on by Ms. Cagnina, contacted for the purpose of the civil suit. And what benefit

would any of this serve Neal Hyman? I mean, he gets a call from a client and the client says, oh, Neal, I — this media, I hate it, I hate all this media attention. He doesn't even know about the phone calls made from the hospital. But so he says, well, let's go on the news, then. Let's get a camera in our face and do it that way.

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And they do it from his office. And Neal Hyman gets some free advertisement. He's on that interview talking about he's the attorney and putting the hospital on notice and they're suing the hospital and we're looking for other people to come forward. We've all seen the commercials on TV, whatever the issue may be, had injuries or -- or some other kind of side effect from the medication. Hey, call this law firm, we're doing a big -- we're in a big civil suit, come join us. That's what Neal does.

And he's not done with his advertising because he likes to post on Facebook a lot. And he likes to post things on Facebook that are probably not what you would consider professional. He likes — he likes to announce that he's going to testify and bring it on and tell me the time and place. Now, on the stand when I asked him about it before I actually grabbed the Facebook post, his response was, oh, if I posted anything it was only that I was subpoenaed and that I will appear in court because that's the law.

Then we get a post from Mr. Hyman that's a lot

closer to being like a teenage girl, all right, gossipy and aggressive. But, hey, he needs attention, so much so that on his own web page he has a link to all of the publicity in this case, any publicity that's been going on from the beginning on his own --MS. BLUTH: Your Honor, I'm going to object to assumes facts not in evidence. 7 MR. MANINGO: This is in evidence. I don't think the link. MS. BLUTH: THE COURT: Mr. Maningo, address the Court. MR. MANINGO: I'm sorry. The testimony from Mr. Hyman was that he has a web page and there is a tab on that and the tab on it that it takes to the interviews that he's done on the news, and he said I think I've done two interviews on the news, he also said there's another story that's covered unrelated to this. That's not all the media related to this MS. BLUTH: case. THE COURT: All right. So -- ' MS. BLUTH: They are two separate cases.

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THE COURT: Okay. So the jury can rely on what their memory of the testimony was because, as the jury instructions you, what the lawyers say during objections and in argument isn't evidence. What is in evidence is what you remember. And so rely on your own memories in that regard.

You may proceed.

MR. MANINGO: Thank you, Your Honor.

However it works out with -- with Neal, we know that he certainly has a financial interest and a motivation, all right. He's got a big investment. The case goes on for six years. He testified that he's conducted over 40 depositions in this case, that he's had to travel out of state at least three different times to go do these depositions. These are all expenses that need to be paid by Neal Hyman. So he not only takes this case, but he gets 40 percent. That is a healthy chunk.

Nurse James testified she was the one who took care of Ms. Cagnina after her allegations were made. This is where we talked about already. She continually asked for -- for more medication. She said the morphine and Dilaudid worked well together.

She also says at some point, she just makes this —
this spontaneous statement, and you can see in the report,
this is also in evidence, and Nurse James puts it in quotes
that Ms. Cagnina says I'm not abusing these meds. Lots of
headache complaints, but zero complaints of any other kind of
discomfort or no pain.

The detectives. If many of you were raised thinking, you know, having the belief that -- that all police officers are honest and on the level, then I'm afraid that you

were probably disappointed when -- when these detectives came on the stand. And there are a lot of good cops who work really, really hard, but the two that we had in this case, it was somewhat shocking. We had Detective Cody and Detective Saunders.

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First Detective Cody goes into this whole thing about, well, we had to do a cell phone triangulation and get a satellite pinpoint and a warrant signed by a judge and we had to go through this whole process. You know, setting up this scenario of some kind of renegade man who is fleeing the law. Where did they find him? In his house in his bed. They went through this whole, you know, sophisticated effort to find him in his own bed.

And then they talk about some business card, a business card of Detective Saunders that was passed around at the hospital or something else, okay. Detective Cody felt that this was important evidence to talk about, that this was — this was something to testify to and something that the detective can make some sort of inference about. Did they take that business card into evidence? No. Did they take a photograph of that business card sitting on the end table?

No. Did they document in any report over the last six years anything about this business card? No.

So last week they just decide to get on the stand and magically, after six years, we have some business card

they're testifying about. But it doesn't stop there, unfortunately. It gets much, much worse with what Detectives Cody and Saunders start testifying about. Remember that they confirmed the fact that they are trained to write reports. Police officers write reports.

Why do they write reports? Because if a case goes on for six years and they have thousands of cases in between now and then, they need to be able to remember what happened They also need to be able to inform the prosecution about what happened and inform the defense about what is alleged. Are they only allowed to write one report? Of course not. That's silly. They can write as many reports as they want.

They can write the supplemental reports, the additional reports, as many reports as they need, the incident reports, the arrest reports. And they did that in this case. And if after year one, you can always go back and add something that's new that you discovered or that maybe you forgot about. And after year two, and three, and four, and five you can still do any of that.

Well, neither one of them ever talk about anything that happened in the monitoring room. This story of how Mr. Farmer was being held in the monitoring room and he starts licking his fingers and scraping his fingernails in some effort to destroy evidence — first of all, where are we talking about this happening? A monitoring room. What do you

do in a monitoring room? You monitor things. They have video recorders, video cameras.

Did you see a video of that event happening, of Mr. Farmer trying to get rid of evidence? Of course not.

Nothing. Do we have anywhere in the six years of report construction any mention of this episode where they're alleging that he was trying to destroy evidence, of this behavior? Prosecution gets to get up after me and have the final say because it's their burden of proof. Ask Ms. Bluth, where is it written down? It doesn't appear anywhere. This entire story is created at trial. Six years, and no mention of this?

And the DNA gets sent in to be examined. Wouldn't it be important to tell the DNA techs and the people who were testing this evidence, wouldn't it be important to say, hey, well, you know, he did do this, by the way? He did try and clean his fingernails and — and lick his fingers. Of course it would. If it happened it would have been documented. If it happened it would have been recorded, videotaped, something. Six years.

SANE exam, only physical evidence presented in this case inconclusive. Inconclusive because she states that it is consistent with -- and I'm talking about Nurse Ebbert. She says it is consistent with digital penetration, but it's also consistent with consensual sex, it's also consistent with --

if they were accidentally self-inflicted. She says it's consistent with if someone -- if it were within 72 hours, which is what Roxanne Cagnina, by the way, testified to when asked how long had it been since you had sex with your husband, Scott. She said, well, 72 hours, I think, well, yeah, 72. That's what she testified to on the stand.

Roxanne talked about a normal sex life, possible source as being consensual. And then, and this is the part where Nurse Ebbert got a little carried away and tried to go a little bit over the top which affects her credibility because then this woman wants to define for everybody else what normal sex is. That's — that's a tough thing to do. And she certainly doesn't know anything about Roxanne and Scott Cagnina personally or anything about the Cagnina's bedroom behavior.

She did mention that, you know, there's a difference with arousal levels with the female body. And then when I started to mention to her would it make a difference as to age, the fact that Ms. Cagnina had a hysterectomy, those types of things, well, she -- she did have to concede that those would make a difference, also, okay.

So what we have, and it's, you know, it's entirely what the State is relying on, is these pictures of the SANE exam. And what we know is we've got a couple of photos that are in evidence and you will be able to look at here

yourselves. We're given two pictures.

(Pause in the proceedings)

You're given two photos of the SANE exam. Now, the first one you've seen a number of times, and it's this one. It has the dye on it, it has the arrows pointing to it, that kind of thing. And that's done so that it's visible. Now, Nurse Ebbert decided — she also says, well, you know, even though she's done 4,000 exams, and this case is six years old, that she remembers specifically this exam that she could see things with the naked eye. So this is her naked eye photo. Pretty clear? See that with your naked eye? It might as well be that side.

Strange how the one photo that would show what these injuries would look like without arrows and dye and everything else so we could see if maybe they're from days before or hours or a week, that's what you're given. You'll have it in evidence. You can look yourself. So when we asked about that photo and said, hey, why can't we see anything? Well, she said, don't worry, I can see it, I remember.

DNA, the only thing we've got here is some touch or contact DNA to the face. We're not even sure exactly where. And that's the only match at all that matches to Farmer, okay. Keep in mind that it's also a mixture of another unidentified male. So the only match found of DNA is somewhere on Roxanne's face and it's a mixture of Steven Farmer and maybe

one of the male doctors, maybe one of the male nurses, maybe Scott Cagnina himself. That's it. That's it. No other match found.

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Now, is that because nothing else was tested? No. We know that it was. Where would you expect to find the DNA? Where would you expect? Well, the allegations are that Mr. Farmer, with his hands, not wearing any gloves or anything like that, both touched and penetrated Ms. Cagnina's vagina, and touched the inside of her thighs, pushing her thighs away, and placed his face in her genital area and performed oral sex on her against her will, okay.

Now, it's not to be crude, but what would you expect to find? If you can get a match just showing just a touch, a touch of DNA on the face, would you not expect to at least find touch DNA on the thighs, and more specifically in her genital area would you not expect to find saliva as well as skin and touch DNA? And you've seen the pictures of Mr. Farmer from six years ago. He had a beard like he does now. A full bright white beard, and they don't find a single hair or any debris.

They comb Roxanne Cagnina's pubic area. They don't find a single hair, they don't find any saliva, not even any touch DNA, nothing where you would expect it. Nothing that would show that there was a sexual assault. Do you know what their DNA expert came in and proved to you beyond a reasonable

doubt? That at some point Steven Farmer probably touched Roxanne Cagnina's face when he was moving her to a new location, pulling a blanket up, fixing oxygen, anything, and that it was with another male in the — in the hospital. That's the only thing they proved.

We already talked about her behavior. We know that she was upset and the calls and we know about the loan. And it's still about these three basics when you evaluate the whole thing. Now, we'll move quickly through the rest.

Marcia Petersen, they all stem from Roxanne, but
Marcia Petersen says nothing until she is on the news. She
also calls Neal Hyman after seeing him on the news. She also
files a civil lawsuit. Here's a woman who says she's in the
hospital and she is sexually assaulted, but she says nothing
about it. She tells her sons, apparently, but even that
doesn't make sense. There's issues with that, but she says
nothing for sexual assault.

But she testifies that she's at the hospital on the earlier occasion and she's missing property from her purse.

And so what does she do? She's outraged. She calls right away. She calls Centennial Hills administration and says, hey, I'm going to report a crime. Someone stole something out of my purse. But she gets sexually assaulted and says nothing, calls no one. This is where your common sense comes in.

As Mr. Bashor stated in opening, the intimate care of the CNA is -- is a tough job. And what happened with Ms. Petersen is that she had defecated on herself. She had limited sensations in her body. She also had a catheter placed in her. And as she states, when she has seizures and she was having ongoing seizures over and over, in her own words she would be out of it. But even though, she doesn't tell anyone other than her sons, she says, but no authorities, no police or anything. She doesn't say any of this, but she claims that she is sexually assaulted.

And so -- but it's strange because she returns to the same exact hospital for two more visits after that. Let me say that again. She gets sexually assaulted and then goes back to that same hospital and never says anything on the first time she goes back, and then goes home and continues to live her life, and then has to go back to the hospital a second time and she still says nothing like, hey, you know, when I was here before one of your nurses assaulted me or touched me inappropriately. Nothing to any doctors, any of the nurses, no one.

You heard from her son Marshal. She -- she said she told her sons, both of them. We didn't hear from Micah Petersen. The government didn't call him as a witness to confirm anything that what -- you know, what Marshall testified about. No doubt Marshall -- Marshall is not a bad

kid. I mean, people make mistakes. He's a convicted felon.

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But he had a really difficult job and a really difficult life for a number of years trying to take care of his mom, and his mom knew it, how difficult it was. Because she was really sick. She had a lot of seizures all the time. No doubt. But think about whether it makes sense. They say nothing. She tells both of her sons, hey, I was sexually assaulted. And so what do they do? They leave her in the hospital.

They don't tell the doctors, they don't tell the nurses, they don't call 911, no police, no hospital admin, which is weird because Marshall testified first when it comes to seizures he'd say I see mom like that and I'm quick to call the ambulance. She starts getting sick and he's quick to call. She gets raped and he doesn't call anyone? He leaves her in the hospital and lets her return two more times after that to the same place? No SANE exam, no DNA, nothing physical for Marcia Petersen or for anyone after Roxanne Cagnina.

Sympathy, it's an issue because it's a sad situation for a lot of -- of these -- these women because of their health issues. But you have to keep in mind that these issues were preexisting before they ever went to the hospital.

Marcia and Roxanne both had seizures beforehand, and they had ongoing issues. There was depression as testified to by

Roxanne.

We know that Ledahlia Spurlock was actually there because of a suicide attempt. So she was obviously going through depression. And you can probably assume safely that Marcia Petersen had issues in that regard because of the difficulty of her life. These were things that existed before any allegations were made. We know that there were financial issues that existed. There is no evidence regarding those, so the focus became about their lives.

But when they talk about, you know, well, Heather Shank, she started drinking more after this whole event and, therefore, it must have happened. Well, remember that her records show when she came to the ER she had alcohol in her system. She had drinks before any of this happened.

We know that Roxanne Cagnina had the Xanax before any of this happened. We know that Ms. Petersen had all kinds of issues regarding her sons, regarding her health way before any of this happened. And you've already been instructed and you have an instruction that says you are not to decide this case based on sympathy.

So now, using your head, what makes sense? What happens with Ms. Hanna and Ms. Spurlock and -- and Ms. Shank is -- is really revisionist history, sort of thinking back and seeing things differently than they actually happened. And it's called -- it's a very common human trait. And you've

probably never heard it called what it is, which is confirmation bias, but you've all experienced it. It's when you've made up your mind about something, you have an opinion about something, and so you only hear evidence that confirms what you already believe. And anything to the contrary, you sort of ignore it.

so, for example, you know that a certain politician is bad and you read the newspaper every morning. You see a hundred stories of this politician doing good things, but you don't really notice those. You kind of skim over those.

Maybe you just flip the page entirely. But the one time the politician does something bad, that's when you sort of peer over the newspaper at your spouse and say, yep, told you, this guy is a bum, I knew it all along.

That's confirmation bias and that's what happens with the three individuals following. But before I do, I tell you about those three women, really the better example of confirmation bias is — is a very short folk tale, a Chinese folk tale, and it's about a farmer. He has his favorite digging tool and he uses it every day. It's crafted specially for him and he's worked really hard to get it. And he's out there working and he notices he doesn't have his tool that day. And so he sees across the way the only other person who is out there is the neighbor boy.

