THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

- THE COURT: And if your lawyers ask, I will give an instruction that says the jury may not take into consideration, in any fashion, the fact that you have not testified; and, in fact, it cannot even be discussed in the jury room, the idea being that if one juror brings it up, another juror is going to say: Wait a minute. We can't talk about that.

Do you understand that?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Is that an instruction you like generally, Mr. Pike?

MR. PIKE: Yes, Your Honor.
There is one other question that I would ask that you ask during the canvass, that the defendant is aware of the fact that if he waives that right or if he does not invoke his right to not testify and if he does testify and if the matter is remanded for a second trial, then the testimony may be admitted whether he chooses to testify at a second trial or not.

THE COURT: Do you understand that?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: It's no different than anything that you say.
Anything that a defendant says at any time, as long as it's not coerced, can potentially be used agalnst him, whether you say it to a cellmate, whether you say it to a police officer, whether you say it at a preliminary hearing or in trial.

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## Do you understand that? <br> THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. <br> THE COURT: Maybe, most importantly, if you have a felony conviction and less than ten years has elapsed from the date you were convicted, discharged, in prison, parole or probation, whichever is later, then if you do testify, the State can ask you: Have you been convicted of a felony; what was the felony; and when was it? But they can't ask you details. <br> Do you understand that? <br> THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. <br> THE COURT: But if you don't testify, they can't bring any of that up. <br> Do you understand that? <br> THE DEFENDANT: Yes. <br> THE COURT: Whether you testify or not, they cannot bring up gross misdemeanors or misdemeanor convictions or arrests that didn't amount to a felony conviction. Fair enough? <br> THE DEFENDANT: Yes. <br> THE COURT: Okay. Understanding those rights, I want you to, as you go along, but particularly at the appropriate time, discuss with Mr. Pike and Mr. Patrick what is the best strategic thing to do and then make your decision. <br> Now I'm going to assume when the time comes, if they call you to the stand, that is your decision. In other words, they can advise you all they want, but the ultimate decision is yours.

So if Mr. Pike doesn't call you to the stand, I'm going to assume that's your decision. If he does call you to the stand, I'm going to assume that's your decision. But you give me the time out sign. testify, you say: Judge, could I have just a minute to talk to my lawyer.
I will be glad to do it. It won't make any big scene. You can just huddle. The ultimate decision is yours.

So unless you do that, his decision is your decision.
Fair enough?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. Now, Miss Weckerly, you wanted to excuse Miss Hammond. And I'm not sure to what end it --

MS. WECKERLY: Probably not a big thing.
THE COURT: You can make a record. Go ahead.
You approached the bench with Mr. Pike and I said I've been following along and I knew some of the reasons why the State might rather have somebody else, particularly in a case of this nature when the penalty is going to be decided, but I just didn't see the basis to -- to overcome Batson. I understood the argument. I just didn't think it was one that was persuasive.

But go ahead and put it on the record.
MS. WECKERLY: Well, as the Court said, I'm not sure what ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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## So if he doesn't call you to the stand and you want to <br> So if he doesn't call you to the stand and you want to

 Page 148 of 170our remedy is at this point, but Miss Hammond expressed several times -- I counted at least three times -- where she said she had very mixed feelings about the death penalty.

She talked about growing up and hearing her parents discuss a mode of imposing the death penalty, the electric chair, and indicated that that was disturbing to her.

And because of her equivocations about the death penalty and how she characterized it several times as mixed feelings about
it, we were going to seek to -- I understand that won't rise to
the level of a cause challenge, but the State felt that she could be excused on a peremptory challenge.

And I would also note, for the record, we excused Mr. McCaslin, who also was equivocal about the death penalty as well. He is not of the same race as Miss Hammond. So, to me, that was a race neutral reason.

And the State also was happy to keep Mr. Knox on the jury as well. He's also African American, but was not equivocal at all about his feelings about the death penalty.

THE COURT: Well, you can excuse anybody you want for any reason and you can excuse them because they wear a red hat, as long as the other side doesn't have a legitimate legal basis to quarrel with that excuse.

So I don't know what your reasons were for the others. I can see your reasoning; you know, she said that -- I mean, she was
just -- you asked her if they talked about the death penalty and ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
she sald yeah, they talked about it and they talkedrout the
feeling of inhumanity in that particular method of imposition of death penalty. Although she's an educated woman, she's a second grade teacher, and she is aware and she made it clear that she is aware that nobody uses the electric chair anymore and that wasn't the form of the death penalty in this state.

So it wasn't like that is potentially going to be a reason why she won't do it. I just thlnk it might come back to bite you. And I belleve that when Mr. Pike challenged at the bench, there was a discussion that he was on the legal ground and that's why I ruled that way.

Mr. Pike, anything to add?
MR. PIKE: No, Your Honor.
I think the way I interpreted It was exactly the fact of the electric chair and the reference from another jury about the green mile and in that there was a very bad scene about the electric chair where the individual caught fire.

THE COURT: Let me say thls: There is no doubt in my mind that the race of the juror had nothing to do with the reason that you might not want her.

I think she just isn't going to be a strong juror in terms of the potential of the death penalty. But that Isn't the standard for me as a judge. It has to be can you artlculate other reasons that would overcome somebody who doesn't know you arguing ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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that that was your -- why he did it.
Let me go back to your -- this Browning case, which I have now.

Mr. Pike, I don't really think that applles to the situation you were talking about.

In Browning, this wasn't really a big part of the decision, but what happened was there was a juror who sald: I'm opposed to the death penalty on rellglous grounds. Okay? Automatically, they're gone.

But they ask a couple more questions and the juror finally sald: Well, I could see some occasions where the death penalty would be approprlate.

They battered back: How about -- well, it doesn't say. It just says some circumstances. I suppose somebody said, well, how about the Oklahoma City bombing and all. And then the juror was all over the board over whether he even could impose the death penalty.

And, finally, Judge Pavlikowskl said: Well, okay. In this kind of a situation, could you even impose the death penalty? Is that possible?

And he said he couldn't; he said he couldn't. So Judge Pavlowski said, well, if you can't, then you are not eligible.

And the Supreme Court said: Okay. Well, it was okay for the judge to do that to try and ferret out that thls was a circumstance where he couldn't; and, hence, he was
jurisdictionally precludedhrom being a juror.
It isn't what we as lawyers like to do. I like to do what I like to do when I'm a lawyer. What you like to do when you are a lawyer is sort of give them the facts of this case and suppose you can say how about a case like thls, tell me where you stand. How would you feel about that?

I mean If you ferret out couldn't, that's different than trying to kind of get a flavor for where they may go In a particular case. So that's the reason we don't allow hypothetical Instances or hypotheticals. But Judge Pavlikowski had to decide whether or not he was going to sua sponte eliminate this juror on jurisdictional grounds.

So I don't think -- and they just said, okay, what he dld in this particular circumstance, given the fact that he was back and forth, back and forth, was the reasonable way to make that determination. I don't think they necessarily approved this as a general proposition of law.

Anything else?
MS. WECKERLY: No, Your Honor.
I mean, I would judge that was a for cause challenge.
THE COURT: You don'ts. Just kidding.
MS. WECKERLY: I'll be here tomorrow.
THE COURT: Just kldding.
THE WITNESS: I know if I walt untll tomorrow, it will be better.

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MS. WECKERLY: It will.
THE COURT: And longer.
What else?
MS. WECKERLY: That's it.
MR. PIKE: Nothing by the defense, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. We'll see you tomorrow.
MR. PIKE: Thank you very much.
THE COURT: Thanks. You guys are professionals as
always.
We'll try to get started on time.
(Proceedings concluded.)

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings.


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CASE NO. C228755
FILED
DEPT. NO. VII
ORIGINAL
DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA, )


Reporter's Transcript of Jury Trial

Volume 2-A
NORMAN KEITH ELOWERS, )
aka NORMAN HAROLD FLOWERS, III,

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HON. STEWART BELL, DISTRICT COUFT JUDGE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2008 9:30 A.M.

APPEARANCES:

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    For the State:
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For the Defendant:
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And in a more modern twist in this particular case, the truth about murder came to light as a result of science.

Sheila Quarles never made it to her 19th birthday. She was killed about three months before she turned 19. Her death wasn't easy and it wasn't quick. She was sexually assaulted at the time she was killed. She was strangled probably manually with someone's hands and it would have taken several minutes for her to die. She was also drowned in the course of her death.

What was unusual about her case is that her murder likely would have gone unsolved but for the science of DNA evidence.

In March of 2005, Sheila Quarles was living with her mother. Her mother's name is Debra. And Debra had a nickname for Sheila and her nickname was Pooka. Debra and Sheila lived at 1001 North Pecos in a very small modest apartment. It was a one-bedroom apartment.

At the time, Sheila was working at a Starbucks in the convention center and Debra her mother was working at the family food store.

Sheila had older brothers who lived
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in town but not at the apartment.
During this time period, Sheila was of course just 18 years old and she had a lot of different social contacts. She had friends, she was well liked at her work. She was involved in a sexual relationship with a young man by the name of George Brass.

Brass was sort of a friend of the family. Sheila's mother Debra knows George Brass's mother, she also lives at the apartment complex. George Brass was also friends with Sheila's older brother, a young man by the name of Ralph.

And George Brass had family members who were also living in the apartment complex. His uncle lived there, his mom lived there as I said and he had a sister living there as well.

Now, in addition to seeing George
Brass, Sheila also had a sexual relationship with a woman by the name of Quince Toney.

Now, as you might imagine or you might understand or it might be not surprising to you, her relationship and the nature of her relationship with Quince Toney wasn't as opened as it was with George Brass. Her mother Debra knew sort of of the relationship, but she didn't know the
exact nature it and Sheila didn't share a lot about that relationship with her friends.

Like every other 18 year old young woman, Sheila had a cell phone and she talked on her cell phone quite a bit. And her cell phone becomes important in this case because it sort of provides a time line of the last few hours of her life.