As he watches the neighbor boy he says, you know, he

walks like a thief. When he listens in on the kid later that day he says, you know, he talks like a thief. And he notices all day long from watching him he acts like a thief. So he goes home and tells his wife this kid stole my favorite tool. How do you know? Well, because he walks like a thief, talks like a thief, acts like a thief.

The next morning he gets ready for work, goes in his shed, and lo and behold, there's his tool. He misplaced it. He put it in the wrong spot and he finds it. And he goes back to the field that day and he sees that neighbor kid and he realizes that he walks like a normal kid, talks like a normal kid, acts like a normal kid.

These women, Marcia Petersen and Heather Shank and Denise Hanna and Ledahlia Spurlock, when they went to the hospital they may have been uncomfortable, they may — they may have felt like, you know, they lose some privacy because any time you go to the hospital you're taking off your clothes, you feel exposed, you feel vulnerable, but their visits were normal visits. And after their visits they went back to their normal life and they stayed continued on with their normal routine day after day.

And it wasn't until they see this news story and someone who is easily identifiable, someone with a white beard, white hair, it's not until then that all of the sudden it clicks and they're, oh, I guess it wasn't normal because

that was my nurse, that's the same nurse, that's the same hospital. Now all of the sudden in their head their visit is completely different. Either that or you have to choose to believe that they just decided to not say anything to anyone, which is also true, which is also how it worked out.

It goes back to the credibility and the consistency and the common sense issue. Denise Hanna, her entire allegation is a forearm glanced along the side of her breast. Well, first of all, that is not a crime. Mr. Farmer was doing his job. He was adjusting leads. He was trained to do that, he was asked to do that on a number of different occasions. Ms. Hanna never says anything or complains about it.

And if we use our common sense, the State even asked in jury selection do you think sexual assaults and those kinds of things happen in -- in the open? Well, of course not. Of course not, it would be behind closed doors. Well, guess what? He is adjusting Ms. Hanna's leads in a clear line of sight from the nurse's station, the door is open, and there's even a curtain.

And what does Mr. Farmer do? He goes over and he opens the curtain and he does his job. And he leaves the curtain open. I mean, if you wanted to do something wicked at that point, all you can do is you close that curtain behind you and no one can see. But instead, door open, line of sight right where Margaret Wolfe can see whatever it is that — that

she thinks, and Ms. Hanna never reports anything.

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Nurse Wolfe claims to tell her supervisor. Well, what are we missing? No reporting incident by Margaret Wolfe. And, of course, we're missing a supervisor, Ray Sumera. Nurse Ray never testifies so we don't know what Ms. Wolfe said. You are not provided any photos showing line of sight or anything like that by the State. You are not given any physical evidence.

Heather Shank, also does not report until the television just like Ms. Petersen. This is the confirmation bias because think about how this story comes together. Her boyfriend is in the room, Tim Lehan. And he's in the room when — when — when whatever they think happens happens and Ms. Shank is exposed, her breasts are exposed. And they describe it as — he describes it as appalling. It was appalling. What does that mean? Horrific, terrible, disgusting.

In fact, it was so appalling that he goes home and goes to bed, leaves Heather there. That's how appalling it was. He goes home to get some rest. Doesn't ask for a nursing change, doesn't report it to the doctor. And this is a guy who was very proud of all his training and all his medical background and his experience and he leaves his girlfriend there and he says nothing.

And then we come across Ms. Spurlock. She's in the

hospital for an attempted suicide. If you've had any questions about common sense at all throughout the trial, you know, wow, this is a — this is a big one because she's in the room with her two aunts standing on each side of the bed. So he's at the foot of the bed, Ledahlia is in the bed, and then you have those two aunts that testified, one on each side of him.

And as she says, 20 to 30 seconds of some sort of hip thrusting or gyration or sexual movement against her feet, okay. 20 to 30 seconds. Well, let's -- let's see how long -- let's give her the benefit of the doubt. Let's say 20 seconds. Let's say 20 seconds. And I'm not going to imitate anything. I will -- how about just a much more basic simple gesture. See if -- see if you notice me just waving. Let's see how long 20 seconds takes. Starting.

19.9. We're on the low end, 19.9. That's how long that took. During that 19.9 seconds, do you think that any of the three adult women who were standing there watching this could have said a single word, such as stop? Just one word. They don't. None of them. Three adult women, two of them aunts just watching this go on for 20 to 30 seconds.

Ledahlia doesn't even remember her feet being held, and yet she can't pull her knees up away from him. Aunts can't help, can't step in, can't say something. She can't twist her legs away. Then the two aunts come in and give

conflicting stories. One aunt says, oh, yes, I saw this, this was going on, this is what happened. And then I believe it was Aunt Ada who came in first and said I didn't see anything. I didn't see anything. I don't remember that happening.

No one reports anything to anyone until they see it on the news. That's what we've been talking about. You will receive a credibility instruction and it's already been read to you. It looks like that. You don't need to read through it now. You'll have it when you go back. But it talks about things you can consider, things like motive, interest, or feelings, ability, strength or weakness of recollections. Those are things you need to apply to all of these witnesses that we've been talking about. And if you think that someone is lying, you may disregard their entire testimony or whatever part of their testimony that you feel is appropriate.

The no corroboration instruction, just saying something doesn't make it true. It doesn't. If you're say it, you better back it up. I can tell you all day long I'm the President of the United States. I can say it a hundred times. It's not going to make me the president of the United States. If you're going to say something, especially an accusation, back it up. The State will rely on this instruction.

Can you believe these stories beyond a reasonable doubt without anything else? That's the question. That will

be the question. Can you believe these stories by themselves?
Roxanne's story by itself? Marcia's by itself beyond a
reasonable doubt? Would you just take a stranger's word for
something, or you want them to back it up?

What's that? Well, that's The Constitution of the United States. You know what it looks like? It looks just like a piece of paper with a whole bunch of writing signed by a bunch of dead guys, okay. That's what it looks like. It looks like a whole bunch of ink, a whole bunch of print. You want to know what The Constitution really looks like? Go home and look in the mirror. That's the face of The Constitution. You want to know what else The Constitution looks like? It looks like this man.

Stand up, Steve.

That's what The Constitution looks like.

You can sit down.

It's the same rights that protect every single one of us, not just the guy sitting at my table. Every one of us. It's the foundation of our system, it governs our cases, and it is a structure for the most demanding system of justice in the world. And it's what makes it the best system of justice in the world. And the reason it's the best is because it protects those who are not guilty.

Our system demands that everyone, you, me, Mr. Farmer, be presumed innocent unless the State can prove

otherwise beyond a reasonable doubt. We demand that the State do the proving since they're doing the accusing. You can't prove something didn't happen. You can't prove the negative. That's why it's on them. That's why it's their job to prove it up.

And we demand proof beyond a reasonable doubt. You've been given the definition. Beyond a reasonable doubt it is the highest standard in our system of justice. There is no case in any courtroom anywhere in this country that requires a higher standard of proof than right now, today, this case.

We talked about why we demand so much in our system. We talked about in jury selection we don't want those convictions where the innocent people are released decades afterwards from prison. We talked about that in jury selection, all of us. And that's why we have that kind of system that we do, and if we follow this system, we avoid those situations.

This is your reasonable doubt instruction. It talks about the presumption of innocence. It talks about having an abiding conviction. An abiding conviction, one that you can feel good about today and still feel good about it the next day and a year later and ten years later. It talks about things that — a doubt that would govern or control a person in the weighty affairs of life.

This is about as weighty as it gets. Another human being's fate in your hands sometime this evening. That's a weighty affair. Read these instructions. If you find a reasonable doubt, that the State has not proven the case beyond a reasonable doubt, it is your obligation, it is your duty, it is your job to come back with a verdict of not guilty. That is part of the instruction at the bottom.

Demand more. We talked about our system is demanding. It demands a lot from us, and now you must decide if there's been proof beyond a reasonable doubt. The motives of money, the media, the civil lawyers, changing story, demand more than that. No reporting, six years and brand new information from our detectives, a forearm touch while working, witnesses loaded up on narcotics. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt? Demand more than that.

One of our witnesses testifies on morphine, Marcia Petersen. The SANE exam where the only naked eye photo is — is ruined. You can't even see it. State's own nurses afraid to be alone with Roxanne. Acts committed in front of others, which defies any kind of common sense. And there isn't a single closed door in this entire case. Demand more. Demand more than that.

My mother used to tell me excuses don't pay the bills. Well, you will be given excuses, excuses that don't pay the bills and they're not proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

When the State gets up to finish, can they explain the timeline, or Nurse Goodhart and her observations, or Nurse Murray and Brown and their observations of Roxanne, the outrageous stories of the 20 seconds of gyrating with the aunts sitting — or standing right next to him, how no one reports that there's no DNA where it should be, there's no physical evidence other than the SANE exam? Can they explain that, prove it, or just offer excuses?

As the State presented their case it was very similar to -- they -- they would give you evidence, they'd give you witnesses, and it's like blowing air into a balloon. This is the high tech part of the presentation. It's like putting air into the balloon, okay. And it starts to take shape once they do.

Now, what happens if you have a reasonable doubt? What happens? Well, in this case we have, of course, the timeline, we have 4:45, the nurses show up, but the photos show up at 4:47 and 4:50. We have the 911 call hang up which appears at 8:00 in the morning. We have no DNA match other than something on the -- on the face, some mixture.

We know that From Ms. Brown and Ms. Murray that they say Steven Farmer leave the floor and he was gone, out of the picture, and at that time there was no disclosure whatsoever of any kind of sexual assault. We know common sense would tell you that you wouldn't just do these things in the open.

```
We have the civil lawsuits, and no one reports until it ends
 1
 2
    up on the television. And that's what happens.
                                                     That's what
 3
    happens with all of these reasonable doubts that we've talked
    about.
 5
              You have a hard job. We all know that.
    decision. A weighty affair of life. Doing the right thing is
 6
 7
    rarely the same as doing the easy thing, and we're asking you
    to do the right thing. And the right thing to do is to find
 9
    Mr. Farmer not guilty of all of these charges. And the reason
    that's the right thing is because Steven Farmer is not guilty.
10
              THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Maningo.
11
              Counsel approach.
12
                          (Bench conference)
13
              THE COURT: Okay. So it's ten until 5:00, so we
14
15
    can't doing the close, the closing close. I mean, I still --
16
              MR. MANINGO: We have ten minutes.
17
              THE COURT: Are you going to go more than ten
18
   minutes?
                          I think I have -- mine is 12.
19
              MS. BLUTH:
              MR. MANINGO:
20
                            Huh?
             MS. BLUTH: Mine is 12 minutes. [Inaudible].
21
22
              THE CLERK: She can't hear you guys.
                          Oh, I'm sorry. I forgot that we had --
23
             MS. BLUTH:
              THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm not -- I'm not --
24
25
    yeah, I'm not going to go past 5:00 today, and it's already
```

```
ten until 5:00. And I -- there's no way she's going to --
 1
 2
              MS. BLUTH: Well, we have to come back Monday
 3
    anyway, so, whatever, that's fine.
              MR. MANINGO: Right.
 5
              THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, even -- even if she could
 6
    really wrap it -- even if she could wrap it up in ten minutes,
    which I don't think is going to happen, I mean, we -- we
    wouldn't have time to even let them pick a foreperson. So I'm
 9
    just going to let them go.
10
              MS. BLUTH:
                          Do you have criminal on Monday?
              THE COURT:
                          What?
11
              MS. BLUTH: Do you have criminal calendar on Monday?
12
              THE COURT: Yes, of course.
13
14
              MS. BLUTH: Because I have three appearances on
15
    Monday.
16
              MR. MANINGO: Yeah, so do I. I have a lot on
17
    Monday.
              THE COURT: Yeah, Monday is always heavy.
18
              MS. BLUTH:
                          1:00?
19
20
              THE COURT:
                          1:00.
21
              MR. MANINGO: Okay.
22
                       (End of bench conference)
              THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, the
23
24
    State still has to make a rebuttal closing, but it is now less
    than ten minutes until 5:00. That's what the clock is saying
25
```

here, 4:50. So we're going to have to bring you back on Monday to hear the final closing. I'm sure you're tired anyway since we've gone at a pretty brisk pace all afternoon. And so at 1:00 on Monday because I have a criminal calendar, the lawyers have other appearances in other cases also in the morning in other courtrooms. So we will be back here at 1:00 on Monday to finish the arguments, and then you will get the case to deliberate and you'll take whatever time you need to look at everything and decide the case.

So, ladies and gentlemen, we're going to take a recess until Monday at 1:00. During this recess it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial, or to read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial by any person connected with the trial or by any medium of information, including, without limitation, newspaper, television, radio, or Internet, and that includes smart phones. And you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted to you.

And I cannot emphasize enough that over this weekend it's very important for you to avoid looking at any media. So don't watch the news, don't read the newspapers, or read the newspapers online. Thank you very much and I'll see you at 1:00 on Monday.

1	(Jury recessed at 4:52 p.m.)
2	THE COURT: The record will reflect the jury has
3	departed the courtroom. Are there any matters outside of the
4	presence?
5	MS. BLUTH: Not on behalf of the State, Your Honor.
6	MR. MANINGO: No, Your Honor.
7	MR. BASHOR: Just one thing, Your Honor. Mr.
8	Maningo printed a copy of his PowerPoint presentation if you
9.	want that made part of the record.
10	THE COURT: Thank you. And we do we have also
11	MR. KOCHEVAR: I don't have one, but I'll bring it
12	on Monday.
13	THE COURT: All right. Let's go ahead and we'll get
14	that and mark it as a Court exhibit so there's a complete
15	record. Thank you very much
16	MR. BASHOR: No problem.
17	THE COURT: for bringing that. And I'll see you
18	at 1:00 on Monday.
19	(Court recessed at 4:53 p.m., until Monday,
20	February 24, 2014, at 1:07 p.m.)
21	* * * *
22	
23	
24	
25	
	•

<u>CERTIFICATION</u>

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

AFFIRMATION

I AFFIRM THAT THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY.

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JULIE LORD, TRANSCRIBER

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DATE

Alun to Chum

CLERK OF THE COURT

TRAN

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
* * * * *

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

CASE NO. C-245739

CASE NO. C-249693

Plaintiff,

DEPT. NO. 5

v.

STEVEN DALE FARMER,

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CAROLYN ELLSWORTH, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

JURY TRIAL - DAY 14

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2014

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE STATE:

JACQUELINE M. BLUTH, ESQ.

BRIAN J. KOCHEVAR, ESQ.

Chief Deputy District Attorneys

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

JEFFREY S. MANINGO, ESQ.

RYAN J. BASHOR, ESQ.

Deputy Public Defenders

COURT RECORDER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

LARA CORCORAN District Court VERBATIM DIGITAL REPORTING, LLC

Englewood, CO 80110

(303) 798-0890

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2014, 1:07 P.M.

THE MARSHAL: Rise for the jury, please.

(In the presence of the jury)

THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. This is the continuation of State of Nevada vs. Steven Farmer. The record will reflect the presence of Mr. Farmer with his counsel, the Deputies District Attorney prosecuting the case, all officers of the court, all 12 members of the jury and the 4 alternates. Will counsel so stipulate?

MS. BLUTH: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. MANINGO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: This is the time for the rebuttal closing argument of the State.

MS. BLUTH: Thank you, Your Honor.

STATE'S REBUTTAL CLOSING ARGUMENT

MS. BLUTH: I'm sure that you're all very familiar with the saying, fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me. Five times, and Steven Farmer isn't fooling anyone. This was the perfect job for this man. Certified Nursing Assistant. It provided him multiple opportunities to be around multiple women in vulnerable positions, and he got to operate under this guise as he was doing his job.

All I'm doing is my job. And he got away with it for a period of time, until he took it too far, he got

greedy, and he got caught. And if you look at each female on their own, and then compare them to one another, you'll see the similarities in his conduct. And when you look at Heather Shank, I just want to point a few things out in regards to Heather. Number one, these are two incidents. Heather Shank had this happen to her not once, but twice.

You have the incident that Heather herself experienced, and you also have the incident that Tim observed what the Defendant did to her. So in order for them to -- in order for you to not to believe them, it would have to be that they were both mistaken in what they saw the Defendant do.

And I'd like you to ask yourself a couple of questions. Number one, why is the Defendant so attentive? And Mr. Maningo told you on Friday, well, he was doing his job. And this is where common sense can come into the picture, because how many of you have been to hospitals, and how many of you have been into emergency rooms, and gotten not only a blanket, but then a warm blanket? And when your warm blanket ran out of its warmth, you got a new warm blanket, or a new cup of a coffee or a new pot of coffee. He was doing more than his job. He was gaining continuous access to his victims.

Second question, why wait until the elevator -- until he gets Heather Shank in the elevator to start pulling

off those leads? Plenty of opportunities to do it, but as soon as they get into the elevator, he tells Heather, we need to take these off because the longer they stay on you, the more they're going to hurt to get off. Now, keep in mind, the last time she was at the hospital, those stickies were still on her two days later. No one thought it was such an emergency at that hospital stay. But as soon as the Defendant gets here in the elevator, this is what they have to do right then and there.

Where was the emergency? Why do those stickies have to be taken off right then and there in a public elevator? She had her gown from the bottom of her chin to her belly button, both breasts completely exposed, in a public elevator. There is no reason why that couldn't have been done in the emergency room. But Steven Farmer didn't want to do it in the emergency room. Why? Because in the emergency room people would have seen what he was doing.

He was doing it in the elevator, think about when you're in an elevator. You know when the elevator's going to stop. You can feel it, and the doors wait a second and then they open. So he could have very easily just covered it up. He could have waited to when she got to her hospital room and she was comfortable in a bed and taken them off. But he didn't do that. He got his opportunity in that elevator, and he took full advantage of it.

Then regards to Tim, Heather's boyfriend then, now husband. There's no reason for him to dislike the Defendant or have any motive to dislike him, because he thought that he was attentive. And Tim spoke to you about the precautions that he takes when he's dealing with a patient, and told you that there was absolutely no other nurse present when this happened. So he the Defendant didn't go and get another nurse to watch he was doing, and he didn't use the discrete methods that we've heard time and time again.

And in regards to medical personnel, we have had all these individuals, Karen, Lorraine, Christine, Jeanine, Margaret, all nurses from Centennial Hills Hospital. Even the Defense's own witness, Carine Brown, another Certified Nursing Assistant, Dr. Slaughter, Tim Lehan, and every single one of those people told you that this shouldn't happen.

And they talked about the discrete methods that they used. One of the things that they do, all of them talked about is, talking to the patient. Walking them through what you're going to do. Telling them about the process that you're going to take them through. Expose as little skin as possible. Either use the gown to cover the private area, don't expose the entire thing or when you're doing skin-to-skin contact, use the gown in order to not touch the individual's breasts or whatever area you need to touch.

And the reason for that is, you know, CYA, you cover -- you know what CYA means. But you get the point. The reason why they do that is to take these safety precautions, both for the patient and themselves.

And we asked every single medical personnel that took that stand the question; is there ever any reason to fully expose a woman's breasts during either lead placement or lead removal, and every single one of those people, including Carine Brown, the Defense witness, answered that question with a, no. And they didn't just stop at no.

Lorraine Wescott said, never in 30 years has she ever had to open a gown like that for EKG patches. Christine Murray stated that she felt it was completely inappropriate, and Dr. Slaughter stated, if I saw that, I would rip them a new one.

The reason why their feelings so are strong about this and the answer is to readily a "no" is that it shouldn't happen. It just flat out shouldn't happen. A woman's gown should never open from their chin to their naval, exposing both their breasts.

Yet, it happened with Steven Farmer five times on three different women; twice to Marcia Petersen, once -- or excuse me, twice to Heather Shank, and once to Denise Hanna. Never in 30 years has that happened to Lorraine Wescott, and that's how many times it happened to Steven Farmer.

The Defense has gone on and on a lot about these victims not reporting, and if you look at the situation between Heather and Tim, neither of them knew what the other had experienced. Tim didn't know what Heather had gone through, and Heather didn't know what Tim had witnessed.

Heather had just recently began having those seizures. That was only her second seizure, and so they were still dealing with her health at that time. And if you think about the Defendant's conduct, his MO is a good one, because he does these things to patients, and he tells them and acts as though this is his job. And like Heather Shank said, she was confused. She wasn't confused about, like a confused state of mind of her medications. She was confused because she said, I didn't want to believe, like, that things like this happened in a hospital.

The Defense's entire mantra of this for these four weeks have been, it's about the media, it's about money, and it's about making sense. So let's apply that to Heather and Tim.

In regards to the media, they were never contacted by any media, they never sat down and did any interviews with the media, and they didn't see it on the news. They were contacted by other people. So this big idea that they see this thing on the news and they're affected, it doesn't even apply to them.

In regards to Heather, her grandmother contacted her via phone and told her what she had listened to. So then Heather tells Tim, and Tim calls his brother. And he says, hey, can you Google this for me, you know, what's it saying on the news? And Tim told you that he only had to listen to the first two statements in that news article, and he knew immediately that it was the same guy, except one thing was different. The Defendant had given him the name of David and not Steven.

Money. None of -- or neither of Heather or Tim ever filed a civil lawsuit. They were contacted at a minimum by four different civil attorneys. Either by letters, telephone calls. Contacted four times. Yet, they never filed suit and haven't received a dime. So the money does not apply to them at all.

So ask yourself, does it make sense? Does it make sense for them to come in here and tell you that these things happened? What motive do they have to do that? Even after Heather heard about it, she still needed to think — she still needed time to think about whether or not she wanted to report this. And she told you, she had to think about it because she didn't know if she wanted to go through this process. It can be a long process. A lot of things can get brought up about your personal life.

Six years later, she's still walking through that

door and taking that stand and tell you what he did to her. She still made that decision. And she told you, she reported it because she knew if it happened to somebody else, she needed to come forward and she needed to help them.

She had to come in and here and talk about some pretty personal issues with all of you. It got brought up about her alcohol issues afterwards, and the Defense is oh, well, she drank before. The testimony was she had a glass or two of wine with dinner before she had her seizure. There's absolutely no evidence that she was alcoholic. Yet, afterwards, she started turning to alcohol, and her and Tim sat down and they figured it out, and they said you're not going to do that anymore, and they worked through it as a couple.

And what about her behave at Summerlin Hospital when she goes after this, she goes to Summerlin Hospital due to another seizure, and they won't allow Tim in the back right away. And so Tim, from the waiting room, can hear Heather screaming bloody murder, and he keeps telling them, I need to get back there, I need to get back there, but they won't let him back. And finally, he goes back there, and he finds Heather being treated by three males and being put in physical restraints.

If this didn't happen to Heather Shank, then why is she behaving like that? Because she's scared. Because she's

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scared to be in another hospital being treated by males, because this happened to her. That's why she's acting like that.

So, so far, if you are listening to the Defense's theory, you can't trust -- or you -- Heather Shank is mistaken and so is Tim Lehan.

And then you go to Roxanne Cagnina. According to the Defense, this is the master mind. What you see right here is the master mind of the demise of Steven Farmer, the spark that started the entire fire. You saw Roxanne. You listened to her testimony, and you'll have to judge whether or not you think she's this master mind that the Defense has made her out to be.

And what they told you is that she was under financial distress, and the whole reason she did this was because of these financial worries that she and Scott were going through. But you heard testimony from both she and Scott, and what did they tell you? Their major issue was their house was upside down. They bought at the wrong time, which a lot of people did in Las Vegas.

All of their other creditors, Scott told you, were paid off in cash. So it's not like this, they don't know where they're going to eat tomorrow. It's that their house was upside down. Roxanne lost her job after this incident, with Adam's Pool, not before. So that wasn't a contributing

factor. And Scott was still employed full-time.

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1.4

So then what did the Defense tell you? For the very first time in four weeks, Mr. Maningo stood up here in his argument and told you well, if you're not going to bite off on financial distress, well, then she did it for her husband's attention.

Never have heard about needing that for her husband's attention before. And the reason why they said that is because Scott Cagnina didn't go to the hospital? He doesn't go to the hospital and all of a sudden she's going to make up somebody raped her? Well, why didn't Scott go to the hospital? He has two small children. And his wife had been having seizures since 2000. Roxanne Cagnina had been having seizures for eight years. And I don't think Scott Cagnina can go to the hospital every time Roxanne has a seizure.

And let's talk about their relationship after the assault. Scott told you they didn't have sex anymore because she didn't want to, and he was too scared to try because of what had happened. She turned to pills and alcohol, and she became detached from her husband and her children. So if her plan was to do this so she could get this attention, that plan isn't working out too well for Roxanne Cagnina, considering that Scott told you that it was one of the contributing factors to their divorce.

There's this saying in criminal trials that we

often hear, and it's victims are victims for a reason. And what I mean by that is Roxanne Cagnina was his perfect victim. There he was providing that great care again, got her a blanket. Every time that blanket got cold, she got a new fresh one. He was always around. Roxanne told you that she was being treated by a female nurse, which is Karen Goodhart, and Steven Farmer, but she saw Steven Farmer 90 percent of the time. She was an easy target.

]

He knew that she was having seizures. He knew that she was on heavy medications, and he spoke to her about it. Think about what he's saying to her as she's getting on the elevator. You're tired, you should be sleeping. These medications, they should be making you sleepy. The fact of the matter is, is Steven Farmer probably didn't think that Roxanne would remember. He knew what she was on.

And if she did remember, who's going to believe Roxanne Cagnina? Steven Farmer is not stupid. He knows what he's doing, and he knows who he's doing it to. He goes as far with a victim as their medical condition will allow. If you look at Heather, Heather's really not on a whole lot of medications. She was when Tim was in the room. But afterwards, so he only goes to opening the gown because he knows can't get away with it.

But with people like Roxanne Cagnina and Marcia Petersen, who are on these medications, who have seizures, he

takes it a lot further. And then there's this timeline. And if you remember on Friday, Mr. Maningo told you, the State can't get around that timeline. The timeline is what it is. It's in the medical records, and both sides stipulated to those coming into evidence.

you. The decision to admit her is at 2:30 in the morning. She receives care up until her departure from Goodhart. Karen Goodhart's last entry is at 3:45 in the morning, and then Christine Murray is notified by the Defendant at about 4:40 a.m. that Roxanne has come to the floor. And then Christine and Carine Brown treat Roxanne after that.

The only problem with this timeline, ladies and gentlemen, is there's one thing missing, and if you just take one thing from this entire argument that I have right now, take down these three numbers, because three numbers were conveniently left out of Mr. Maningo's timeline, and I'll tell you why they're important.

Because this is the timeline you'll find in the medical records. The decision to admit her to the hospital is correct, that happened at 2:30 in the morning. The hospital room is actually physically assigned at 2:35. Karen Goodhart's last entry is at 3:45 a.m., and then Roxanne is sent up to the seventh floor.

There is an individual that sits on the seventh

floor. It's either a charge nurse or a clerk, and they physically document when patients come to a floor. The medical records will show you that either the charge nurse or the clerk on the seventh floor documents Roxanne coming onto the seventh floor at 3:51 in the morning. The problem with that is that Christine Murray isn't notified by the Defendant until 4:40 that Roxanne has come to the floor, 49 minutes later.

And you don't have to take my word for it, because the medical records -- those medical records that Mr. Maningo told you that the State can't get around, well, neither can the Defense. And what those medical records say is at 2:42 -- Christine Murray talked to you about these medical records, and at 2:42 in the morning is when she receives first notification that Roxanne's coming to the floor. And so what she does is she gets that information and then she creates, you know, a profile that the patient is coming.

She then, at 4:50, starts her assessment on Roxanne, and she states, patient arrived onto the floor at 4:45, because that's what she thinks, because that's what the Defendant told her. She thinks that Roxanne Cagnina has only been on that floor for five minutes, because what she doesn't know is that he got to the floor at 3:51 with Roxanne.

What you're looking at here is an admit log,
State's 21. This right here, this portion, time to floor, is

where a clerk on the seventh floor, when you get wheeled onto that floor, they write down in this little spot right here, time to floor, 0351; 3:51 in the morning. And I talked to Christine Murray about that, and she stated, and she agreed and pointed out on those medical records, that Roxanne Cagnina got to that floor at 3:51 in the morning.

So let's go back to that timeline. So if Roxanne gets to the floor at 3:51 in the morning, and then that's when -- excuse me, the Defendant alerts Christine at 4:40, and she remembered that. And Carine remembers it, too, because they remember him coming in, and both of them remember, you know, it somewhat being awkward, hey, there's a patient, she's on a lot of drugs, she's drowsy, you don't have to go see her. And they both thought that that was weird, and they both in here and talked to you about it. So they left within five minutes. And that's exactly what the records show.