In the few days leading up to
Sheila's murder, she had a minor health issue. She went to the doctors and she was treated for a bladder type kidney infection. Her mom took her to the doctors, she got some blood work done on her and she was prescribed simple antibiotics for treatment of that infection.

On the evening of March the 23rd, 2005, which is the night before she was murdered, Sheila left her mom's apartment and actually spent the night at Quince Toney's apartment, the young woman she was involved with. And Ms. Toney lived with her mother.

Sheila's mother Debra stayed back at the Pecos apartment on the night of the 23rd. She socialized with other neighbors at the apartment complex. One man in particular by the name of Robert Lewis spent time with Debra Quarles on the

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 night of the 23rd.On the morning of the 24 th of 2005 , Sheila comes back home. He friend Quince drops her off at the Pecos apartment and her mom Debra is home and sees Sheila arrive home at 6:00 in the morning. Debra's getting ready for work but she sees her daughter come home. Sheila's in good health, she's in good spirits. Nothing unusual about when she arrives home at 6:00 in the morning.

Sheila because she had this medical issue was staying home from work that day. Her mom Debra was going to work which meant that Sheila would be in the apartment alone throughout the day on the 24th of 2005.

Debra leaves for work and Sheila with that cell phone is conversing with people throughout the morning. She calls Quince Toney, the young woman that she had spent the night with, several times throughout day. Ms. Toney was at work, but she works as a para transit bus driver so she's driving elderly and disabled people all over town.

And during the morning hours of
March the 24th of 2005, Ms. Toney speaks on the phone several times with Sheila. At one point Ms.

And when Debra gets off work at 2
'clock, she gives a friend a ride somewhere and 10
Toney hears -- oops. At one po Ms. Toney hears music playing in the background as she's talking to Sheila. And that wasn't surprising to her because Debra Quarles had recently purchased a new stereo for the apartment. So Sheila's talking to her friends Quince. She also talks to her mother throughout the day a couple of times just checking in with her.

The last person who has a conversation with her or the last time Sheila Quarles has a conversation is just a little bit before noon on the 24 th . The last time Sheila's cell phone is used is at $1: 35$ in the afternoon. So about an hour and a half later.

And what happens in that case is
Quince is called by Sheila's cell phone at $1: 35$, but when Quince answers the phone, no one is on the other side. And that's the last time that Sheila's cell phone is used.

Debra got off at work at about 2:00 in the afternoon on the 24 th of 2005 . So that would have been a little under a half hour after the last time Sheila's cell phone is used.
then she also stops at a grocery store to get some groceries to take home to the Pecos apartment. Debra arrives back at the Pecos apartment at a little before 3:00 in the afternoon. So it takes her just short of an hour after she's off work to get back to the Pecos apartment.

And as she arrives at the Pecos
apartment, she's got some bags with her and she honks the horn to get help carrying in her bags of groceries. Sheila of course doesn't come out to help her, but a neighbor by the name of Robert Lewis comes down and helps Debra bring her bags into the Pecos apartment.

Debra goes up to the door, the front door of her apartment, and the door is closed but it's not locked. And her friend Robert Lewis is following behind her. As Debra walks into her apartment, she notices something unusual, the stereo that she had just bought the brand new stereo is missing.

And as she is proceeding into the apartment, she's calling out her daughter by her nickname. She's calling out the name Pooka, but she's getting no response.

And Debra will also tell you as
she's moving of moisture being in the air She gets no response and she goes inside the apartment further and eventually gets to the bathroom area of the apartment.

Once she's in the bathroom, the shower curtain had been pulled shut. Debra pulls the curtain back and finds her daughter submerged in the bathtub with just a little bit of her face outside of the water.

Debra falls backwards into Mr. Lewis, she panics, she becomes hysterical and Robert Lewis is actually the man that lists Sheila Quarles out of the bathtub, and he and her mother put a towel and a shirt over her.

Debra runs out of the apartment and goes to a neighbor's house to call 911 to get assistance for her daughter. She's so hysterical that it's actually her neighbor who ends up making the call. And then Debra leaves and goes to get Sheila's brother Ralph who's at -- who lives near by.

Paramedics arrive at the apartment complex, but it's too late for them to render aid and revive Sheila.

What was strange about Sheila's appearance on the afternoon of her death was that she had no apparent external injuries. There was no gunshot wounds that was visible, there was no stab wound that was visible.

There was stuff that was knocked over in a very, very small bathroom so there was speculation did she slip and fall and hit her head, maybe she had a reaction to the medication she was on, but that didn't really make sense either because it was just simple antibiotics.

Underneath Sheila's body was her clothing which was also a little bit unusual. Her jeans were underneath her, a hair piece was underneath her and her bra and undergarment was underneath her. And those items were wet probably from her getting pulled out of the bathtub and laying on top of them.

In particular, her jeans looked
strange. Her underwear on her jeans were actually pulled up but on the outside of her jeans. They didn't appear as they would be if someone had taken off their clothing by themselves and gotten into a bathtub.

The next day Sheila's body was
autopsied and that gave quite a more clues about what happened to her and what caused her death.

Externally there were two what we would call superficial injuries to her body. She had a bruise on her left abdomen and she had a scrape on her knee.

Now certainly these injuries didn't cause her death but they were contemporaneous with her death, meaning they occurred at the same time as her Beth death.

Her internal examination at autopsy revealed quite a bit more about how she died. For instance, she had two hemorrhages on her head on her right scalp and she had several injuries to her neck area. She had a hemorrhage on her esophagus. She had a hemorrhage on the right side of her neck. She had hemorrhages in the strap muscles near her neck. She had a hemorrhage near the hyoid bone on her neck and she had a hemorrhage on her larynx, all of which are indicative of strangulation.

Her lungs at autopsy had fluid in
them which told the doctor that she had drowned and had had water in her lungs before she had died.

One other very significant finding at autopsy was that Sheila Quarles had lacerations,

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multiple lacerations to her introitus which is indicative of being a victim of a sexual assault and those injuries were contemporaneous, meaning at the same time as her death.

At autopsy, DNA samples were taken from the vaginal vault of Sheila Quarles and those were collected by crime scene analyst and eventually were entered into a database.

Unlike TV, the entry of information in databases in real life unfortunately doesn't occur instantly and it's actually several months before the data or the DNA evidence from Ms. Quarles is actually put into the information database that stores DNA.

So the police had this case where they have a perfectly healthy 18 year old girl that they now know was the victim of a sexual assault and a murder at the time she died, but there was certainly no obvious suspect available to the police as they investigated the case.

They certainly considered the possibility that Quince her lesbian girlfriend was a potential suspect, but she had an alibi. She was at work at the time that Ms. Quarles was killed.

They also even considered well maybe

1 her mother is possible suspect and maybe she didn't approve of their relationship with Quince, but Ms. Quarles was also at work and had an alibi at 4 the time Sheila was killed. And the fact that there 5 was a missing stereo didn't really seem to fit with a crime committed by her mother.

Remember, the mom's friend Robert Lewis who helped take Sheila out of the bathtub, well, he was considered a suspect as well. The police collected a DNA sample from him and ultimately compared it to the DNA collected from Sheila Quarles vaginal vault taken at autopsy and he was eliminated as a source of that DNA. So he was eliminated as a suspect.

The police spent time talking to Debra Quarles, Sheila's mother, about who might have done this to her daughter. And really she was an 18 year old girl who went to work and she was well liked. Ms. Debra Quarles couldn't identify anyone who might have a grudge against her, any enemies and she wasn't really able to provide them with a suspect.

And to be fair at the time, obviously it was a really emotional time for Debra Quarles, but she and the police were unable to

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really formulate who might be a suspect in the case of Sheila Quarles murder.

So the case sort of goes cold for the next several weeks. They know they have DNA evidence and they know that she was sexually assaulted at the time of her death. The analysis of the semen collected from Sheila Quarles's vaginal vault at the time of autopsy indicated that there were two male sources of DNA in her at the time of her death.

They contact Debra, did she know of any boyfriends that Sheila had at the time. And, you know, Sheila's like a lot of 18 year olds, maybe isn't telling her mother everything she's doing, and there really isn't a suspect identified by Debra.

They pull Sheila Quarles's cell phone records to see who she was in phone contact with. And on the day of the murder, she's in contact with Quince and her mother Debra just as they had indicated to the police.

So not much happens in the week following the murder that's productive in terms of identifying who is responsible for Sheila Quarles murder.

But about six weeks later on May the

3rd of 2005, actually it's aboud ive weeks later, the police learn about an event that gives them more information about the identity of the person who killed Sheila Quarles. It gives them information about the motive of Sheila Quarles's killer and it gives them information about the intent of Sheila Quarles's murderer and also it gives them information about the nature of the sexual assault that took place on Sheila Quarles.

On May the 3rd of 2005, a 45 year old woman by the name of Marilee Coote was working at the Andre Agassi school. She lived at 6650 East Russell which is obviously an apartment complex.

And on the 3rd of May, she didn't show up for work on time. And her co-workers were very concerned about that because she was a very responsible employee. So they called her apartment managers at the East Russell apartment and they asked them to do what's called a welfare check. Go knock on the door, make sure she's okay.

The manager of the apartment at that time is a young woman by the name of Monica Ramirez and she and another co-worker get the call to go do this welfare check on Marilee, and she and the other employee go up to Marilee's apartment. And they 18
have a master key. They knock on the door and get no response. And they have a master key that let's them into the apartment.

When they go inside Marilee's
apartment, they find Marilee Coote laying on her living room floor completed naked, face up. They find her completely unresponsive and they call 911 to get emergency responders to come to the scene. Very similar to Sheila Quarles, Marilee Coote had no outward signs of injuries. certainly didn't have a gunshot wound or a stab wound.

One very unusual thing though about the condition of Marilee Coote was that her inner thighs and her pubic hair had been burned. It was singed and there was incense on top of her, but she didn't have anything externally that told the police how she may have died.

A couple other odd things in Marilee Coote's apartment, when they looked into the bathroom of the master bedroom, they found several items of paper and personal property of Marilee Coote submerged in water. In her laundry room, they found ice cube trays, wallets and other items of personal property that had looked like they had gone
psychologist where she was meet with the doctor obviously over the grief of losing are her daughter. And he always would ask Debra if -- for updates on the case. Did she they ever find out who killed your daughter, have they ever found out who killed your baby.

So once the police had the DNA identified or one of the sources of DNA identified from Sheila Quarles's autopsy from her vaginal swabs, they certainly had a question. Well, who is the other source of the DNA, was there someone else involved in this sexual assault and murder.

So the police sort of go back to
square one and they start looking at Sheila
Quarles's cell phone records and they start calling her girlfriends who obviously are not the source of the DNA, but they start questioning them who is Sheila hanging around with, do you know any of her friends.

And some of her girlfriends kind of come clean at that point and say, well. Sheila was actually sleeping with or sort of had a casual sexual assault with George Brass, the young man who the family knew.

So the police then go to George
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Brass, they ask him did you have sexual contact with Sheila Quarles on the morning that she was killed and Mr. Brass says yes, I had sex with her the morning of the 24 th and then guess what I did after that, I went to go work at Wal-Mart.

Obviously the police at that point want to verify whether or not he was really at Wal-Mart so they go to Wal-Mart and they pull his employment records. And sure enough, George Brass had checked into work at Wal-Mart at about noon on the 24th of 2005 which is before the time of Sheila Quarles's murder. So Brass had an alibi. He wasn't involved in Ms. Quarles's murder.

By the end of this investigation, the police were able to determine sort of hour for hour the contact with various people that Sheila Quarles had in the hours leading up to her death.

They were able to determine that the sexual assault of her occurred at the same time or contemporaneous with her murder. They were able to find out that the perpetrator of her sexual assault and murder committed a nearly identical crime five weeks later where he sexually assaulted someone and where he strangled someone. And they were able to determine that in both cases a stereo and sort of
related. Robert Lewis is here. Robert Lewis's 26
isn't a full-blown trial. If y don't find that, then you have to not consider it. But you all agreed that you follow the law so that's what you're going to have to do that with that.

The facts are gonna show that there
were actually four investigations. The first investigation is at the scene. The police come out to the scene, they've got a dead body, a young woman, and they start an initial investigation. I didn't do that.

They talk to the people that are there. They talked with Robert Lewis, they talked with Debra Quarles, they talked with Ebony Lewis who is also related.

They go to an apartment complex that was located at - and it was kind of situated like this.

For the intense of this, this portion or for the argument, you'11 see the photographs, but please allow for my drawings, this is the apartment where Pooka lived with her mother Debra. This is .- we've got the Lewises living over here. Ebony was visiting. They're related to George Brass. George Brass and Robert Lewis are relationship with, with Debra Quarles her mother.

And so we've got the Lewises here, the Lewises here and then up on the second story and there's a gang, a gang way, kind of a connector that goes across from one building to the next and stairs going down, stairs going down there. We've got the Sanchezes and Ms. Sena. And they were living there and they have some windows right here. So they can look down and see right through that area.

There was Alfonso Simms - Alfonso Sanchez, a cousin Jessie Nava and Natalia. Natalia is interviewed up there. She was looking down. We'll come to her later, but they just interview the people at the scene.

At that point in time, Robert Lewis, although he was related to, to George Brass, George Brass, Jr., and George Brass, Sr ., and have been there, doesn't tell the police that George Brass was around, had anything to do with it that day. Nor does any other of George Brasses relations who are all of the Lewises.

The second investigation with the DNA -- and the DNA comes in as a minor component of a combination DNA and that identifies or does not exclude Norman Keith Flowers. He goes by the
listen to both sides and you ma, want to go back and ask additional questions after you find out more information.

And the radio. Well, the radio is the basis for the robbery, cell phone, the radio and other personal property. And that investigation goes on.

Did the police go in and investigate and go to the pawn detail. Did they check the local pawn shops. Did they go to EZ Pawn. Did they find that Robert Lewis was a frequent individual that would pawn items during that period of time or would drop on. Basically sell items that he didn't intend to get back and often that was women's jewelry. Well, that never happened until the fourth investigation.

The neighbors weren't reinterviewed.
Now, when you're surrounded by a
family and if you're afraid of that family and the facts will show that there may well be reason to be frightened of the Lewises, then, then the police are coming into your apartment and subjecting you and your children or your family or yourself to
problems, the first interview at the scene may not be a very good interview. And so you go back. But

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the police never did. And therein, as Shakespeare would say, therein lies the road.

The investigation never continues.
So this murder most foul was never brought to light of day and that's what this trial was all about. Because it will.

Now, their theory, sexual assault,
there's no report filed, murder. They're
subscribing or attempting to bring in the motive or the intent by bringing in the Coote case.

There is no individual motive that the facts will demonstrate that Keith have towards Pooka. In fact, he showed concern. He took her mother for treatment. He showed concern about the family. They subscribed that as a bad thing, but George Brass who had sex with her that morning didn't do anything except remain hidden. And that's what the facts will show about George Brass.

And he remained hidden by Robert
Lewis, George Brass, Sr., who was there and he remained on the outskirts. And basically the facts will show that he showed no concern. He did nothing for that family and never came back into.

The evidence shows that there was a
burglary, there was a robbery. Somebody went in and

1 stole that stomo. Somebody went in and stole those items. The stereo was never found in Norman's possession.
come in and the report from the CSI or the DNA
investigator Paulette that Norman Flowers cannot be
excluded as a possible minor contributor. Possible minor contributor has, has impact by the way that is investigated.

It shows there was a hot prowl
burglary or a robbery. The facts will show that this case is consistent with somebody coming in while she is getting into the tub or somebody came in.

And then if, if they believe, if the State believes that there was a sexual assault that occurred in that premises at that time, there's ways to investigate that. We'll talk about that in just a minute. But that didn't happen in this case.

The room was disturbed, the radio taken. This unknown fingerprints on these CDs.

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Because there were a lot of CDs and they were taken. Some latent prints of value remain. That's on the report of Metro Officer Boyd. There were unidentified fingerprints that do not relate to Norman Keith Flowers. The wires were not tested for any DNA to see if somebody went and yanked them out and left any of their skin to determine that.

The light testing. If there was a sexual assault that occurred, you notice that the State in explaining or bringing in the Coote case indicated that there was a stain on the carpet that was tested, and that gave them some evidence.

In this case, George Brass in his statement to the police and in subsequent statements indicated that he went back into that apartment, the Quarles' apartments and he had sex with Pooka on the carpet, on the floor. There was never any testing done like that, there was nothing done for the DNA on that carpet to determine whether or not that sexual contact had occurred in that apartment with Keith or with anyone other than George Brass.

The follow-up investigation three years later as I indicated, the police were given access to the code by Quince Toney of Pooka's cell phone. There was no report in relationship to that.

Where there any messages left ol he phone. Who may have been calling and left a message because we know that there were other phone calls that were made during that period of time.

Other items. Did they check the
pawn records, pawn detail, no, sir.
The stereo that was stolen was an
ITS 001. It was a stereo that had detachable speakers. It is a three-part component. It was never found in Norman's possession. The neighbors were aware of the new stereo because it was new, they were breaking it in, they were turning it up. Actually there had been a number of people listening to it the night before this happened.

And who saw it? Who saw it after Sheila's death?

Now, these photographs were taken of
a search of Keith's apartment where he resided with his sister. Well, as you can see from there, there's his stereo. That's a detective. And they went through. They searched his premises and nothing came from that search that related to this incident. No cell phone, no stereo, no property. Clothing wasn't torn, was there evidence of signs, signs of struggle in the apartment like this. Had 34
been a big fight? The facts don't support that. The pictures don't support that. You'll have to look and determine that.

And there was a lack, a certain lack of time for the perpetrator to have done this. She had an enhanced susceptibility to choking because she also suffered from asthma.

Now, this is a picture of the
bathroom. You've already seen a picture in relationship to that. The fact that her clothing, her hair piece was off, I haven't worn a wig since the '60s when I had to wear a short hair wig for work because I had long hair back in the '60s, so I don't know if a woman takes her hair piece like that off when she is going to take a bath or not. I'd assume so. That's your, that's where your common sense comes in. And you talk with that in the jury room when you're deliberating this.

It doesn't necessarily prove that the motive of this crime was a sexual assault at all. The DNA evidence cannot answer this question. The presence of DNA alone does not mean sexual assault. The presence and .- the presence and otherwise, you have a sexual assault on George Brass. With his DNA and with the DNA that they've
identified as $/ s$ and he admitted is his and that he had sex with her within one to three hours or at or around the time of her death does not mean robbery. The DNA does not mean murder.

The DNA in this case doesn't even show where the intercourse occurred because there's no DNA on the floor or tested anywhere else to determine. And it was just never collected.

The question to the physical evidence can and you'll answer with this that Quince -- I call her Quince. Maybe I should just call her QT. Was not present. She was making phone calls. The stereo was stolen, the ripped wires that an unknown person or as yet unidentified person handled the CDs.

Physical evidence established the last person to be intimate with Sheila would be the presence of the most DNA, presence of the active spermatozoa, I guess spermodal, they still have the tails and they move and the acid phosphatase. And that's from the experts and you will hear about that.

As I said, the investigation at the scene, there were not lights that were used to determine where there may have been DNA. The

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failure to collect potential evidence was destroyed by the manner in which it was not, it was not investigated.

And as a result of that, the facts will show that the experts in this case could not reach decisions or important decisions in this.

The clothing that was collected was just that DNA or the clothing that was there in the bathroom. And why is that fact important? Well, if they had gone in and collected the dirty clothing the used clothing, then the DNA matches on the panties from the day before, it may have been embarrassing. They didn't take it. We don't know.

All we know is that apparent from the physical evidence that we have that as I indicated, that the clothing was not torn, there wasn't any DNA under the fingerprints, the floor wasn't processed. Let's see. I'm sorry. The DNA evidence was done through a match through CODIS.

And the family members never told them. Again, they kept him hidden. It's an ongoing investigation.