They start -- she starts filling out the paper and doing the assessment at 4:50 in the morning. So what does that mean? From 3:51 to 4:40 in the morning, Roxanne and Steven Farmer are completely unaccounted for, 49 minutes.

He went and told Christine Murray at 4:40, oh, just got on the floor, just arrived here, you don't have to get to her. He had been on that floor -- Roxanne Cagnina had been there for 49 minutes, which makes sense, because Karen

Goodhart stated she thought he was missing for about 30 to 40 minutes.

He was missing so long that when he went back down, she asked him, like, where have you been? Because an average transport to the seventh floor during that time period was 5 to 15 minutes. So what was Steven Farmer doing for 49 minutes? What was he doing? And why did he act like Roxanne had just gotten onto the floor?

What he was doing was sexually assaulting Roxanne Cagnina. He cannot explain those 49 minutes, which is why they didn't talk about 3:51 in their timeline. But I'm talking about it, and you'll see it in those medical records.

Nobody's going to look for a patient they don't know is there. The Defense is, oh, hospitals are, they're busy places, there are people going in and out. Well, nobody's going to be going to a patient's room that they don't know is even on the floor. If he doesn't notify Christine Murray, how is -- or how is Christine going to know that Roxanne has arrived?

There's been a lot of discussion about, you know, the medications that Roxanne was on. And sure, she was on medications, which is why she is his perfect victim. I mean, this is somebody who came in here and told you what happened. She's not going to be perfect. It's not going to be perfectly in line on every single sentence. There's all

these issues about the 911 call. And one thing that I'd like you to consider in the 911 call is State's Exhibit 18, which is something that Metro generated. It's called a call log or a call report. And State's Exhibit 18 shows Roxanne having the phone call at 7 — excuse me, calling 911 at 7:55 in the morning.

However, if you go to the subscriber information, the cell records, from AT&T, and you go through those records, you won't find it. Cell records aren't perfect.

911 has her making that phone call, yet, her AT&T regards do not have that 911 call. Cell records aren't perfect.

The Defense made this issue about the photos on the phone that she believes that she took. She was on meds. She's not perfect. Those could be explained by a number of ways. Number one, her phone could not -- may have not been calibrated. You don't know -- just like a digital camera. Sometimes you take the photo, and it's not like the time is exact on the digital camera. Or perhaps in the state that she was in, she woke up and she starts taking photos thinking that this is what she's still going through. That's why Steven Farmer picks people like her and Marcia, because they're not going to be perfect.

They either (a) won't remember. And if they do remember, they'll be so doped up, no one's going to believe them. It's his crime of opportunity. This is a hospital.

Is it so crazy that someone would need medications? And let's consider Roxanne Cagnina's state. This is somebody who not only had had one, two, but three seizures at the hospital.

It would be one thing if there was nothing that the doctors were saying. She had three seizures, and one of those landed her -- she fell on her head, and the doctor noted that she not only had a contusion in the back of her head, but that she had an abrasion to her tongue. This was someone that was in pain. This was someone that was having a serious medical issue.

And let's look at Karen Goodhart. This is somebody who is still employed by Centennial Hills Hospital when she came in here and testified. And she was interviewed on May 30th, you know, a couple weeks after this incident. She says absolutely nothing, not one word, about concerns regarding Roxanne's medicine intake. She even says to the detective that Roxanne would have been sleepy, but that her motor skills would have been fine. That's what she said to the detective on 5/30.

Yet, in a civil deposition taken two or three years later, while still employed by Centennial Hills Hospital, her boss, who's getting sued, she says, oh, that woman, she took enough meds to kill a horse. She was just sucking it up like candy. We were having all these issues with her, on and on

and on. Yet, at the end of her interview with the police on 5/30, Detective Saunders says, is there anything else that you think is important that I should know? Anything else that you can think of? Nope, nothing that I can think of. That was Karen Goodhart's testimony.

DNA. You've heard from Emily Jeskie from Sorenson Forensics, and one thing that she talked to you about is the fact that certain forms of DNA are stronger than others. And those are, you know, bodily fluids, if it's -- whether it be blood, semen, saliva, vaginal fluids, those carry much stronger DNA than what's simply called touch DNA, when you and I touch something.

And it can be very difficult to find touch DNA in someone's -- inside someone's vagina. And I used the example with her, you know, if I stick my finger inside my mouth, the amount of DNA in my mouth is so much stronger, it could be very hard to find, you know, whoever it was who stuck their finger in my mouth. It would be very hard to find that individual's DNA.

That, coupled with the fact that if someone is urinating and then wiping, that can also destroy any potential DNA that was left in the first place. But in regard to Roxanne's vaginal swabs, there was male DNA detected. It was at such a low amount that no DNA profile could be made. But ask yourself this, if Roxanne Cagnina had

not had sex with her husband in over five days, then who's DNA would that be in her? That's five days of bathing, urinating, wiping. And she was clear, she told Linda Ebbert it had — Linda Ebbert has a little box on the SANE test, and it says, you know, have you had sexual intercourse consensually within the last five days, and she said, no.

In regard to the labial swabs, same thing, male DNA detected, a partial profile was recovered, but it wasn't enough to test for identification purposes. So again, if she hadn't had sex for five days with her husband, then why is there male DNA on her vaginal lips?

Breasts, male DNA found. Thighs, two male profiles found. So let's just assume one of those is her husband. Who's the other male on her breasts? Face swabs, major profile consistent with Steven Farmer or his paternal relatives. Why would Steven Farmer's DNA be on her face? Roxanne talked to you about the constant petting that he was doing on her face. You're so beautiful, just relax. That's why his DNA is on her face.

And Mr. Maningo said, it could have been during the care. Maybe when she took off the -- when he worked on the oxygen mask. You have her medical records. She wasn't on oxygen. It will tell you time and time again in those records that she was on room air. There's no reason Steven Farmer's DNA should be on her face. Think about the times

you've been at the hospital. When have nurses been rubbing your face or touching your face?

She told you -- Roxanne told you that the Defendant inserted his fingers into her vagina. They found male DNA inside of her vagina and on her vaginal lips. She told you that the Defendant rubbed both of her breasts. They found male DNA on both of her breasts. She told you that the Defendant rubbed her inner thighs. They found male DNA on her inner thighs. And she told you that he rubbed the face, and they found his DNA or his paternal relative's DNA on her face.

Every single place she said that man touched her, they found male DNA. And while we're on the subject of Defendant's -- or excuse me, of DNA, let's talk a little bit about the testimony of Detective Lora Cody. And what she told you is that after they had taken him into custody and bought him into one of those rooms, she put in front of him State's Exhibit 24, and she told him, sir, we're about to execute a search warrant on your person, and she stuck this in front of him.

And this says, buccal swabs -- this is what they're going to be searching for -- buccal swabs, which you know what that is, we discussed that; finger swabs; and fingernail clippings. And what did she tell you that she witnessed him do immediately right in her presence, immediately start

ringing his hands together, starts ringing his hands together. She walks away to go back into the observation room, and she looks at him on the live feed, and she sees him picking under each fingernail, then biting them, then sticking — I mean, really think about this — sticking his entire finger down to the first knuckle and sucking it off. Why would Steven Farmer being doing that? Why would Steven Farmer be sucking whatever it is on his fingers off and making sure nothing is there?

She had to put him, physically put him back into handcuffs to prevent from doing that. And so the Defense is saying, basically, that Lora Cody made that up. She made that up on the stand. This is an individual who has been a detective with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department for 12 years. Right now she's on Internet crimes against children. She's not even on sexual assault anymore. This wasn't even her case. She was helping Detective Saunders. Her job was to pass out business cards at the hospital and do a ping on Steven Farmer's phone, and she's going to come in here and lie and risk everything, risk her job, her career, her livelihood for who? Who is Steven Farmer to Lora Cody, that she would be able to risk — she would be willing to risk all that for him?

She told you, because it happened, and she saw it happen.

Civil lawsuit. Defense has made this huge issue about Roxanne Cagnina suing the hospital. And I'd like to ask you, you know, the question. We talked about this a lot in — when we were selecting a jury, and we talked about, should seeking justice in one court, a criminal court, prevent you from seeking justice in another. And one of the constant references that we kept speaking about is, hit and runs. You know, if you are hit and the person takes off, but later they get caught. And you come in here and testify and say this is what I saw, this is what happened, and yet, you have a civil lawsuit going at the same time for the damages either to your car to yourself if you were injured, so you can't be trusted because you tried to seek justice in another court?

1.3

People can seek justice in both courts and still be credible witnesses. And consider the hospital's conduct in how they dealt with this situation. A patient is hysterical, crying, stating that she's raped during the night by a male Certified Nursing Assistant. This patient gives you a description, as well as the individual's number, and who do you call? No one. That works both ways.

But that not true. Wait, who did she call? No, she called Steven Farmer. God forbid call 911. No, she called the person and told them, yeah, don't come back. And that's what the Cagninas told you. She doesn't call 911.

She doesn't give Roxanne Cagnina any type of care for her vaginal area. She calls the Defendant, and then she calls her supervisor, and she was busy that day. That was her answer. She was busy that day. She was worried about staffing.

Then she tells Roxanne, you need to focus on your health. If you want to pursue this later, you can, but you really need to focus on your health. And look at her conduct after the police arrive. When the police get there, she refuses to give them any information about Steven Farmer. She refuses to be helpful at all, to answer any questions. Detective Saunders characterized it as being resistant to questions. And she had to be warned by Detective Saunders that she would be facing arrest for obstructing a police officer if she didn't knock it off.

But the hospital's conduct doesn't end with Lorraine Wescott. It keeps going. The detectives and the sergeant pass out their business cards to several people in HR, other nurses, and they tell everybody, hey, you know, we need to get in contact with Mr. Farmer, we need to know where he's at immediately, and he tells — they tell these people this when they're passing out these cards.

Yet, when Steven Farmer is arrested, what is sitting right next to Steven Farmer? Misty Pence, Sergeant Misty Pence's business card. How did Steven Farmer get that

business card? That means one of two things. Either he went back to the hospital and had contact with someone and got that card, and the hospital didn't let anybody know that he was there, or someone came to him and knew where he was, handed him that business card, yet, still didn't alert anybody from law enforcement that they knew where he was.

And then they took it a step further. Detective Saunders goes to the director of security and to HR, and he says, I need this video. I need this video of the seventh floor, there's cameras on the floor, and I need it. And he is assured that he'll get the video. He goes back, and he checks up on it two or three more times. Nope, sorry — each time he goes, nope, it's not ready yet. It's not ready yet. And then he goes back the fourth time, and what did they say? Oh, sorry, sorry about that, it's been erased. Your employee is being accused of sexually assaulting a patient, and you don't think it's important to get that video or to keep that video?

And then be there's Michele Simmons, who's not an employee of Centennial Hills Hospital. She's an employee of the American Nursing Services agency, which was another one of the entities involved in the lawsuit. And consider her phone call. She talks to Mr. Farmer, and she talks to him about the allegation of exchanging -- or giving his number to a patient. And she said there's been an allegation of very

serious sexual abuse. And she tells you -- and this is the order that she told you it happened in. The Defendant was quiet for several seconds, and then, yes, he admits to the exchange of the number. He doesn't apologize then.

Then there's a break in their conversation because Metro's on the other line. Yet, Michele Simmons, even though she has Steven Farmer on the line, physically at that same time, she still refuses to let Metro know what's going on or give them any of Steven Farmer's contact information. She gets off the phone with them, gets back on the line with Steven Farmer, and they have more conversation.

And it's at the end of that conversation that he says, I'm sorry, I'm just sorry. I assume I'm suspended. This is where that common sense has to kick in. Someone calls you at your home and says, hey, you've been accused of raping someone, and you say I'm sorry? Someone calls you at your home, what are you going to say? I didn't rape anybody.

MR. MANINGO: Objection. That assumes facts not in evidence. That's not what the phone call was -- what was discussed on the phone call. I believe that's a misstatement.

THE COURT: Well, the objection's overruled. The jury has been cautioned several times during the trial, and I'll admonish you again to rely on your own recollection of what the testimony was at -- when you heard it on the witness

stand, and you'll rely on that.

MS. BLUTH: The point is, is he didn't say anything about that's preposterous, I didn't do that, that's ridiculous. He didn't say any of those things. He said, I'm sorry, I assume I'm suspended. You take all of that, losing, losing or erasing the video, not calling 911, getting — somehow Steven Farmer getting business cards from the police, not helping in an investigation at all, and we're supposed to be surprised that the Cagnina's sued the hospital?

Their conduct is offensive. It was offensive how they treated her after what he had done to her.

Phone records. One thing about the phone records is if you look at the activity in the early morning hours before the sexual assault, you'll see that the last call to Scott Cagnina is at 2:53 in the morning and then the next phone call — there's nothing in between — is at 6:16 in the morning, which goes along with what Roxanne is telling you happened. You know, she — this happened to her, she fell asleep. As soon as she wakes up, 6:16 in the morning, that's when she calls Scott.

And then there's the phone calls to the media, you know, and there's this big deal that the Cagninas, whether it be Roxanne or Scott, they called the media right after.

Think about how they were treated. No one's listening to them. The hospital's not doing anything. Yeah, and one of

them called the media. They were angry, they were hurt.

They were being mistreated. They were being brushed aside.

And so they contacted the media.

Several news stations started contacting them or coming to their home, attorneys started contacting them, and so they contacted Neal Hyman, who they had known before. And Neal Hyman came in here and talked to you that they — and told you that they were contacted for a consultation or several issues. Number one, they had bit off more than they could chew with the media and it had become an issue. And so they talked to him about that.

They talked to them about the other attorneys. But more importantly, Roxanne was very upset about what happened to her and about how she had been treated. And I asked him, what — did she come to you and say, I want money, I want the hospital to pay? And he said it wasn't about that. It wasn't about that to Roxanne. It was about how she had been treated and how they had mistreated her.

And Mr. Maningo talked to you about this confirmation bias. Defense's theory is that, you know, it hits the news, and then other people see it, and then they think oh, if he did that to her, I've got to think back at what he did to me, and that -- and I have to think about those things, and then I, poof, oh, you're right, Steven Farmer did that to me. But that doesn't apply in this case

because if you look at the media release, which was released to the public on May 16th, the only information they gave was the name of the Defendant, the -- his physical description and a picture.