The processed Gatorade bottle and the compact disc, nuts, Slim Jim and except for a relaxing bath, the facts will show this is just as

Importantly during the course of that interview, he says that George Brass says I left work without checking out. And amazingly however, his records show that somebody checked in, somebody checked out. We don't know that that's him. We know according to his statement that he didn't check out, but that time frame shows that somebody did. So this whole issue of an alibi is
not an airtight, it's not secure and that's -- and you're gonna have to look at that and make the factual decisions based upon that.

Who's he related to? Robert Lewis, son of George Brass, Sr., related to Ebony, related to Bland. He said he had long-term relationship with Sheila. He said it was for two years that he had been having sex with her. For two years. His mother didn't know about that. So is that true? That's a fact also that you're gonna have to decide.

We talked about the carpet. We'd get a better idea for the movements. The facts are we can't recreate it because that was never taken.

Despite the identification of Brass,
the facts will show that they never re-evaluated the neighborhood, there was never -- there was never a follow-up to determine whether or not there were witnesses that could determine or could testify that Pooka was having consensual sexual relationships with Keith.

But there were, there was in her
apartment a letter that she had written to an old boyfriend Will. That letter was impounded. And Will was in the Clark County jail at that time. He
the
time he was rviewed, and he will be brought in and testify, that he had talked with her about that and said that yes, she had a boyfriend by the name of Keith. Will knew about him, but he was never interviewed. The complete cycle never completed. That's the picture of the letter that will be brought in.

Sheila arrives home at 6:00. a had to be at work at 7:00 and the calls start at about 7 o'clock in the morning.

We also know from looking at the records from the daycare where, where Keith drops off his son, that he did not drop him off that day. So he was available for if they wanted to meet.

Then we go forward in reference to the time frame of that day based upon the framework of the cell phone records. Got an incoming phone cal1. She's talking to somebody at 8:25. 8:35. She gets a bunch of phone calls from about $9: 52,54$, 55. Debra was talking with her at that time and so we bring in the individuals to show what the conversation was and who was talking, what they were talking about to con -- compare and confirm. So that was her grandfather calling back because her grandfather was gonna take her over to the doctor. Now, around 11 o'clock, according to George Brass, he, he comes over and he's informed, he's told by Robert Lewis that Pooka is alone, he goes in, sees her and says, he says that at that point in time that they have consensual sex.

During that period of time, there's
some incoming phone calls. That means there's
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conversations for four minutes, for 13 minutes that are going on. And about 11:45, Debra indicates that she talked with her and said that Pooka was preparing lunch.

George Brass says he leaves sometime during that, that period and Robert Lewis is outside of the apartment.

Then Natalia comes home after 12:00 noon as opposed to the time when George Brass has supposedly checked into work. She goes up to her apartment which is upstairs, she's looking down the stairs and she sees George Brass. She knows him by the name of Chicken. That's his nickname, and that's how a lot of people know him. She sees him there with another individual by the name of Fowler who is an acquaintance of George Brasses. And she remembers it because he talks with her.

She also saw somebody in Sheila's apartment after 12 o'clock. She describes a tall, dark, really dark black man, skinny. Same person she talked to about some weed earlier. She sees a couple of guys around the apartments and one knocking on the door. And that's in her statement to the police on that day at that time.

After that, there's some incoming
phone calls. know Quince is talking to her about 12:15. And at 12:35, there's a three minute telephone call and the telephone number of 245-9401 is Quince Toney's conversation, talks about the grandfather comments. And that fits in with the information that is given by Debra during that period of time.

At $1 o^{\prime}$ clock Ebony who is across the
way leaves her door opened because her children are outside there. And she didn't hear anything. At that time it was when Natalia sees a really dark black guy coming out of the apartment looking around like he doesn't want to be seen. And that's in a statement to the police and the follow-up statements that she also gives.

Incoming calls, incoming calls. And then this suspicious telephone call that the State talked about where it's a call to Toney, she heard music in the background, but no one ever talked. And after that, the cell phone drops off. It's gone.

At $2 o^{\prime}$ clock Debra is, is off work. She's on her way home, she's gonna stop and pick up some groceries. And unfortunately the facts are consistent with the facts or with an interpretation
that Pooka was getting ready to take a bath, she knew that her mom was gonna come home from work with groceries and left the door unlocked so she'd be able to get in.

And that would have allowed an open avenue for somebody to come in and commit this hostile burglary.

And at 2:51, Debra comes home, finds Sheila in the tub.

Now what happens is later that day the police come and they arrest Natalia on a completely unrelated offense upstairs.

And three days later, Natalia comes back. She's released and she comes back to her apartment. And during her interviews, in the fourth course of the interviews, she is talking about who was around.

She came back from town, she was
talking to Jessie Nava who is related to her, the husband -- or her common law husband I guess you can say that. And he has a stereo with the separate speakers. And she questions him about that. He told her he got that radio from the girl downstairs. But the police have never come back, they didn't do a lineup, they didn't come back. They talked with
him. Maybe they talked with hel_ut didn't listen. They didn't give her an opportunity to tell them everything. But that's what she said.

So we get a picture of Jessie Nava and we continue on with the investigation.

Well, then what happens is we go back to Marcia Valdez. You saw the person that was going around committing these burglaries, this burglary this night, 1:00 to 2:00 a.m. that day. What was he like. Jessie Nava, we have a photograph of him. That's him, that's him.

We go back to the management, you go
to the management and ask them do you know this person. Yes, he hung around here. He committed burglaries, he stole things, he threatens people. The manager calls him the devil.

The police aren't listening, they're not investigating. They've made their mind up and they made it up with the DNA and the emotional of emotionality of that other offense.

It's a mistake. Don't let it happen to you. Who do we trust? The witness is not related to Flowers, not related to Lewis and Brass. The people don't have any sort of a dog in the fight, the people that are doing what's right.

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With that trail and with the
evidence that's presented, you're gonna have a reason, conclusion and the result of that to find him not guilty. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Thanks. State, call your first witness.

MS. LUZAICH: The State will call Dr.
Simms.
(Whereupon, Dr. Lary Simms was duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.)
THE CLERK: Please state your full name, spelling your first and last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: My first name is Lary spelled L-a-r-y. My last name is Simms, spelled S-i-m-m-s.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Sir, how are you employed?
A. I'm a forensic pathologist at the Clark

County Coroners Office.
Q. What is a forensic pathologist?
A. Well, pathology is generally just the

4 study of disease. Forensic pathology is .- deals with violent death. That would be homicide, suicide
and accident
Q. How long have you been a forensic pathologist?
A. I started doing forensic cases in ' 91 or '92. I can't remember exactly. So it's 16,16 years or so.
Q. Okay. Can you describe for the jury, please, the training, education you have that qualifies you to do what you do?
A. Well, I'm a licensed physician, been in medicine 30 years. I went through pathology residency training at Michigan State University, and I went through specialized forensic training at the Cook County Medical Examiners Office in Chicago. And I'm board certified in anatomic pathology, clinical pathology and forensic pathology.
Q. In the course of your employment with the Clark County Medical Examiners Office, approximately how many autopsies have you conducted and/or participated in?
A. That I conducted, at this date probably about 5, 000 .
Q. At the Clark County Medical Examiners Office are there several different forensic pathologists that work there at any given time?

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A. Yes. The staff usually when I started, I think there was three and then it usually is around four or five.
Q. And are you familiar with the other pathologists who are there and their work?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you testified as an expert in the area of forensic pathology in the Eighth Judicial District Court?
A. Yes.
Q. On how many occasions?
A. Several hundred at 1east.
Q. Okay. Are you familiar with a doctor by the name of Dr. Ronald Knoblock?
A. Yes.
Q. Was he also employed as a forensic pathologist at the Clark County Medical Examiners Office?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall about when that was?
A. That would have been probably between 2002 and 2004. Right I think in that area or 2003 and 2005. One of those two, two year periods.
Q. It could have been 2005 ?
A. Yes, it could have been as late as 2005 I

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Q. And did you work with him when he worked at the medical examiners office?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know was Dr. Knoblock certified and educated as you are?
A. Yes. As a matter of fact, we both went to .- we both were trained at the Cook County Medical Examiners Office in Chicago, and yes, he was board certified.
Q. In fact, he would have had to have been to become a Clark County medical examiner?
A. No, he doesn't have to be, but I know that he was.
Q. Okay. And is it your understanding that Dr. Knoblock performed an autopsy on a decedent known as Sheila Quarles on March 25th of 2005?
A. Correct.
Q. Does Dr. Knoblock still work with the Clark County Medical Examiners Office?
A. No.
Q. Has he left a couple of years ago in fact?
A. Yes. Yeah, it had -- if this was done in March of ' 05 , he probably left just about three

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months later.
Q. Do you know what he left to do?
A. He went to specialize training in haemato pathology, blood pathology, and then he works at Sunrise Hospital here in town.
Q. So he went to continue his education doing other things?
A. Correct.
Q. And did you - - is it the practice of the medical examiners at your office to prepare reports right after conducting autopsies?
A. Yes.
Q. And when autopsies are conducted, are photographs taken in conjunction with those autopsies?
A. Yes.
Q. And in preparation for coming here today, did you review the report prepared by Dr. Knoblock regarding his autopsy of Sheila Quarles?
A. Yes .
Q. Did you also review photographs that were taken during the autopsy of Sheila Quarles?
A. Yes.
Q. Did Dr. Knoblock perform an external examination of Sheila Quarles first?
A. Yes.
Q. And did he find her to be a black female approximately 18 years of age?
A. Yes.
Q. And in otherwise, other than the fact that she had was deceased, in otherwise good health?
A. Yes. She didn't have any -- at the end of the autopsy, he had not found any natural disease, no.
Q. During the course of his conducting an external examination, can you describe for us what he founds?
A. He found a number of findings. Indicated that she had been asphyxiated. He also found some bruising on her abdomen, abrasion on her knee, and he also found in the vaginal area some lacerations.
Q. You talked about .- well, let me go to the vaginal area first. You talked about lacerations in the vaginal area.