MR. MANINGO: Objection, Your Honor. None of this is in evidence.

MS. BLUTH: I went through it with Detective Saunders. I asked him exactly what was --

1.4

THE COURT: All right, again, the jury will rely on your memory of the evidence. Again, argument of counsel and objections of counsel isn't evidence, so you rely on your own memory and notes. If you need a read-back, you'll get that, too.

MS. BLUTH: And you'll remember when I was speaking to Detective Saunders and I asked him questions about the media release, he stated that the information they released to the public was the name of the Defendant, the description of the Defendant, that he had sexually assaulted someone, but they didn't give a time reference to when these things happened.

And then Neal Hyman, the Defense wants you to think that Neal Hyman went on the news, either by himself or with Roxanne, and that's when all of these people came forward. Actually, that's not how that happened. And I went through that with Neal Hyman, and he told you that they did the

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interview with the news after the preliminary hearing in this case, after charges had been filed, after victims had come forward.

So this whole idea that other victims came forward after this hit the news, the interview that Neal Hyman did was after this case had already begun. So the confirmation bias thing can't even apply to the people in this case.

Roxanne obviously sued the hospital, and she said the hospital settled with her for an undisclosed amount. So what motive does she have in here — to come in here today and go through what she went through? She's already been paid. That money is already in Roxanne's pocket. So why come in here and have to go through this process if the only reason she did all of this was for the money?

She had to come in here, tell you -- tell -- you know, you saw the cameras in here and the news reporters talk to everybody what happened. She had pictures -- and I don't mean to be crude about this, about you she had pictures of her own vagina splashed across a screen. That's got to be humiliating to a certain extent.

She had a credibility challenge. She admitted that she fell apart, she was a bad wife, she was a bad mom. Admit to she became an addict. She turned to pills, she turned to alcohol. Admits that she has to go to see a therapist. These are all the things that she had to comment in here and

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take that stand and tell you about herself. If she was doing this all for money, and she's already been paid, then why have to go through this process?

So the Defense's position is that she lied to get this money. She made this entire thing up to get this money. And I'm not going to read to you the common sense instruction because you've already had it read to you, but follow through with this logic. Number one, if this entire thing were planned by this master manipulator, this master mind, Roxanne Cagnina, number one, she'd have to perfectly time when she was going to have a seizure. Okay, that would be her first step.

She would then have to injure her own vagina or have her husband injure her vagina, and not only would she have to injure it, she would have to know specifically that if you're going to claim someone digitally penetrated you and it was forceful or against your will, you would know that you would have to cause these crescent shaped lacerations. So she'd have to know that and put that in her plan.

Then she'd have to know that if you're digitally penetrated while laying down, it would be found in a specific position of your vagina, between 5:00 and 7:00 o'clock. And you'd also have to know that they'd have to be very recent, otherwise, the blue toluidine dye wouldn't adhere.

Then she'd have to bank on the fact that during her

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stay, she would be treated by a male nurse or a male doctor, and that she would be admitted to the hospital so that she could claim that someone had this access to her. I mean, that would have to be her plan.

How does Roxanne Cagnina know if someone digitally penetrates you that it causes crescent shaped lacerations and that you find it in 5:00 and 7:00? She doesn't know those things.

They cannot get around those findings. They cannot get around what those pictures show. What was done to her vagina. And the Defense has made this big deal about Linda Ebbert talking about these photos, and how the one photo, she says, doesn't come across — or that she says that she can see with her bare eye didn't come out. And so the idea is that she's making that up.

Well, if you look at all the other photos, and you'll have them all in evidence, it's clear that this photo before the data came on, that the flash is too much. Linda Ebbert, this is someone who has been a -- or has been a registered nurse for 50 years, 50 years. She's done over 4,000 sexual assault nurse examinations. She wrote the manual on how to do them. She made the computer software program.

And now she's going to come in here and she's going to tell you -- she's going to make these things up? For

what? For what? Why would Linda Ebbert come in here and make that up?

Mr. Maningo talked about Ms. Ebbert taking it a step too far during her — my questions of her saying that, you know, whatever, rough sex, and that doesn't — that was my question. I was the one who asked her, you know, in a situation where people don't have rough sex, S & M, if that's not used, would you find these types of injuries, and she said, no. Not only that, but the injuries that you see on Roxanne's vagina are not consistent with a penis. A penis makes more linear, according to Ms. Ebbert, a penis makes more linear lacerations. It doesn't have the type of crescent that you see.

And she said, you know, when Roxanne gave her the history of the assault and told her what it was that happened, she expected to see crescent shaped lacerations, she actually saw. She expected them to be in the 5:00 to 7:00 o'clock position, exactly where she saw them. And she expected to be recent in nature. Every part of that history that Roxanne gave, matches up with what Linda thought she would see. And again, she was very clear that she hadn't had sex in the past five days, and that's documented in those records.

The effect on Roxanne. Like I've already said, she turned to pills and alcohol. Scott told you about very --

you know, immediately after, she started sleeping a lot. She became disconnected from her husband and daughter. She stopped having sex with her husband. She started seeing a therapist. And she talked about always being on the phone with Jean from Rape Crisis Center. You'll have the phone records in front of you, and you'll look -- and if you look for numbers starting with 366 and 385, those are numbers from the Rape Crisis Center.

Why is Roxanne Cagnina calling the Rape Crisis

Center if she hasn't been raped? There's 20 calls-- and you

can count them yourself -- there's 20 calls to Rape Crisis

Center up to September. Why are you calling the Rape Crisis

Center 20 times in a couple of months if you haven't been

raped?

So, so far Heather is mistaken, Tim's mistaken, Roxanne's just flat out lying, Detective Cody, Saunders and Linda Ebbert are lying, so far. And then we get to Ledahlia. She's at the hospital because she commits suicide (sic). So she's a good victim for Steven Farmer, because who's going to be believe someone who just attempted to take their life? And not only that, she's on her way to the mental institution.

So who's going to believe Ledahlia Spurlock, who just tried to kill herself, and who's on the way to a mental institution? Again, a perfect opportunity for Steven Farmer,

and he took advantage of it. His conduct only went as far as she would allow it. She wasn't on heavy medications, and so he didn't do as much as he did with Roxanne and Marcia.

2.4

All three people, Ledahlia, Ernestine and Ada all thought something of his conduct, because they had conversations about it as soon as he left the room, and they made sure that they all stayed together until Ledahlia left. Can all three people be wrong about the same incident? And there are minor inconsistencies. There's 16 of you before me right now. If you all closed your eyes right now, and I said, you know, in ten seconds open up, how many of you during that second period could have said, you know, what color my suit was, my shirt, was my hair curled, was it straight, what color are my eyes are, am I wearing nylons, am I in flats or am I in heels? People aren't perfect, okay? They're in the perfect.

You're not going to -- all 16 of you aren't going to agree on all of those things. But the inconsistencies between these three women are very minor. If you look at what Ledahlia said, she said that the Defendant grabbed the rails of the bed, and he pushed his groin against her feet and then he moved very slowly. It's not like Mr. Maningo saying with the hand. No, she said it was very slowly a circular motion and moving side to side and that she was scared to react. She was scared if she kicked or if she

moved, people were going to judge her because of why she was there.

Ernestine said she watched him grab Ledahlia's feet and then rub them against the groin area. And then Ada, while she came in here and testified that she knows that she grabbed the feet, but she didn't see anything else. You remember me talking to Detective Saunders, and I asked what she said initially, and she said to Detective Saunders, yeah, that she saw the Defendant grab Ledahlia's feet and pull them towards the groin area. All three of them are talking about Ledahlia's feet and the Defendant's groin.

Ledahlia didn't report right away. And, I mean, it's obvious that she had a lot bigger issues going on in her life. She told you she couldn't believe that this happened to her in the hospital, and she said, you know what, it added insult to injury. And she didn't know if people would believe her because of the reason why she was there, and so she didn't report it.

She was contacted by her family, and she still had to think about whether or not she wanted to go through this process, but she knew that she had to report it, and she told you because she felt like it could help other people.

Money. There's no civil suit on behalf of Ledahlia. She's never contacted an attorney. She has not received a dime. So the whole media, money, does not apply

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to Ledahlia. Like I said, she was told this by her mother. Her mother saw it -- or excuse me, her mother saw it on the news and her mother gave her the number. So the whole confirmation bias issue that the Defense keeps saying happened, it didn't happen. She didn't see it on the news.

So why go through this for Ledahlia? She had to come in here and tell people that six years ago she tried to take her life, she tried to kill herself. She had to admit and tell everybody that she had to go to a mental institution. She had to go to court before to preliminary hearing and tell all the people that. She had to testify in a public trial, but yet, she's still here six years later willing to come in and do these things because they happened to her, and because she wants people to know about it.

So, so far we have the people I've listed before, but now we need to add to the list Ledahlia, Ernestine and Ada. So, so far we're at nine people.

Denise. This is somebody who's had EKGs done 12 or more times; a couple beforehand and a lot afterwards.

There's no known issues with her leads during the stay. She didn't notice anything wrong with them, Margaret didn't notice anything wrong with them.

Why are there so many issues with leads while the Defendant is treating people? I mean, how many issues can there be during his shift with leads? And we don't see any

of the other nurses or doctors coming in here and talking about, God, there are -- there's something wrong with these leads. I mean, are leads at Centennial Hills just faulty?

I am surprised that more people don't die every single day at Centennial Hills Hospital because their leads have fallen off and doctors don't know that anything's happening because one of their leads is gone. I mean, it's shocking how many people could have that many problems and only Steven Farmer has this issue. And it's always the leads around the breast area.

We heard there were leads on the inside of the arm, there's leads on the upper chest, there's leads in the sternum, there's leads on the ankle, and it's always the leads on the breasts. So now that we don't -- we have problems with leads, and it's only breasts leads that we have issues with. And then just like Heather, the Defendant touches and grazes over her breasts. This is what he does. This is why this job is good and easy for him. It's because it provides him this opportunity, oh, sorry, didn't mean to do that. Just part of the job.

But if you don't want to take Denise's word for it, what about Margaret Wolfe? She has no issues with Steven Farmer. It's not like she has this personal vendetta and she wants to cause him any issues in his life. She knew that the conduct was inappropriate. And it was inappropriate enough

that she needed to go talk to her supervisor about it and warn the other nurse coming onto the shift.

She independently contacts the detective. Think about when she independently contacts the detective, that's risk of getting in a lot of trouble. She passes on a patient's information to a detective; yet, she still did it because she was so concerned over the behavior that she saw. And she wasn't the only one who talked about concern.

Christine Murray also had concerns. In the original statement she gives to police, she says, I found him to be overly helpful with female patients, especially in the area of lead placement. That's something that she said in her original police statement. And then Margaret Wolfe also told you, I found — it was very obvious to her that the Defendant was more willing and more eager to assist with female patients over males.

In regards to this Defense idea of media, money and making sense, in regards to the media, she didn't even see anything on the media at all, and neither had Margaret, so they can't have been effected by something that she never saw. The first she ever hears of it is when the detective comes to her.

Number two, money. She's never contacted a civil attorney, never seen anybody about this, and she's never received any money. So obviously, no money.

So why? Why would Denise Hanna come here and make this up? She has no motive. The detective noted, or said to you that when he came to her and talked to her, her face went completely flush and she was embarrassed. She was embarrassed when she was in here testifying. She's going through this because this happened to her and she wants to come in here and discuss what happened.

So now we have to add to the list, Denise Hanna's mistaken, and now Margaret Wolfe is also mistaken. So now we're up to 11 people who are all mistaken about the conduct that they witnessed that the Defendant did, which leads us to Marcia.

A couple of the background facts, you know, when you think about Marcia's life at that time. In 2008, when she falls, her entire life changes. I mean, her life was a living hell. To go through those seizures day in and day out, to have to have a complete role reversal with your children. You know, you go -- you take care -- or excuse me, you have a, you know, a positive interaction lifestyle with your children, and then your children have to end up carrying you to the bathroom to help you go to the bathroom because you can't do these things anymore. Those were the types of things that Marcia was going through.

And he picks his victims well, and what I mean that with Marcia is, you know, her medical status really dictated

how far he went. And he went further with her than he did with anybody else, and it's because he could. Because not only was she having the seizures and the medicine that Roxanne was having, but she was also in that vulnerable state where she couldn't talk. She couldn't move when these things are happening. So she's as good as a victim as he's going to get that's still breathing.

1.2

It's those leads again. Those darn leads at Centennial Hills Hospital. Except with Marcia, it wasn't -- you know, it wasn't, oh, let me fix this for you. She wakes up on two different occasions to him pinching her nipples and rubbing her breasts. The feces, Mr. Kochevar talked about it. Never in six years did Marshal ever have to clean up after his mom, but yet, when the Defendant is taking care of her, she has a bowel movement and his thumb accidentally gets placed in her anus.

And then the catheter. I recognize not everybody on the jury has the same parts, but, you know, if you're a female, you know that there's a pretty big difference between where that catheter goes and where the vaginal opening goes. So there's no reason when someone's fixing your catheter that their finger should go inside of your vagina.

And look at the effect it had on Marcia and how she didn't want the medical care that she needed. She would fight her children in order -- in going to hospitals. She

didn't want to go to the hospitals anymore. She wanted to stay at home after seizures. She refused to be cared for by male nurses or doctors anymore. She would physically make her children wait with her until a female could treat her.

She told her sons not to let ambulances take her to Centennial Hills, and the ambulance isn't going to listen to you. They're going to take you to the hospital that's nearest you because you need care. And Marshal couldn't leave her. He really needed to stay by her side and accompany her to all these appointments until she felt okay. And she didn't report.

And Marshal talked to you a little bit about her health. She had seizures on an almost daily basis. In the beginning during this time period, she is in and out of the hospital continuously. By the time the detective is able to get in contact with her, she had physically just left a hospital. Her health was like this, up and down during this time period.

Marcia didn't see it on the news, so you can't have this idea that she saw something and it affected her.

Marshal today her. What did she do? She went upstairs to her bedroom, and she was up there for a long time. And when she got down -- came back downstairs, she had been crying.

Her eyes were red, and she was upset.

And Marshal told her, you've got to do something

about this. You have to tell someone. So the whole confirmation bias thing doesn't apply to Marcia because she never saw it on the media.

And what did Marshal see on the media? Because Mr. Maningo tried to say to Marshal, oh, so you saw that lady with her attorney on the news? And what did Marshal say? Like, I didn't -- no, I saw a news clip. There wasn't any attorney. I didn't see any lady.

She did file the lawsuit, and we know that, because Marshal told you about it. But six years later, and they still have not seen a dime. And if this was all for money, then why would Marcia Petersen take her own life before she ever saw a penny of the money from this lawsuit? It doesn't make sense for Marcia Petersen to want to go through this.

Think of her life on a daily basis. Does she really need the stress of a lawsuit? The stress of a criminal trial? Does she want to go through that? Consider the fact that Marshal told you when she left the grand jury, she had a seizure. She didn't even leave this building without having a seizure. The ambulance had to come and get her. Is that something that this woman wants to do? Yet, she still came back for that video deposition and testified.

You've heard the instruction on credibility, and
I'd ask you when you go back to look at it and read it and
consider the credibility of Marcia Petersen, what this woman

had gone through. And she says it better than anybody could ever say it, and what she said, "I felt pain. I felt a multitude of feelings. One feeling being that there was absolutely nothing I could do. I couldn't ring a bell, I couldn't scream, I couldn't move, I couldn't. I just had to lay there. I was humiliated, I was embarrassed, I was shocked that in a hospital, being taken care of, and I'm having things like this done to me, and at that point in time, I can't tell anybody."

This is what he did. And now that you've looked at each of them, on their on, if you take a second and you just look at look at the similarities between them, and you just look at Heather, Denise and Marcia, three people who don't know each other, who have never spoken to one another, they all had issues with their leads. None of them know that they're having issues. They can't see anything wrong. They can't feel anything wrong. None of the other personnel, the medical personnel working with them can tell that they're having issues. Just Steven Farmer. He's the only person who knows. And it's always the leads around their breasts. And he always has to touch their breasts in order to repair the situation.

This is what he does. This is what he does. This is what his MO is. But he did it one too many times, and he got caught because he got greedy. And look at between Marcia

and Roxanne, both of them come in for seizures, both have seizures while in the hospital. They're on the same medications. They have much more serious health concerns than the other victims, which allows him to go further, which he does. He isolates them, he penetrates them, and then he comes back to see if they remember in the morning.

These are two women who don't know each other, and both of them told you, he came back the following morning just to check up on them. Why didn't Steven Farmer do that? Did he go in there to see if they remember, to scare them, to intimidate them? I don't know, but he did that to both of them.

So, so far, now we're down to 11. Nope, now we're at 12. Heather, Tim, Roxanne, Detective Cody, Detective Saunders, Linda Ebbert, Ledahlia Spurlock, Ernestine Smith, Ada, Denise, Margaret, Marcia Petersen. All of them, they all walked through that door and told you what he did to them. How many people have to walk back in through that door, how many more, and tell you, this is what he did? This is what he does.

They're all telling you the exact same thing. When everybody's telling you, you're dead, it's time to lie down.

What today comes down is accountability. We all have to live in this society where we all have to be responsible for the decisions we make and the actions that we

take, and from April 27th to May 16th of 2008, Steven Farmer made a lot of decisions, and he took actions on those decisions. And for those, there are consequences.

And you are the only 12 people, you're the only 12 people who can tell him that what he did is wrong. What he did to Ledahlia, what he did to Heather, what he did to Denise, what he did to Roxanne, what he did to Marcia Petersen, was wrong. Not only was it wrong, it was offensive and it was criminal. And so we're asking you to go back there, and look at the evidence, to deliberate, and come back here and tell him that you find him guilty of the crimes that he's charged with.

Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you. The clerk will now swear the officers to take charge of the jury.

COURT OFFICERS SWORN RE: JURORS

THE COURT: And if you'll swear them to take the alternates as well.

COURT OFFICERS SWORN RE: ALTERNATE JURORS

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, you'll go with the officers who have been sworn to take charge of you, and the evidence will be brought to you in the jury room. All rise.

THE MARSHAL: Rise for the jury, please.

(Jury retires to deliberate at 2:14 p.m.)

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(Outside the presence of the jury) 1 THE COURT: 2 The record will reflect that the jury 3 has departed the courtroom. Ms. Bluth, make sure you return any exhibits you used in your close --MS. BLUTH: I did. THE COURT: -- to the clerk. Are there any matters 6 outside the presence? 8 MR. KOCHEVAR: Just briefly, Judge. started today, we filed a Second Amended Information just reflecting the changes to the indecent exposure charges that 10 we talked about on Friday. It doesn't change anything on the 11 12 verdict form. Initially, I gave the clerk a copy of my Power Point as a court's exhibit. Ms. Bluth made some minor 13 changes at the last minute on hers, so she's going to print 14 15 off a new copy and we'll bring it when we come back. 16 Thank you. Anything from the Defense? THE COURT: MR. BASHOR: No, Your Honor. 17 18 THE COURT: If you'll leave your phone numbers with 19 the clerk, please. 20 (Court recessed at 2:15 p.m., until Thursday, 21 February 27, 2014, at 4:28 p.m.) 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

AFFIRMATION

I AFFIRM THAT THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY.

Verbatim Digital Reporting, LLC Englewood, CO 80110 (303) 798-0890

JULIE LORD, TRANSCRIBER

8-22-14

DATE

CLERK OF THE COURT

TRAN

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

CASE NO. C-245739

CASE NO. C-249693

Plaintiff,

DEPT. NO. 5

V .

TRANSCRIPT OF

STEVEN DALE FARMER,

PROCEEDINGS

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CAROLYN ELLSWORTH, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

JURY TRIAL - DAY 15

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2014

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE STATE:

JACQUELINE M. BLUTH, ESQ.

BRIAN J. KOCHEVAR, ESQ.

Chief Deputy District Attorneys

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

JEFFREY S. MANINGO, ESQ.

RYAN J. BASHOR, ESQ. Deputy Public Defenders

COURT RECORDER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

LARA CORCORAN District Court VERBATIM DIGITAL REPORTING, LLC

Englewood, CO 80110

(303) 798-0890

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2014, 4:28 P.M.

(Outside the presence of the jury)

THE COURT: All right. This is Case No. C-24579 (sic), State of Nevada vs. Steven Dale Farmer. We're within the presence of the Defendant, who's present with his counsel, and the Deputies District Attorney are present as are all officers of court, but we're not within the presence of the jury. They've sent a note out.

And the note, which I have in my hand, says, "Count No. 1, what is the definition of, willful intent, when it comes to the law as it is written? We need clarification."

So --

MS. BLUTH: Do you have a copy of the Information with you?

THE COURT: I have a copy of the jury instructions. And, of course, Instruction No. 3 has the charging document. And so, Count 1 is, open and gross lewdness, right? Did then and there willfully and unlawfully commit an act of open and gross lewdness by Defendant rubbing and/or touching and/or pushing and with the — that one. Okay.

So then you look at the instructions on open and gross lewdness start at 4. I was trying to figure out where they got, willful and intent, in one instruction. But, of course, Instruction No. -- I think it's, 7. Wait a minute. Yes. Instruction No. 7 says, "Every person who willfully

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commits any lewd or lascivious act upon the body of another
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    person in an offensive manner is guilty of the crime of open
    and gross lewdness."
              So, the only place where "intent" is in these
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    Instruction No. 4 that says, is defined as any indecent,
    obscene or vulgar act of a sexual nature that is
    intentionally committed in a public place.
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 9
              MS. BLUTH: Would you mind reading the question one
    more time?
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              THE COURT:
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                          Sure.
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                          I'm a very visual person, so it's --
              MS. BLUTH:
                          I don't mind --
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              THE COURT:
                          -- for me just the audio.
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              MS. BLUTH:
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              THE COURT: -- at all, because I'm baffled by this.
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              MS. BLUTH: In regards to Count 1?
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              MR. MANINGO: Our position --
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              MR. MANINGO: Our suggestion is that the Court send
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   back a note and says the Court cannot supplement the
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                                                         I don't
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it or anything else. We just tell them, look, you've got the 2 instructions and if -- go through them, and you've had four 3 days to go through them, and so. 4 MS. BLUTH: We're not going to say that part. 5 MR. MANINGO: Yeah. 6 MS. BLUTH: Or if we did, it came from Mr. Maningo. 7 MR. MANINGO: Right. We're going to leave 8 that part out, but. 9 MS. BLUTH: I agree with him in regards to, you 10 know, we're not going to supplement them. I disagree, I 11 think you can actually steer them to specific instructions, and I've done that multiple times. The issue is, is I -- the 12 specific question as they're asking the intent, there isn't 13 14 going to be an answer to that in the instructions because 15 that's not something that's given.

I mean, I don't really know how much clearer intent could be. It's meaning to do something. So --

THE COURT: Right.

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MS. BLUTH: -- also not to go back to them.

THE COURT: Let's see, where's the instruction that tells them to use their common sense?

MR. KOCHEVAR: It's more towards the end.

THE COURT: I mean, I can tell them, since they're saying Count 1, we can say, the instructions you have that pertain to the definition of the crime alleged in Count 1 are

found at 4 through 7. And in addition, you are reminded that you are not to focus on any -- you know, that kind of thing.

MS. BLUTH: Well, and say the last part again, though, you're --

THE COURT: You're not to focus on any particular instruction. That's an instruction where -- I can't remember -- see which one it is, which number it is, but wait a minute.

MR. KOCHEVAR: They're supposed to be taken as a whole. The instructions should be taken as a whole, not just focus on one, or give over overdue (inaudible).

(Pause in the proceedings)

THE COURT: Oh, maybe it's at the beginning, actually. Yeah. Instruction No. 2. The -- you're not to single out any certain sentence or any individual point or instruction and ignore the others, but you are to consider all the instructions as a whole. So I always tell them -- if I'm going to tell them the instructions, you know, these numbered instructions would appear to address your concern, but remember, Instruction No. 2 that says you're not to single out any certain sentence or any individual point or instruction and ignore the others.

MS. BLUTH: Can we also add that beyond that, you know, we aren't -- we cannot supplement --

THE COURT: Oh, yeah, right. We're going to --

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-- the instructions like Mr. Maningo
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              MS. BLUTH:
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                           Okay.
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              THE COURT:
                           -- on the note to go back to them.
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              MS. BLUTH:
                           Okay.
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              THE COURT: All right?
                                       So --
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              MS. BLUTH:
                          Your Honor, just while we're here and
    we're on the record, obviously, in these four days
    Mr. Maningo and Mr. Bashor and Mr. Kochevar and I have all
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    been speaking. You know, it's a little uncommon to have a
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    jury out for this amount of time, and so we had concerns that
    we just wanted to make sure that, you know, they were in
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    constant communication.
                             There's not one person refusing to
    deliberate or everyone's abiding by the rules.
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              THE COURT: No one -- I mean, I can't commune with
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    them --
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              MS. BLUTH: Right, but Adrian --
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              THE COURT: -- and ask them that, and neither can
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         I mean, nobody's come out and said that there's somebody
    that's -- the foreman hasn't sent a note out. If the foreman
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    had sent a note out saying there's somebody refusing to
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                          -- something or --
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                           Okay.
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    we can't -- we're deadlocked, but there hasn't been any of
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10
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Verbatim Digital Reporting, LLC Englewood, CO 80110 (303) 798-0890

JULIE LORD, TRANSCRIBER

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Alun to blum

CLERK OF THE COURT

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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
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commits any lewd or lascivious act upon the body of another 1 person in an offensive manner is guilty of the crime of open 3 and gross lewdness." So, the only place where "intent" is in these 4 instructions concerning open and gross lewdness is 5 Instruction No. 4 that says, is defined as any indecent, obscene or vulgar act of a sexual nature that is intentionally committed in a public place. 9 MS. BLUTH: Would you mind reading the question one 10 more time? THE COURT: Sure. 11 I'm a very visual person, so it's --12 MS. BLUTH: THE COURT: I don't mind --13 -- for me just the audio. MS. BLUTH: 14 THE COURT: -- at all, because I'm baffled by this. 15 "What is the definition of, willful intent, when it comes to 16 the law as it is written? We need clarification." 17 MS. BLUTH: In regards to Count 1? 18 THE COURT: It says at the top, Count 1. So --19 MR. MANINGO: Our position --20 THE COURT: -- any suggestions? 21 MR. MANINGO: Our suggestion is that the Court send 22 back a note and says the Court cannot supplement the 23 evidence, and you have been given the instructions. 24:

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    interference, depending on how you want to look at it.
24
              THE COURT: Well --
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MR. MANINGO: I think we should just say that they have the instructions.

THE COURT: Yes, but the problem is that you also agreed to instruct them on Instruction No. 27, which says, "If during your deliberation you should desire to be further informed on any point of law," and so when they do that — we tell them that, and then what they do it we say, sorry, we can't supplement the instructions. And I'm all for saying, I can't supplement the instructions, just, but you need to read these instructions again, as well as Instruction No. 2 tells you —

MS. BLUTH: The only thing I have about pushing Instruction No. 2 is that they're trying to understand the intent behind open and gross lewdness. I don't think it necessarily -- you know, what does intent mean, or the fact that you have to have the intent and the act. I believe that their questions are specifically what the intent is behind the count of open and gross lewdness. So I think simply by directing them to open and gross lewdness, what those things mean, did he intend those things when I allegedly touched her?

And I'm not saying we can say that, but I'm saying that's what the direction is towards, is the words contained in the instructions for those -- that specific crime. That would be my position on it. I mean, I know Mr. position is

to not instruct with specifics at all. 2 THE COURT: What was the other number I told you 3 that has the --4 MR. MANINGO: Fifteen. 5 THE COURT: -- intent? 6 MR. MANINGO: Fifteen, I think you -- ' 7 THE COURT: Fifteen. Yes. I don't think there's anything wrong at also directing them to -- when their question seems to be intent here, and we've got an 10 instruction that talks about intent, just tell them to read that instruction. 11 12 MR. MANINGO: Okay. (Pause in the proceedings) 13 THE COURT: Well, I'm -- all right. So, so what 1415 I'm leaning on saying, because I'm trying to not to say too much, "The Court is not at liberty to supplement the 16 17 instructions. However, as to Count 1" -- because that's their question --18 Okay. 19 MS. BLUTH: 20 THE COURT: -- "The instructions which pertain to the crime charged in that count are numbers 4 through 7. You 21 should additionally read Instruction No. 15 and No. 2." 22 23 Okay. Does that sound --24 MS. BLUTH: Fine with the State, Your Honor.