Can you please describe what you mean by that?
A. There were tears in the lining of the vagina right at the, at the opening.
Q. And is that consistent with anything in your opinion?

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A. Sexual assault.
Q. Why is that?
A. Well, those type of tears in that particular way don't normally happen except in a forcible kind of situation.
Q. And when you say that you saw -- were you able to see in the photographs the lacerations?
A. Yes.
Q. And when you saw the lacerations in the photographs, could you tell whether or not they were inflicted before death or after death?
A. They did have some hemorrhages associated with them. So that would indicated to me that it was antemortem or prior to death.
Q. And when you say "antemortem or prior to death," in your opinion would it have been contemporaneous with death?
A. Yes. There, there -- if, if it would have happened say an hour or so before, there would be swelling and other changes with it. And these particular lacerations didn't have any swelling.
They just have had some hemorrhage. So I would say that it was very close to the time of death, yes.
Q. And did you say about how -- when
lacerations are inflicted, something inserted, is
that because something is inser into the vagina causing laceration?
A. Something that would be inserted, coupled with the fact that the vagina was not relaxed.
Q. And when something is inserted and causes the lacerations, how long there after does the hemorrhage or bleeding occur? Is it immediate?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So something is inserted, a laceration occurs and is bleeding, how long after that would it be before swelling would occur?
A. Well, it can, it can occur within minutes, but usually, usually it takes about 20 or 30 minutes for it to be easily visible.
Q. And in your opinion as a forensic pathologist, 30 minutes to an hour later would you most certainly have seen swelling?
A. Yes.
Q. So these lacerations occurred less than an hour before her death?
A. Yes.
Q. In addition to vaginal injuries, you mentioned injuries around the neck. Can you describe that?
A. Well, she had signs of asphyxiation is 54
what I had actually referred to.
Q. Sorry. Bad choice of bad words on my part. What signs of asphyxiation did you notice?
A. She had multiple petechia on the surfaces of her eyes which are small punctate hemorrhages. She also had some petechia on -- in her lip, on the surface of the lip.
Q. You said petechia are small punctate hemorrhages?
A. Yes.
Q. Did they look kind of like little red dots?
A. Yes.
Q. And are petechia consistent with or indicative of anything in your opinion?
A. Well, when they're in the eyes like that or on the lip or even on the face also, that usually indicates that the -- there was pressure applied to the neck and the pressure caused the build-up of blood in the veins and they burst. So that's, that's the cause of petechia.
Q. When you say pressure applied to the neck, what kind of pressure being applied to the neck? Would that be indicative of strangulation?
A. Yes.
Q. In thmorticular case, can you tell whether strangulation would be manual strangulation or strangulation by means of something like ligature?
A. There wasn't any ligature mark so it would be more likely a manual strangulation or some kind of compression to the neck. Whether it was specifically with the hands or with the arms or with the knees. Things like that.
Q. Okay. When you say there's no sign of ligature, even if somebody had used some thing, you know, a lace, a rope, something like that as a ligature, would it have left marks on the neck?
A. Yes.
Q. Externally?
A. Yes.
Q. And there were no visible marks externally on the neck?
A. No.
Q. As you viewed the photos and the report, did you agree with Dr. Knoblock's external evaluation of what was observed?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he also do an internal examination of Sheila Quarles?

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A. Yes.
Q. And can you describe what was found during the internal examination of Sheila Quarles?
A. He found a number, a number of
hemorrhages in the front of the neck, in the internal structures of the neck, and he also found hemorrhages in the back of the neck, and he found a couple of small hemorrhages on the right side underneath the skin or the scalp.
Q. And I'm gonna go backwards. When you say hemorrhages on the right side underneath the scalp, what does that indicate to you?
A. Some kind of blunt force injury.
Q. When you say "some kind of blunt force injury," something hit her head?
A. Or her head hit something.
Q. Okay. And based on what you observed, can you tell was that also contemporaneous with her death?
A. It looked fresh, yeah.
Q. When you say looked fresh, what causes you to believe that?
A. Just the, by the photos that it appeared to be a fresh hemorrhage. It wasn't a healing. One that had, was undergoing changes of healing.
Q. And as things like thateal, they change visibly?
A. Yeah. They change primarily in color.
Q. Okay. And then you had indicated that there were hemorrhages to the front of the neck and the back of the neck.

What was significant about those hemorrhages?
A. Well, that would indicate traumatic injury to the neck in the form of some kind of compression, fairly significant compression to cause, you know, hemorrhages actually in the soft tissues and muscles of the neck.
Q. Can you say anything about the amount of pressure that would have been required to cause the injuries that you observed?
A. Well, it's pressure that's in, that's -without going into actual quantitation as far as pressure, it would be pressure that was meant to cause injury or something significant to the neck.
Q. If someone were to put their arm around the neck, so that the elbow or the inside of the elbow were around the neck, would that cause the injuries that were observed on Sheila Quarles?
A. The pattern of injuries was in a number

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of different areas. So I would, I would say no, that the pattern of injuries that she had was more indicative of some kind of grip where there were multiple points of pressure on the neck rather than just one point like you're describing there.
Q. When you say "multiple points of pressure," does that mean that hands were around the neck, stopped and then moved and were around the neck again so the position was moving? Is that what that's consistent with?
A. That would be consistent with that, yes.
Q. The injuries that you just described to the neck, inside the neck, were those also contemporaneous with death?
A. Yes, they looked fresh.
Q. Do you know how long it takes to put your hands around somebody's neck and strangle them into unconsciousness?
A. Well, obviously common sense would tell you it depends on where you compress the -- if you compress the carotid arteries when do you that, it's only gonna be about 10 or 15 seconds. If you're to the side of the carotid arteries, you're not doing a good job of it, then it might take a little bit longer, but if it is a good grip right on the
carotid, it's iy gonna be about 10,15 seconds.
Q. When you say if it's not a good grip on the carotid, it might take a little bit longer, about how much longer?
A. It would be impossible for me to say. of course at the other extreme you never do get a good grip so they never do go unconscious so.
Q. So the short is 10,15 seconds. Then the next logical question. How long would it take to strangle someone to death?
A. After you are -- if you are successful at cutting the blood supply off to the carotid arteries, then they're gonna stop suffering brain damage in a few minutes and they're gonna be dead in a few minutes more. So it probably has an average somewhere around four or five minutes. Maybe as short as two minutes, maybe as long as eight or ten minutes.
Q. Do you know how many hemorrhages or how many different locations hemorrhages were found in her neck?
A. Let me count. Somewhere in the over a dozen range. It doesn't look like it's more than 20, but it would probably be somewhere in the 12 to 15 range.

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Q. And you mentioned that .- oh, I'm sorry. Was there anything else found significant pertaining to Sheila's death?
A. She did have a frothy fluid in her airways which was interpreted as -- which is a sign of drowning.
Q. When you saw "frothy fluid in her airways," on the way to the lungs or around the lungs?
A. Correct. In the larger of the trachea and the larger airways.
Q. And you mentioned that there were photographs taken at the time of the autopsy. May I approach the witness?
THE COURT: Sure.

BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Showing you what's been marked as State's proposed 93 to 108 which have been shown to counsel. MR. PIKE: That's correct.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Could you look at these photos and tell me if you recognize them.
A. These are photographs of the decedent.
Q. And how can you tell specifically that
those are photographs of the decedent?

Honor. do it.

MS. LUZAICH: Permission to publish?
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. PIKE: If we can approach the bench. THE COURT: Sure.
(Whereupon, an off-the-record discussion was had at the bench.)
THE COURT: Doctor, did you go through
all of the photos that were available and pick out a minimum number that could demonstrate each of the points you needed to make?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did do that, sir.
THE COURT: Objection will be overruled. MR. PIKE: Thank you very much, Your

THE COURT: These photos are a little bit gory, but we had the doctor pick out the minimum number that can help explain and that's the way we
$\qquad$ .
.1 ones. Whoops. Sorry about that Exhibit 99.
A. This is a little dark. It's actually lighter there, but there are some pinpoint hemorrhages about the size of a pin head in that area there which are, which are petechia.
Q. And for the record, when you indicate that those are, it's dark, is that the equipment dark when the jury takes this and looks at it in their hands, is it a lot easier to see on the actual photograph?
A. Oh, definitely, yeah, the photo is a pretty good photo.
Q. Showing you State's Exhibit 100, what is that?
A. This is the eyelid. It's been pulled, pulled back from the eye and, and flapped over. So this is the under surface. And you can see all these, all these little dots. You can count them yourself. You know, there's a number of them there. All those are petechia.
Q. The petechia are what you described as being indicative of strangulation?
A. Yes.
Q. And if she had not been strangled and
there were no petechia present, would it just have
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been white surface for the eye?
A. Right. The only thing you would see are the, just the linear, so the blood vessels. You wouldn't see the hemorrhages.
Q. Showing you State's Exhibit 102, and this is somewhat gory, what does this depict?
A. This is the neck after the skin has been peeled back from the neck and there are, there's a hemorrhage over in this area and there's also hemorrhages in this area here. There is not any hemorrhages -there are no hemorrhages in this area right over that area. They're on the sides.
Q. At the sides of the neck?
A. Yes.
Q. And are those hemorrhages that you've pointed out in this photograph consistent with where finger marks could go?
A. Yes.
Q. And are they consistent with the size of finger marks?
A. Well, they're, they're bigger than just a finger mark, but with them being these discreet hemorrhages, a manual pressure would be the most likely scenario.

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Q. Showng you State's Exhibit 103, again, not very pleasant, what is depicted in this photograph?
A. This is the tongue, this is the tongue right here. It's been, all through here it's been sectioned and there's a hemorrhage here.
Q. Showing you State's Exhibit 106, what does that show?
A. Now, this is the back of the neck. We were looking at the front of the neck previous?y. This is the back of the neck. So this is the scalp up here and there's .. so this is right in the back of your neck here. This is a number of hemorrhages right here and the muscles of the back of the neck.
Q. So multiple hemorrhages right there in the back of the muscle?
A. Yeah, correct.
Q. Showing you State's Exhibit 108, am I upside down or right side up?
A. That's okay. This is the trachea and then it's splitting to go to each lung. And this photograph was taken to show this frothy fluid that was accumulating in that one area that it was indicative of drowning.
Q. And then finally State's Exhibit 107.

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A. This is a very close-up view and this is the upper part of the vagina. The vagina's right here and then this is the lower part of the opening of the vagina. And there are a number of lacerations that are longitudinal at the opening of the vagina.
Q. And that was what you indicated was indicative of sexual assault?
A. Yes.
Q. As Dr. Knoblock performed this autopsy, did he form an opinion as to the cause of death of Sheila Quarles?
A. Yes.
Q. What was that opinion?
A. Drowning.
Q. Did he find anything else to be a contributing factor?
A. Yes.
Q. What was that?
A. Strangulation.
Q. Based on what you observed in the
photographs and the report, did you agree with his opinion?
A. Yes.
Q. Did Dr. Knoblock form an opinion as to

you, know, tens of minutes and hours afterward. It looked, so obviously I would say it was very near death, yes.
Q. And can you tell whether it was pre-mortem or post-mortem?
A. That's an excellent question. I don't think he took any sections of it. And that would have been about the only way that I could have, you know, that it would have allowed me, you know, to be able to make some comments about that.
Q. Okay. So you can't tell one way or another?
A. No.
Q. In addition to the external examination -- or I'm sorry. Were there other areas that were viewed externally?
A. No, I think that was all the ones.
Q. Was there a small abrasion noted behind the ear?
A. As I recall, there was. I just, I don't, I didn't see it listed here, but as I recall, I thought that there -- oh, actually, you're right. It's under a different part of the autopsy. You are correct. Behind the right ear there was a quarter inch, very small abrasion.

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Q. Okay. And then internally what if anything did Dr. Knoblock observe?
A. There were superficial tears on the opening of the vagina, there was a tear on the opening of the anus, there were some hemorrhages underneath her skin, on the top of her skull and on the back of her skull and then there were a number of hemorrhages in the neck.
Q. When you say superficial tears in the vagina area, what do you mean by that?
A. From a, from a pathologic point of view, that means just the -- it doesn't mean the tear was deep, that it went all the way, you know, into the deep sup -- underlying tissue. It was just in the surface. The surface, you know, the skin and the, and the -- most of your body surfaces are actually in layers and so this was just the top layer.
Q. And when you say a "superficial tear," was there blood hemorrhage, anything noted?
A. He didn't describe it here, but when looking at the pictures, there were areas of hemorrhage that I could see.
Q. Does that mean that it was pre-mortem?
A. Correct.
Q. And what were those tears indicative of

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to you?
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A. The same, I would have the same interpretation of those that $I$ have with the other case is that those are indicative of forced intercourse consistent with sexual assault.
Q. You mentioned that there was a tear at the opening of the anus.

Can you describe that?
A. It was a little under a half, half an inch tear.
Q. And what would that be consistent with?
A. Anal penetration.
Q. By some object .-
A. Correct.
Q. - penetrated into the anus?
A. Correct.
Q. Was there hemorrhage there?
A. He didn't mention it, but again, when I looked at the picture, it looked like to me there was some areas of hemorrhage with it, yes.
Q. So would that indicate that it occurred pre-mortem?
A. Correct.
Q. You mentioned that there were hemorrhages at or about the skull.

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Can you describe those for us?
A. There was one, a one inch hemorrhage on the top of the skull and there was this some small hemorrhages on the back.
Q. What is that indicative of?
A. Blunt trauma.
Q. And could you tell whether that .- well, blunt trauma, her head hitting something or something hitting her head?
A. Correct.
Q. And because there was more than one, would that be more than one --
A. Correct.
Q. -- injury?
A. Blow or injury, yes.
Q. Blow. Thank you. The word wouldn't come out. And could you tell was that contemporaneous with her death?
A. Yes, it looks like it was a fresh hemorrhage.
Q. You mentioned that there were hemorrhage in the neck.

Could you describe what you saw?
A. There were hemorrhages on the front of the neck, there was hemorrhages in the back of the
neck, and then there were also some internal hemorrhages around some of the internal neck structure.
Q. Do you know how many hemorrhages, how many?
A. Minimum of 10 , possibly a few more.
Q. What is that indicative of to you?
A. Same, same interpretation as previously, indicates pressure put on the neck in a number of different areas.
Q. And can you tell anything about the amount of pressure?
A. Same interpretation. That when you get those kinds of hemorrhages, that's pressure induced to hurt, to do some, to have some kind of affect.
Q. Does that indicate the intent of the individual who's inflicting the pressure?
A. I wouldn't, I wouldn't go to so far as to be able to, you know, talk about somebody else's, what was going on in their mind.
Q. That's a bad question then. Could it have been an accident?
A. You mean just the hemorrhages of the neck or the whole case?
Q. Well, all of the hemorrhages in the neck

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combined.
A. I've never seen that number of
hemorrhages in any kind of, you know, accidental death, no.
Q. I guess that was also a bad question. Not accidental death. Could somebody accidentally inflict that much pressure in that many different locations?
A. I guess there would be a remote possibility, but it would be beyond the normal, normal behavior that I would be familiar with, you know.
Q. Okay. Earlier you talked about it would take a minimum of 10 seconds to strangle somebody into unconsciousness. What you observed in the neck of Marilee Coote, would that have been taken more than 10 seconds to occur?
A. The hemorrhages .
Q. That many different hemorrhages in different locations.
A. Oh, yeah, it would be hard to believe that you could induce that many different hemorrhages in 10 or 15 seconds. Yeah.
Q. And the hemorrhages that you observed in
. 1 picked out the least number thatd be able to demonstrate the point that you're making with the jury; is that right?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.
MS. LUZAICH: Okay. For the record,
there were over a hundred photographs taken from each autopsy.

THE COURT: Okay. Understand. They'11 be admitted.

MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Dr. Simms, showing you State's Exhibit 109, is that Marilee Coote?
A. Yes.
Q. And can you just for the record read the number on the tag into the record?
A. 053537 .
Q. And that's the number that's on the actual report that Dr . Knoblock generated?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you. Showing you State's Exhibit 110, can you describe for us what that depicts?
A. This is an eye, one of the eyes. And of course the cornea has gotten cloudy because of death, but you can see a number of hemorrhages. And

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there's also hemorrhage here and also a hemorrhage here right at the edge of where the eyelid's being held back.
Q. In this photograph you can see hemorrhages that are quite large. Earlier when you were discussing Sheila Quarles' eyes, they were pinpoint dots.

Is there a difference between these hemorrhages and those?
A. Well, obviously there is a difference as far as size goes. As far as what they indicate, no. Because in actual facts, some of the other photos are some petechial hemorrhages in addition to these.
Q. For example, State's Exhibit 111?
A. So here you have combination of these larger hemorrhages and multiple petechia is here.
Q. And in the other eye showing you State's Exhibit 112 ?
A. And you can see again these hemorrhages here and here and then you can see at least one petechia there.
Q. Showing you State's Exhibit 113, what does this depict?
A. This is the pubic area and you can see or 5 there is singeing of the pubic hair in this area and
there's also looks like some, some thermal injury on some of the thigh, the surface, skin surface of the thigh.
Q. When you say "thermal injury," would that be the burning with the hot --
A. Yes.
Q. -- items?
A. Surface. Some type of hot surface.
Q. Thank you. Showing you State's Exhibit 114, what does that depict?
A. And here you can see the thermal injury from what I consider a hot surface again because if you look at that, it's just a chemical, any kind of liquid or flame or something wouldn't cause those fairly discreet burns. To me that's indicative of a hot surface injury.
Q. And for the record, does this photograph depict the buttocks and thighs as in ..
A. Correct.
Q. -- if she's face down?
A. Yeah. The head is up this way and the feet is down this way.
Q. Showing you State's Exhibit 115, what does that depict?
A. This is the vagina and there's -- and

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this is a fairly dark picture, but there's several tears, small tears along with some purple
discoloration which indicates hemorrhage. There is also some purple, purplish areas up here, but it looks like the surface is intact.
Q. What does that mean?
A. I, I can't really say. You know, what I would have done if I had been doing it, make some small incisions to confirm whether it's hemorrhage in these other areas or not, but there's definitely tears and hemorrhages in the first areas that I pointed to.
Q. And the first area that you pointed to where the tear is, if you were to orient the vaginal area by a clock, if she was laying on her back with her legs spread, where on the clock would those tears be?
A. Laying on her back, these, these tears are on the, would be in the, somewhere in the 4,5 and the 7,8 clock.
Q. Okay. Thank you. Showing you State's Exhibit 116, what does that depict?
A. This is the anus and there's a tear right here. There's also an area of discoloration. It looks a little hemorrhagic there to me also. So
there's at least, at least one a of trauma, possibly two.
Q. Okay. And the tear to the anus is inflicted by something penetrating the anus, an object?
A. Forcibly, uh-huh.
Q. And can you orient me like upside down or right side up here?
A. Well, that's a good question. I believe that this is, this is the, toward the back and that this is toward the front. Oops. I believe. But I, there's not enough, you know, anatomic detail for me to tell which way is which.
Q. Okay. Showing you State's Exhibit 118, what does that depict?
A. In this particular situation, the arm had its skin dissected and there's a hemorrhage right here.
Q. And when you say "right here," for the record, where on the arm is that?
A. This would be the elbow and this is the wrist. So it would be in the lower arm. About mid-way in the lower arm.
Q. And on the top of the arm?
A. Yes.