25

THE COURT: -- as benign as we can make it? All

1 right. 2 MR. MANINGO: That's fine, Your Honor. 3 (Pause in the proceedings) THE COURT: I'm going to have you mark -- the Clerk 5 mark note as court's exhibit next in order. And I'm going to 6 go ahead and write out the note back to them just as I read 7 it to you, and that will go back, and it will be -- when it 8 comes out again, I'll mark that as a court exhibit as well. 9 MR. MANINGO: Very good, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 (Pause in the proceedings) 12 THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm going to read it again to you. Okay, "The Court is not at liberty to supplement the 13 instructions. However, as to Count 1, the instructions which 14 pertain to the crime charged in that count are numbers 4 15 16 through 7. Please also read instructions number 15 and 2." 17 MS. BLUTH: That's great. 18 THE COURT: Okay. And I anticipate -- it's ten minutes to 5:00. They're going to get this, and then we're 19 going to send them home and they're going to come back. 20: MS. BLUTH: What time will you bring them back in 21 the morning, 9:00? 22 23 I'm going to bring them back, yeah, at THE COURT: 24 9:00.

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Okay.

MS. BLUTH:

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MR. MANINGO: And we'll assume, then, that they're
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    going home unless we hear from you again?
 3
              THE CLERK:
                           They're going home.
              THE COURT:
                           They're going to go home, yeah, because
    it's ten to 5:00.
 5
 6
              MR. KOCHEVAR: They're going home.
              MR. MANINGO:
                             Okay, thanks.
 8
              THE COURT: Thank you.
 9
              MR. MANINGO:
                             See you tomorrow, maybe.
10
              (Court recessed at 4:46 p.m., until Friday,
                   February 28, 2014, at 2:23 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

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Verbatim Digital Reporting, LLC Englewood, CO 80110 (303) 798-0890

JULIE LORD, TRANSCRIBER

8-22-14

DATE

Verbatim Digital Reporting, LLC ♦ 303-798-0890

Alten & Brunn

TRAN

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
* * * * *

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

CASE NO. C-245739

CASE NO. C-249693

Plaintiff,

DEPT. NO. 5

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STEVEN DALE FARMER,

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CAROLYN ELLSWORTH, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

JURY TRIAL - DAY 16

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2014

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE STATE:

JACQUELINE M. BLUTH, ESQ.

BRIAN J. KOCHEVAR, ESQ.

Chief Deputy District Attorneys

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

JEFFREY S. MANINGO, ESQ.

RYAN J. BASHOR, ESQ. Deputy Public Defenders

COURT RECORDER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

LARA CORCORAN District Court VERBATIM DIGITAL REPORTING, LLC

Englewood, CO 80110

(303) 798-0890

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

LAS VEGA,, NEVADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2014, 2:23 P.M.

18 l

(Outside the presence of the jury)

THE COURT: Please be seated. This is the continuation of State of Nevada vs. Steven Farmer. The record will reflect the Defendant is present with his counsel, the Deputies District Attorney prosecuting the case are present as are all officers of the court. We are outside of the presence of the jury. The jury has returned to indicate that they do have a verdict, and we will be bringing them into the courtroom shortly. So, be at ease until we hear from the marshal.

(Off the record at 2:23 p.m. until 2:26 p.m.)

(In the presence of the jury)

THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. The record will reflect that we have now been joined by all 12 members of the jury, as well as two of the alternates requested to be present when the verdict was read, having been through the trial for three weeks. Although, they were not called upon to deliberate, they were interested in hearing their — the verdict, and so they are present as well, two of our alternates. Thank you for coming.

Ladies and gentlemen, have you elected a foreperson?

THE JURY: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And who is our foreperson?

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1
    Mr. Robbins, has the jury reached a verdict?
 2
              JUROR NO. 3: Yes, Your Honor, we have.
 3
              THE COURT: If you'll hand it to the marshal,
 4
    please. The Clerk will read the verdict and ask the jury if
 5
    that is their verdict.
 6
              THE CLERK: District Court, Clark County, Nevada.
 7
    The State of Nevada, Plaintiff, vs. Steven Dale Farmer,
    Defendant. Case No. 08-C-245739, Department No. 5.
 9
              Verdict. We, the jury in the above-entitled case,
10
    find the Defendant, Steven Dale Farmer, as follows:
11
              Count 1, open or gross lewdness, Ledahlia Spurlock;
12
    guilty of open or gross lewdness.
13
              Count 2, open or gross lewdness, Heather Shank;
    quilty of open or gross lewdness.
14
15
              Count 3, indecent exposure, Heather Shank; not
16
    guilty.
17
              Count 4, open or gross lewdness, Denise Hanna;
18
    guilty of open or gross lewdness.
19
              Count 5, sexual assault, Roxanne Cagnina, digital;
20
    guilty of sexual assault.
              Count 6, sexual assault, Roxanne Cagnina, digital;
21
22
    quilty of sexual assault.
23
              Count 7, sexual assault, Roxanne Cagnina,
24
   cunnilingus; not guilty.
```

1	Count 8, open or gross lewdness, Roxanne Cagnina,
2	thigh; guilty of open or gross lewdness.
3	Count 9, open or gross lewdness, Roxanne Cagnina,
4	breasts; guilty of open or gross lewdness.
5	Count 10, sexual assault, Marcia Petersen, anal;
6	guilty of sexual assault.
7	Count 11, open or gross lewdness, Marcia Petersen,
8	vaginal; guilty of open or gross lewdness.
9	Count 12, sexual assault, Marcia Petersen, vaginal;
10	guilty of sexual assault.
11	Count 13, open or gross lewdness, Marcia Petersen,
12	breasts, nipple; guilty of open or gross lewdness.
13	Count 14, open or gross lewdness, Marcia Petersen,
14	breasts, nipple; guilty of open or gross lewdness.
15	Count 15, indecent exposure, Marcia Petersen;
16	guilty of indecent exposure.
17	Dated this 28th day of February, 2014. James R.
18	Robbins, foreperson. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, are
19	these your verdicts as read?
20	THE JURY: Yes.
21	THE CLERK: So say you one, so say you all?
22	THE JURY: Yes.
23	THE COURT: Would either side like to have the jury
24	polled?
25	MS. BLUTH: The State would not, Your Honor.

```
MR. MANINGO: Yes, Your Honor.
 2
              THE COURT: Poll the jury. Wanda Brooks, are these
 3
    your verdicts as read?
              JUROR NO. 1: Yes, it is.
              THE CLERK: Americo Miranda, are these your
 5
 6
   verdicts as read?
              JUROR NO. 2: Yes, they are.
              THE CLERK: James Robbins, are these your verdicts
 8
   as read?
              JUROR NO. 3: Yes.
10
              THE CLERK: Suzanne Lehavi, are these your verdicts
11
12
   as read?
              JUROR NO. 4: Yes.
13
              THE CLERK: Andrea Schwartzman, are these your
14
   verdicts as read?
15
              JUROR NO. 5: Yes.
16
              THE CLERK: Michael Freuden, are these your
17
   verdicts as read?
18
             JUROR NO. 6: Yes.
19
              THE CLERK: Jenrikiza Platz, are these your
20
   verdicts as read?
21
              JUROR NO. 7: Yes.
22
              THE CLERK: Beth Tripp, are these your verdicts as
23
24
   read?
              JUROR NO. 8: Yes.
25
```

THE CLERK: Alberto Munoz, are these your verdicts 2 as read? JUROR NO. 9: Yes. 3 THE CLERK: Rachel Lusted, are these your verdicts 5 as read? 6 JUROR NO. 10: Yes. 7 THE CLERK: Kayla Davis, are these your verdicts as 8 read? 9 JUROR NO. 11: Yes. THE CLERK: Carol Robinson, are these your verdicts 10 11 as read? JUROR NO. 12: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Thank you. The Clerk will now record 13 the verdict in the minutes of the court. 14 15 Ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you very much 16 for your service. This has been -- this was a long trial, and you have worked very hard, most of a week, to come to a 17 verdict, and your deliberations have been careful, and for 18 this, the community thanks you for your service. 19 Now you will be relieved from your admonition not 20 to discuss this case, and you may speak freely whomever you please. However, if you do not wish to speak to anyone, you don't have to either. And so if someone -- if you tell 23 someone, no, you don't want to speak to them and they 24 persist, then you'll report that to the Court and I'll take 25

MR. MANINGO: I think we should just say that they have the instructions.

THE COURT: Yes, but the problem is that you also agreed to instruct them on Instruction No. 27, which says, "If during your deliberation you should desire to be further informed on any point of law," and so when they do that -- we tell them that, and then what they do it we say, sorry, we can't supplement the instructions. And I'm all for saying, I can't supplement the instructions, just, but you need to read these instructions again, as well as Instruction No. 2 tells you --

MS. BLUTH: The only thing I have about pushing Instruction No. 2 is that they're trying to understand the intent behind open and gross lewdness. I don't think it necessarily -- you know, what does intent mean, or the fact that you have to have the intent and the act. I believe that their questions are specifically what the intent is behind the count of open and gross lewdness. So I think simply by directing them to open and gross lewdness, what those things mean, did he intend those things when I allegedly touched her?

And I'm not saying we can say that, but I'm saying that's what the direction is towards, is the words contained in the instructions for those -- that specific crime. That would be my position on it. I mean, I know Mr. position is

```
to not instruct with specifics at all.
 2
              THE COURT: What was the other number I told you
 3
    that has the --
              MR. MANINGO: Fifteen.
              THE COURT: -- intent?
 5
              MR. MANINGO: Fifteen, I think you -- \
 6
 7
              THE COURT: Fifteen. Yes. I don't think there's
    anything wrong at also directing them to -- when their
 9
    question seems to be intent here, and we've got an
10
    instruction that talks about intent, just tell them to read
    that instruction.
11
12
              MR. MANINGO:
                            Okay.
13
                      (Pause in the proceedings)
              THE COURT: Well, I'm -- all right. So, so what
14
15
    I'm leaning on saying, because I'm trying to not to say too
    much, "The Court is not at liberty to supplement the
16
    instructions. However, as to Count 1" -- because that's
17
18
    their question --
19
              MS. BLUTH: Okay.
20
              THE COURT: -- "The instructions which pertain to
21
    the crime charged in that count are numbers 4 through 7.
    should additionally read Instruction No. 15 and No. 2."
22
23
    Okay. Does that sound --
              MS. BLUTH: Fine with the State, Your Honor.
24
              THE COURT: -- as benign as we can make it? All
25
```

right. 2 MR. MANINGO: That's fine, Your Honor. 3 (Pause in the proceedings) THE COURT: I'm going to have you mark -- the Clerk mark note as court's exhibit next in order. And I'm going to go ahead and write out the note back to them just as I read it to you, and that will go back, and it will be -- when it 8 comes out again, I'll mark that as a court exhibit as well. 9 MR. MANINGO: Very good, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. 10 (Pause in the proceedings) 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm going to read it again 13 Okay, "The Court is not at liberty to supplement the instructions. However, as to Count 1, the instructions which 15 pertain to the crime charged in that count are numbers 4 16 through 7. Please also read instructions number 15 and 2." 17 MS. BLUTH: That's great. THE COURT: Okay. And I anticipate -- it's ten 18 minutes to 5:00. They're going to get this, and then we're 19 going to send them home and they're going to come back. 20 21 MS. BLUTH: What time will you bring them back in the morning, 9:00? 22 23 THE COURT: I'm going to bring them back, yeah, at 9:00. 24 25 MS. BLUTH: Okay.

```
MR. MANINGO: And we'll assume, then, that they're
 1
 2
    going home unless we hear from you again?
 3
              THE CLERK: They're going home.
                           They're going to go home, yeah, because
              THE COURT:
 4
    it's ten to 5:00.
 5
              MR. KOCHEVAR: They're going home.
 6
 7
              MR. MANINGO: Okay, thanks.
              THE COURT: Thank you.
 8
 9
              MR. MANINGO: See you tomorrow, maybe.
              (Court recessed at 4:46 p.m., until Friday,
10
                   February 28, 2014, at 2:23 p.m.)
11
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CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

<u>AFFIRMATION</u>

I AFFIRM THAT THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY.

Verbatim Digital Reporting, LLC Englewood, CO 80110 (303) 798-0890

JULIE LORD, TRANSCRIBER

8-22-14

DATE

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CLERK OF THE COURT

TRAN

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
* * * * *

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

CASE NO. C-245739

CASE NO. C-249693

Plaintiff,

DEPT. NO. 5

v.

.....

STEVEN DALE FARMER,

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Defendant. .

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CAROLYN ELLSWORTH, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

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Chief Deputy District Attorneys

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73037 300 0000

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LAS VEGA,, NEVADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2014, 2:23 P.M.

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(Off the record at 2:23 p.m. until 2:26 p.m.)

(In the presence of the jury)

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              Count 3, indecent exposure, Heather Shank; not
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    guilty of sexual assault.
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care of that.

What I'm going to have the marshal do now is take you back to the jury room so I can thank you again, and also, I want to inquire whether you'd like to speak to the lawyers in the case. Oftentimes, they would like to hear the thoughts of the jury about their -- you know, their skills as lawyers, if they can improve those skills, your thoughts on this matter. You may choose to speak to them or you may choose not to speak to them. It's -- each one of you have that individual option, and you don't need to feel any pressure to make a decision one way or the other.

So, if you'll go with the marshal, I'll be with you momentarily.

THE MARSHAL: Rise for the jury, please.

(Jury excused at 2:33 p.m.)

(Outside the presence of the jury)

THE COURT: Thank you, please be seated. The record will reflect the jury has departed the courtroom. Are there any matters outside the presence before we set this down for sentencing?

MS. BLUTH: Just, Your Honor, we'd ask that the Defendant's -- he be now remanded without bail.

THE COURT: And he will be remanded. If there are any post-trial motions to be filed in this matter, they need to be, of course, filed within seven days.

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MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor.
              MR. MANINGO: Yes, Your Honor.
 2
              THE COURT: All right. Anything further?
 3
   going to go inquire of the jury, and I will come back and let
 4
    you know if they would like to speak to you.
 5
              MR. BASHOR: Thank you.
 6
              MS. BLUTH: Thank you, Your Honor.
 7
              THE CLERK:
                          Judge, do you want to set the
 8
 9
    sentencing?
                          Yes, let's get a sentencing date.
              THE COURT:
10
              THE CLERK:
                          Does he need a psych eval?
11
                               Well, yes, I guess he does.
              THE COURT:
12
              THE CLERK:
                          Sentencing will be May 28th at 9:00
13
14
    a.m.
                          Thank you.
                                       I'll be back.
              THE COURT:
15
                    (Court adjourned at 2:35 p.m.)
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
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25
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CERTIFICATION

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JULIE LORD, TRANSCRIBER

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1	RTRAN	CLERK OF THE COURT
2		
3	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	
4		
5	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	CASE NO. C245739/C249693
6	Plaintiff,)
8	vs.	DEPT. NO. V
	STEVEN DALE FARMER,	
9	Defendant.	
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE CAROLYN ELLSWORTH, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE	
3	WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 2014	
14	RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE: SENTENCING	
15		
6		
7	APPEARANCES:	
8	For the Plaintiff:	JACQUELINE M. BLUTH BRIAN J. KOCHEVAR
9		Chief Deputy District Attorneys
20		
21	For the Defendant:	JEFFREY S. MANINGO RYAN J. BASHOR
22		Deputy Public Defenders
23	Also Present:	ROXANNE CAGNINA
24		Victim Speaker
25	RECORDED BY: LARA CORCORAN, CO	DURT RECORDER
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And when you sat through that trial and you listened, one thing became

believe we need to. But there are just a few things that I would like to talk about.

very clear, and the defendant is, he's a very smart individual, and all of his acts were well thought out and they were very intentional and he used this position that he had at the hospital to gain access to people who were in their time of need, quite frankly. And because he had the opportunity to look at them and to view them in, like, situations like the emergency room he could see their mental state, and he can see their condition and how medicated they were.

You know, and if you look at an individual like Ledahlia Spurlock, who was there because she had attempted to take her own life, I mean, who's going to believe her? That night she was leaving to go to a hospital to deal with her mental health. So it's people like that, or if you look at Roxanne, and you heard, you know, nurses talking about how she was behaving in the hospital that day and how much medication she was on. And then you look at Marcia Petersen, and you know she was on medications but, not only that, she also, because of her post-seizure state, couldn't speak.

And he had the opportunity to see those women in those vulnerable positions and he took advantage of that and he perpetrated upon them. Those are very well-thought-out, planned, designed actions that Mr. Farmer had.

And a lot of the times while being on Special Victims Unit I consider stranger rape to be one of the most scary and the most dangerous types of rape, but this can even be worse, because this is a place, a hospital, where victims are supposed to go to get help and to be safe. They aren't supposed to get raped anally and vaginally in a hospital, Judge. That's somewhere where people go and they need help.

If you consider the impact that this has had on so many of these victims' lives. I mean, I don't know if you remember Heather Shank, who discussed

having to go to, I think, it was Summerlin Hospital a couple months later because she had had another seizure attack, and she was being treated by only men, and her boyfriend, who is now her husband, could hear her screaming, screaming, screaming, and they finally allowed him back and she was being forced down and held down by three male nurses. And she couldn't deal with that, she turned to alcohol and she – mentally it was too much because she didn't want to be violated again.

And you look at Roxanne. And Roxanne has discussed, and she will discuss today, how this has impacted her. You know, I admitted the phone records to show how many times — I think there was over 30 calls to the Rape Crisis Center just in a couple of months. She turned to alcohol. She turned to prescription pills.

Marcia Petersen, who obviously can't be here today, she took her own life. She was scared. And this didn't only impact her, it impacted her son, who's here in the courtroom today, who she never wanted to go to hospitals anymore. She didn't want to be taken to that hospital. She didn't want to be taken by ambulance. She didn't want to be treated by male doctors or nurses because she was scared.

This has impacted these people. You know, one day if Mr. Farmer gets out of prison he gets to walk away and forget. These people will live with this forever with this fear that this could happen to them again.

And I think Marcia Petersen said it best when she said – during the video deposition she said I felt a multitude of feelings. I felt scared, I felt embarrassed and I felt ashamed. I was in a hospital, supposed to be getting care, and I couldn't believe these things were happening to me. And she sat there paralyzed, not able to talk, while he digitally penetrated her vagina and her anus.

And she could do nothing about it.

And today Stephen Farmer needs to answer for those things, Judge.

And I'm asking that you run both of the sexual assaults committed on Marcia, for the vaginal penetration and the anal penetration, consecutive.

I'm also asking that you run the vaginal sexual assault, the digital penetration, on Roxanne Cagnina – and we saw the tears to Roxanne Cagnina – the bruising and multiple tears to Roxanne Cagnina's vagina. And I'm asking that you run that consecutive, for a total of 30 to life in prison.

And I know Ms. Cagnina would like to address the Court after the defense is done with their argument. And I'd submit it with that.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Farmer, by virtue of the jury's verdict in this case, Count 1, which was open and gross lewdness, Count 2, open or gross lewdness, Count 4 open or gross lewdness, Count 5, sexual assault, Count 6, sexual assault, Count 8, open or gross lewdness, Count 9, open or gross lewdness, Count 10, sexual assault, Count 11, open or gross lewdness, Count 12, sexual assault, Count 13, open or gross lewdness, Count 14, open or gross lewdness, and Count 15, indecent exposure, I hereby adjudge you guilty of those offenses.

Before your lawyers argue on your behalf, would you like to address the Court?

THE DEFENDANT: All I can say, Your Honor, is I don't believe I got a lengthy defense and there's really nothing I can say today that's gonna change your mind or the mind of the Court, but I still maintain my innocence.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Maningo.

MR. MANINGO: Your Honor, as Ms. Bluth has already stated, the Court has already heard the testimony of this trial, five weeks of it. We're not going to argue the facts.

I can tell you know that over the past five and a half to six years through, I want to say, five or six different defense attorneys, probably about the same number of prosecutors, Mr. Farmer has never once said anything other than that he has maintained his innocence, which is, of course, difficult for a defense attorney and from our perspective.

I know that there are clients of mine, and individuals in general, who are not truthful. I also know that there have been juries in the past and in the future who have made mistakes and who have come back with an incorrect verdict.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Farmer is lying to me. I don't think he is. I've believed Mr. Farmer the entire time, but I hope he's lying, and I hope that the jury got it right, because otherwise we have, at least for a defense attorney, our worst nightmare, which is potentially an innocent man that by law you have to send to prison. And I really – I hope that's not the situation.

And none of us, as much as Ms. Bluth wants to argue it or myself or Your Honor, the three of us, we weren't there at that hospital. We can never know. We have to go on what we hear from both sides. And I hope it's not an innocent man that's going to prison, but I'm afraid that it is.

And I know that we have the best system in the world. I truly believe that. And I respect jury verdicts, and I've seen them come back a lot of different ways, but I just hope for all of our sake that this jury was correct, because if not then there's a – there's a horrible mistake being made.

Things in the PSI that I would just want to highlight very briefly is that

Mr. Farmer did obviously have a very abusive childhood. He has served his county in the United States Navy and was given an honorable discharge.

Whether Mr. Farmer sees the light of day again or not, nobody walks away from this trial and just forgets about anything that's happened. Before Mr. Farmer even got to trial he's been incarcerated for five and a half years. Even if he were acquitted on that day he wouldn't walk away and forget about anything.

I have not seen a credit for time served in the two-thousand mark. And as far as that's concerned we – our calculations show a slight difference from what the PSI is; we have 2303 days as far as the credit for time served.

We also know that even if given just one ten-to-life and everything else run concurrently that there's no way Mr. Farmer, with these types of charges and at his age, will parole first time through. So a ten-to-life really isn't ten — it's ten minimum, mandatory before parole eligible, before he goes before the board, but we know that even if given that sentence it's going to be at least 15.

MR. MANINGO: Steve, how old are you now?

THE DEFENDANT: Sixty-two.

MR. MANINGO: Okay. So we're looking at probably, realistically, even if given just one ten-to-life, everything else concurrent, 77 to 80 before he would even parole on that. And not to mention the time he's already spent in. So we are asking the Court to run all counts concurrently.

The one – oh, the other – one other detail that I wanted to mention is I believe the State is prepared to dismiss the Frances Rose case today, which was the remaining pending case.

MS. BLUTH: No, Judge, we're not going to be doing that today. I'm sorry. I don't know if we had conversations about that, but that's not – we're not

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going to be doing that today.

MR. MANINGO: When are you doing that?

MS. BLUTH: I don't know that we are. We'll have to talk about it.

MR. MANINGO: Well, we do have to talk about that, because now I'll just go ahead and put on the record that it was stated after the trial Ms. Bluth told us that the remaining case, the Frances Rose case, no matter what the verdict was going to be, that they were going to dismiss that case at the time of sentencing. Now, I'm hearing for some other reason, and I have no idea what it is, something completely different. So that's surprising. We can deal with that later. And that's unfortunate.

So I would ask -

THE COURT: Tell me the – you said you – you've got like about another hundred days of credit for time served. Is the date that's in the PSI, are those dates incorrect, or how is it you have a different –

MR. MANINGO: Mr. Farmer actually did the calculations. He has that on his PSI. I can share that with the Court and counsel.

Here's how the calculation looks, including even a day for leap year.

Oh, Your Honor, would you like to see it?

Thanks.

THE COURT: All right. So we're going to do it – the clerk's got a program. So it's not the dates that are in dispute, it's just the math.

THE CLERK: So is it today's date that we're going by?

THE COURT: Today's date.

THE CLERK: 2,203 days.

THE COURT: So I didn't check his math. Did you check his math?

Bravery is a seven-letter word that most have basic definition of. What makes a person brave? Bravery is an act of selfishness [sic], big or small. Us women who have fallen victims to these heinous crimes are humanitarians to the people we love. It is not easy task to put a smile on our faces while the memories of what we have gone through burn in our minds. A flame burning that will never go out. As human beings should we ever have to fake a smile? Should anyone have to hide from their feelings to extend our feelings bursting at the seams?

The things that we have been – the things that have been done to us have affected many of us, not only me but my children, my husband. I was married for 17 years. I married – happily married. And when this happened to me I couldn't cope anymore. My husband tried to help me. My children tried to help me, but they couldn't help me. I was in a dark place. I wanted to die. I ended up on life support after this. I've lost a 17-year marriage. Today I am still trying to rebuild my life with my children.

And I only ask the Court to give him the max sentence because women have – someone has died here. I will – I have a hard time walking in a hospital. My daughter had to go to the hospital because she got MRSA and I was terrified. The smell makes me sick. I don't trust.

And I only hope that you look at him – and most people might be, you know, oh, he looks fragile. Well, trust me when I see him I see a monster. I see someone that I hate. I've never been one to hate, but I hate him for what he's done to me and my family. I can never get that back. So I only hope that the Court gives him the max sentence today. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Does the defense have any questions of Ms. Cagnina?

MR. MANINGO: No, Your Honor, I think we covered all that during trial.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Bluth.

MS. BLUTH: That's it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's it.

And the Court notes, of course, that Marcia Petersen did take her life before the trial. We had her in court for — to preserve her testimony, and so I did hear her testimony. I just want to make it clear on the record that we don't have any reason to believe that Ms. Petersen necessarily took her life as a result of this particular case.

We know that she was extremely ill, which was, of course, why she was able to be victimized in this fashion. It was indeed a very sad, sad situation for Ms. Petersen to have been victimized in this manner.

So, Mr. Farmer, having adjudged you guilty, as I previously stated, in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada, in addition to the \$25 administrative assessment fee, the \$150 DNA testing fee, I hereby sentence you on Count 1, open and gross – open or gross lewdness, to a maximum term of 12 months in the Clark County Detention Center.

As to Count 2, open or gross lewdness, a gross misdemeanor, I hereby sentence you to 12 months in the Clark County Detention Center. That - Count 2 will run concurrently with Count 1.

As to Count 4, open or gross lewdness, I hereby sentence you to a maximum term of 12 months, the Clark County Detention Center. That will run concurrently with Counts 1 and 2.

Count 5, sexual assault, I hereby sentence you to a minimum term of

life with possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of ten years has been served.

As to Count 6, sexual assault, I hereby sentence you to life with possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of ten years has been served, and Count 6 will run consecutive to Count 5. Oh, and Count 5 is running concurrently with Counts 1, 2 and 4.

Count 8, open or gross lewdness, a gross misdemeanor, I hereby sentence you to 12 months in the Clark County Detention Center. That will run concurrently with Counts 1 through 6.

Count 9, open or gross lewdness, a gross misdemeanor, I hereby sentence you to 12 months in the Clark County Detention Center. That will run concurrently with Counts 1 through 8.

Count 10, sexual assault, I hereby sentence you to life with possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of ten years has been served. Count 10 to run consecutively to Counts 1 through 9.

Count 11, open or gross lewdness, I hereby sentence you to a minimum term of 12 months in the Clark County Detention Center. That will run concurrently with Counts 1 through 10.

Count 12, sexual assault, I hereby sentence you to a minimum – or to life with possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of ten years has been served. That count will run concurrently with Counts 1 through 11.

Count 13, open or gross lewdness, a gross misdemeanor, I hereby sentence you to 12 months in the Clark County Detention Center. That will runconcurrently with Counts 1 through 12.

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ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio-video recording of this proceeding in the above-entitled case.

LARA CORCORAN

Court Recorder/Transcriber

1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA		
2			
3	STEVEN DALE FARMER,) No. 65935		
4	Appellant,)		
5	vi.		
6)		
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)		
8	Respondent.)		
9	APPELL ANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME XXV DACES 2620 2010		
10	APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME XIV PAGES 2638-2819		
11	PHILIP J. KOHN Clark County Public Defender STEVE WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney		
12	Clark County Public Defender 309 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2610 Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Avenue, 3 rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89155		
13	Attorney for Appellant CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO		
14	Attorney General 100 North Carson Street		
15	Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717 (702) 687-3538		
16	Counsel for Respondent		
17	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
18	I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada		
19	Supreme Court on the Blad day of, 2014. Electronic Service of the		
20	foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:		
21	CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO HOWARD S. BROOKS STEVEN S. OWENS DEBORAH WESTBROOK		
22	I further certify that I served a copy of this document by mailing a true and		
23	correct copy thereof, postage pre-paid, addressed to:		
24	STEVEN DALE FARMER NDOC # 1121584		
25	c/o ELY STATE PRISON		
26	P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301		
27			
28	Employee, Clark County Public Defender's Office		
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