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Q. Showing you State's Exhibit 119, what does that depict?
A. This is, this is the wrist here, and the elbow's way, way up here. So this is a hemorrhage near the wrist and it's on the, the underside of the wrist. It's a fairly large hemorrhage.
Q. Could that be consistent with a defensive wound?
A. Definitely.
Q. Showing you State's Exhibit 120, does that go that way?
A. This, yes. This is the front of the neck here and this, this scalp has been turned down and this is, this is, this would be the forehead area right in here. This is all the way on the top and this is a hemorrhage that comes from the top of the scalp.
Q. That's from the top of her head? For the record, you're pointing to the top of your head?
A. Correct.
Q. And blunt force trauma would cause that to occur?
A. Correct.
Q. Showing you State's Exhibit 121, what is that?
A. Thes are the neck organs that have been removed and there's a large hemorrhage here and there's a hemorrhage here and there's a hemorrhage here. This also looks like a small hemorrhage here.
Q. And can you point on the actual person on yourself where that might be?
A. This is the thyroid gland and this is the end of the tongue. So it would be, you know, somewhere in the upper part of the neck like in the front.
Q. In the front of the neck?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And then finally showing you State's Exhibit 122, what does that depict?
A. This is the back of the neck that's on the other side, and there's multiple hemorrhages in those deep tissues.
Q. Thank you. As Dr. Knoblock performed this autopsy, did he note other findings that were significant just in her body, not maybe cause of death but other significant findings?
A. Well, she did have some heart disease and she had some benign tumors on her uterus.
Q. Would either one of those contribute to cause of death?

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A. Not, not directly, no.
Q. On that particular date?
A. No.
Q. Did -- oh, and I'm sorry. Did he perform during the course of an autopsy is toxicology noted?
A. Yes.
Q. And was there anything noted pertaining to Marilee Coote?
A. No. A toxicology screen was done. They look for 50 or 60 different drugs and they were all negative.
Q. Alcohol as well?
A. Correct.
Q. Did Dr. Knoblock form an opinion as to the cause of death of Marilee Coote?
A. Yes.
Q. What was that?
A. Strangulation.
Q. And based on your review of the report
and all the photographs, do you agree with his opinion?
A. Yes.
Q. Did Dr. Knoblock form an opinion as to
the manner of death of Marilee Coote?
A. Yes.
. Q. And what was that?
A. Homicide.
Q. Based on your review of the report and photographs, do you agree with that?
A. Yes.
Q. And I'm so sorry. Can I take you for one second back to Sheila Quarles. Was a toxicology also done on Sheila Quarles?
A. Yes.
Q. And what was found?
A. The same, the same profile was done on her and there was no alcohol or no drugs.

MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. I pass the witness.

THE COURT: Cross?
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Dr. Simms, in going through and reviewing these two autopsies, you basically relied on the information that was provided from your experience and from the reports and photographs that were given to you and were kept in the normal course of records as part of all autopsies; is that correct?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. And during the course of going through

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and in doing the protocol for, and always correct me if I use the wrong term, but if you're going to go through and do an autopsy, and if part of that autopsy there is an issue or you're going to determine whether or not there is any DNA present in the vagina or in the anus, then there are swabs that are inserted in that; is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And what are those swabs made of?
A. They're cotton-tipped swabs very similar to or they look very much like a Q-Tip.
Q. And during the insertion of the anal swab, that may cause a nick, a tear?
A. Yeah, I have seen, seen that happen before. Usually it can cause a small nick or tear.
Q. And you've also have examined I assume a lot of bodies that involve an allegation of a sexual assault or a suspicion of a sexual assault?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's when you go and you look and examine the vagina and the external part and internal part to determine whether or not there is something consistent with a sexual assault?

## A. Correct.

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sexual assaul means the penetration of the vagina?
A. I think what I was talking about before is penetration to an unrelaxed vagina or a nonreceptive vagina and that's what causes the trauma.
Q. Okay. And so unrelaxed, there may or may not be consent, you don't know, it just was not relaxed?
A. Again, I think going back to what I said before, for me to talk about what was going on in somebody's mind would be probably, it would be, you know, not, not, not very -- you know, speculative basically.
Q. So what you found was consistent with unrelaxed sex or the markings, correct?
A. Are you talking just about the markings on the vagina?
Q. Yes.
A. I haven't, I was a general practitioner for 10 years before I went into pathology and I probably did about 3500 pelvic exams on women for different reasons and I, I've never seen, you know, injuries like that in anything but a sexual assault in my own personal experience.
Q. Okay. And going through and determining 92
that, again, when you're talking about sexual assault, you're just talking about penetration and that could be with an object?
A. Well, yes.
Q. It could be with fingers, hands?
A. It could, yes.
Q. Okay. Fingernails may cause lacerations?
A. That is correct.
Q. And in fact, fingernails and the, that whatever may be located under those fingernails is often part of the protocol of what you have to preserve, so that it can be collected for forensic purposes?
A. Well, I do -- I agree with what you're saying. As far as the actual protocol, usually the police process the body prior to the autopsy. So those samples and fingernail clippings and all hair with all the other things have been removed from the body by the time the autopsy is done. That's the way they do it here in Las Vegas.
Q. So they actually come in, go over the body before you perform the autopsy, they check it for any arrant tears?
A. As I understand it, that's, that's not -we're not involved in that because that's, that's
.the police.
Q. And have you ever, with a number of autopsies you've done, I'm sure you've seen the police do that?
A. Oh, yes.
Q. Okay. And taking the fingernails, but it is left to the doctor, you performing the autopsy, to collect the DNA swabs from the vagina?
A. No, that's done also during that period of time.
Q. Who does that?
A. Usually the police.
Q. And there's, there's no indication in the report as to, that you reviewed as to who did perform that or who collected that swab?
A. It's, it's frequently the case that the report that we generate, we don't, you know, detail all those different types of things.

So it's not uncommon it won't be in the report, but I'm just talking about my experience of working there as it usually it's, there's usually an actual fact there's the people that are processing the body, it's a combination of forensic technicians who work at the corners office and the police, they kind of work together.

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So it may very well have been that
one of $I$ know them inserted the swab to get that and another one was clipping the nails or visa versa kind of a thing.
Q. And you're unaware of the process that they went through or who was involved in that, but your interior results, your medical examination was consistent with a sexual penetration?

THE COURT: As to Quarles?
BY MR, PIKE:
Q. As to Quarles. And I'm just talking about Quarles. If, any questions about Ms. Coote, I'11 ask those specific questions, but this is as to Sheila Quarles.
A. That's correct, yeah.
Q. Okay. Thanks. And in, in your experience in performing autopsies and watching the police go over the body for forensic evidence, have you ever seen the CSAs or the police come in and examine the body to determine whether or not they could obtain fingerprints from the body?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And that process is done here in Clark County?

25 A. Yes.
Q. When finat process is done, is there any sort of material spray or anything that's on the body that would indicate to you that that was done?
A. Well, there's different ways that they lift prints. Sometimes they, you know, they just use ink, you know, and but then there are also various chemicals.

We're getting into an area that I don't have, I don't have detailed expertise, but usually there would be some, I think the thrust of your question is there usually is some residue that you would say well, you know, this is, this is what they did.
Q. And you did .-

MS. LUZAICH: I'm sorry. I'm gonna object to foundation. I'm wondering if they're talking about the same thing.

I believe Mr. Pike is talking about lifting prints off like the body, the abdomen as opposed to the fingerprints of the .-

THE WITNESS: No, that's what I
understood it to be.
THE COURT: -- Both of them.
MS. LUZAICH: Okay. I just wanted to be sure.

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THE COURT: Mr. Pike was asking him do you see anything that would indicate to you that prior to your involvement the police did anything to see if there was a fingerprint on the body. That's his question.

THE WITNESS: And the answer was no. THE COURT: Okay. There you go.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. And yet during the course of your examination of Sheila Quarles' body, you found what you indicated were a number of contact points where if it was a manual strangulation that there would have been contacts with the hand?
A. Yes, there were, as I detailed, you know, 10, 12 hemorrhages in there which would indicate different contact points, correct.
Q. I'11, I'11 - I think you said a number of different areas?
A. And they were in different areas, correct.
Q. Do you similar to measuring bite marks or something like that, can you by measuring the type, types of marks on the body or on the neck identify the approximate size of the hand of the individual that is alleged to have committed a strangulation?
: 1 : A. A reasonable question. the --
sometimes -- let me -- in my experience, most of the time there's not a specific pattern that they do for them. But every once in awhile you will find a real solid pattern where you can see to make some measurements, but it won't allow you to talk about the person's hands because the fingers can be spread at different widths. So it would be -- even though you could say that this is a finger pattern, it wouldn't really allow you to extrapolate all the way to the sides of the person's hand. Anything that I've ever been involved with or ever read about it.
Q. And the marks that you're talking about inside the vagina and the marks that are consistent with the sexual assault don't necessarily have to be associated with penal-to-vagina sex?
A. Well, I think for --
Q. Penetration?
A. Well, you already, you already talked about that and I agreed at that particular point in time.
Q. And so if DNA was present inside the vagina, that in and of itself does not indicate that that, the positive or that insertion of, of the semen was part of or contemporaneous with a sexual 98
assault?
A. No. There's nothing unique about that, that finding. No, you'd have to put it in the context, but no, there wouldn't be anything unique that would associate it.
Q. And in fact when you talk about the body cavity or the vault that we refer to the vagina, when human semen is placed inside the human vagina, it will stay there for a period of time?
A. It can. It may or may not. It depends on the laxity of the vagina and whether the person gets up and walks around. So it -- and maybe I'm misunderstanding your question.

Will there be traces of it that will stay there, in other words microscopic? Yeah, they'll definitely be microscopic traces that will be there for several days.

Is that what you're asking?
Q. Yeah, yeah. You've answered. And if there are two males that have sex with the same female over a period of time, what would you look at to determine or could you determine from the semen that is then removed from your autopsy as to who had sex with that female first?
A. No. I don't see how scientifically you $\mathbf{2 5}$
can determine mat, no.
Q. Could you determine which spermatozoa is older based upon either the presence or nonpresence of the tail?
A. Very interesting question.
Q. Do you have an answer for me?
A. I don't think -- no, I don't -. I think you got into an area that $I$, is scientifically reasonable, but I don't, I couldn't really talk about that. I've never even addressed that as an issue before.
Q. Okay. And in fact, when you perform an autopsy and you're collecting the semen or the specimen from the vagina, often gravity and the semen being a viscous liquid will leak out from the vagina down towards whichever way the body is facing?
A. Correct.
Q. And just similar as it may leak out during the time of while an individual's living?
A. Correct.

MR. PIKE: I have no further questions.
Thank you.
THE COURT: Anything else, Ms. Luzaich?
MS. LUZAICH: Just briefly.
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REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Dr. Simms, when the swabs are collected at the time of autopsy, the forensic pathologist conducting the autopsy is not physically present; is that correct?
A. As a general rule, no.
Q. Okay. The police are present however during autopsies generally when there is a specific -- suspicious death. If there's a police investigation done, don't the police detective generally come to the autopsy?
A. Generally.
Q. Okay. Now, specifically, the tears that you observed in the vagina of Sheila Quarles, those did not appear to have been caused by the swabs that are taken for evidentiary purposes?
A. No, no. These were, these were larger tears that I've never seen a swab cause these kinds of tears, no.
Q. And in fact, the swabs that are collected, aren't those really long Q-Tips?
A. Basically they are, yes.
Q. Soft edged?
A. Yes.
: 1 . Q. Okay. And should a fingernail be
introduced into the vagina, it probably won't leave sperm or semen behind, would it?
A. No, no, it wouldn't. Well, I guess unless it had sperm or semen on it prior to it being inserted.
Q. Now, if Sheila Quarles was submerged in hot water, if her body, her whole body was submerged in hot water after the sexual assault and after the strangulation, would you be able to lift prints off her body once she is taken out, covered in a bag and brought down to the morgue?

MR. PIKE: Objection. Outside of his area of expertise.

MS. LUZAICH: Well, he asked about
lifting prints.
MR. PIKE: I asked about whether or not

THE COURT: He'll tell us. I mean, as you see him, if it's beyond his area of expertise, if you know, tell us. If you don't, tell us.

THE WITNESS: Well, the issue you brought up was about residue from evidence and I do, I can tell that, but the issue you're bringing up is a

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completely reasonable issue that I'm not, I'm not versed on. I would have, I would assume it would, it would dissolve, but that --

MR. PIKE: Objection. Speculation.
THE COURT: Okay. That objection is sustained.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I went too far, Your Honor. I should have stopped when I was ahead. THE COURT: Okay.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. If evidence had been left behind on her body, would the submersion in hot water have taken away that evidence or --
A. Can you restate the question?
Q. -- or at least corrupted it if some sort
of evidence were left behind on her body?
MR. PIKE: Objection. Calls for
speculation, nonspecific.
THE COURT: Do you know, doctor?
THE WITNESS: In that, if it was
biological evidence like semen or if it's even nonbiological evidence like fibers, there's no doubt that in my experience and a lot of other forensic pathologists is that that would wash away, have a significant impact on removing that evidence if the
that we went over were internal findings.
Q. And would it be unusual in your opinion for there not to be any external findings when somebody is strangled with that force?
A. No, it can occur. As far as percentage wise, usually you'll pick up a fingernail mark or something, but there is a solid minority of patients who are manuaily strangled that do not have external findings.
Q. If somebody puts their fingers around the neck long enough to, you know, strangle somebody, how long -- do you know how long it might take before there would be some external like bruise or something along those lines?
A. Uh --
Q. To be visible externally?
A. Well, they would have to be alive for some minutes in order to pump the blood out to cause the bruise. So if they're killed, if they die fairly rapidly, then you're not gonna see anything no matter what.
Q. Does the color of the skin make a difference?
A. If the person is very, very dark skinned, very dark skin, then it does cause problems, but
sany,thing short of that, it usuald can pick up some, some difference in coloration.
Q. If it occurs?
A. Yes.
Q. But it doesn't always occur?
A. No.
Q. And then I'm fin .- finally, the vaginal injuries that you discussed in Sheila Quarles, you talked about the lacerations and the fact that there was no swelling, therefore you believed it was within a half an hour of her death?
A. That would be a good ballpark figure, correct.
Q. And then Marilyn Coote as well, you mentioned the tears, no swelling, would that also be within half an hour of her death?
A. Same interpretation, correct.

MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Pike? RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. In reference to the question regarding the water temperature, you don't know if the body was found in hot water, warm water or cold water?
A. No. I just took the question as it was

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asked.
MR. PIKE: No further questions.
THE COURT: Does the amount of pressure on the throat, different amount of pressure account for the difference in the petechia or the larger hemorrhages or?

THE WITNESS: Excellent question. Yeah, I would, I would .- my interpretation would be is that Mrs. Coote who had larger hemorrhages, if you notice those in there, I've seen that usually when they just put up a stronger fight. There was more violence to it.

THE COURT: Okay, thanks. Doc, appreciate your time. Call your next witness.

MS. WECKERLY: Officer Cole.
THE COURT: Up here, officer.
(Whereupon, Officer Brian Cole was duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.)
THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.
THE CLERK: PTease state your full name, spelling your first and last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Brian David Cole.
5 B-r-i-a-n. Cole, C-o-1-e.

BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Sir, how are you employed?
A. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police.
Q. What do you do for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police?
A. I am a police officer.
Q. All right. Do you work patrol?
A. Not right now.
Q. Okay. How long have you been with Metro?
A. Eight years.
Q. Specifically were you employed on March 24th of 2005 with Metro?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. And at that time were you working patrol?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. And in March of 2005 when you were
working patrol, were you wearing a uniform similar to that you're wearing today in the court?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. And were you called to an apartment at 1001 Pecos?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know about what time it was that you were called there or sent there I should say? 108
A. Later in the hour of 2:00 in the afternoon because it was close to end of shift.
Q. Okay. What shift were you working at the time?
A. Day shift at that time.
Q. And day shift is when to when?
A. We usually leave secure at 3:30 in the afternoon and start at 7:00 in the morning.
Q. Okay. Is it possible that you were called out there around 10 to $3: 00$ in the afternoon?
A. Is sounds correct.
Q. Okay. When you went, were you alone or with anybody?
A. There were several officers dispatched. I was one of the first ones on scene, though.
Q. Okay. And when you were sent there, what was the nature of the call?
A. It was more of an unknown situation where there was a female down, unknown on injuries, and not a lot of information coming from the PR at the time.
Q. The PR being the person reporting the call?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you go into apartment number 63?

- A. Yes.
Q. Is that an apartment that's downstairs?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. When you got there, who was in the area?
A. I remember seeing a couple people
outside, but nobody was at that apartment
specifically.
Q. Okay. Was the door opened when you got there?
A. Partially opened. It was cracked.
Q. Did you enter?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. And what did we -. did you, did you enter?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. What did you do?
A. Went to the door, sounded off Metro police, anybody inside, sound off, so that we know if anybody was in there and then we made entry to the apartment and cleared it to make sure there was no occupants inside the apartment or anything going on that could be a danger to us or anybody else.
Q. What did you see when you got inside?
A. Once inside, saw a black female laying on the bathroom floor face up with her feet kind of

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still on top of the tub laying length wise next to the sink on the floor and she was naked and unresponsive at that time.
Q. Was anything covering her at that time?
A. I don't recall anything covering her.
Q. Were there any other people in the
bathroom area?
A. Not when I made entry, no.
Q. Now, the bathroom area, was it quite small?

THE COURT: You mean any other people
other than his fellow officers? Was that the question?

MS. LUZAICH: Yes, sorry.
THE WITNESS: Okay. The bathroom is very
small, yes
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. When you say that she was unresponsive, how could you tell?
A. We tried to say something to her to see if there was any kind of response. Looked at her and she was not moving. Didn't appear to be breathing just by looking at that time.
Q. So when you saw that, what did you did do?
A. Medival was right behind us coming in and they took over at that point to see if there's anything they could do for her.
Q. And were you present when medical was there?
A. I backed out down the hallway because it was a small bathroom, but yes, I was still present.
Q. And was medical able to do anything for her?
A. No, they weren't.
Q. Were you there when they left?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. And then what happened?
A. That's when we secured the scene and made sure nobody else came in the apartment, called for homicide units to come out.
Q. May I approach?

THE COURT: Sure.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Showing you what's been marked as State's proposed Exhibit 38, do you recognize this?

MR. PIKE: No objection to its admission.
THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Thank you. Does that depict essentially 112
how she looked when you arrived?
A. Essentially other than I don't recall seeing the towels laying on top of her when I looked at her originally.
Q. And is there also medical intervention --
A. Yes.
Q. -- obvious in the photo?
A. Yes.

MS. LUZAICH: Move it into evidence.
THE COURT: It will be admitted.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. May I publish?
THE COURT: Yes. You can't publish
anything that isn't into evidence.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Does this kind of depict how small the bathroom is?
A. Yes.
Q. And also the items that are around, were
they as they are in the picture when you arrived other than maybe the item that's covering her?
A. Yes, they were.
Q. You said that you came out of the
apartment and notified homicide.
Is that the natural course of what
occurs when things like this happen?
: 1 r . A. When we, when I first ound outside notified my sergeant, notified other units to help secure the perimeter and then homicide.
Q. Okay. When you say other units to help secure the perimeter, what do you mean by that?
A. Other patrol officers to come to the scene to make sure that nobody could get in or out of that apartment and to talk to anybody in the area that may or may not have seen anything.
Q. And when you say secure the scene, is that because as of this time you don't know what the cause of her death is, whether it's accident or by means of injury?
A. That is correct.
Q. And it could be potentially a crime scene?
A. That's why we preserve it.
Q. So when you preserve a crime scene, do you put up tape so that nobody can enter?
A. Sometimes we do. Not always.
Q. Okay.
A. In this case, it was a contained apartment so we didn't need to put crime scene tape right away.
Q. Right at the door?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did you or one of the officers with you at least remain at or near the door to make sure that nobody else entered other than law enforcement personnel?
A. Yes. I was actually posted at the door, the front door.
Q. Did there come a time when you needed a little more help?
A. Yes. The family was obviously upset, distraught, and one of them, one of the relatives was trying to get into the apartment side window. So we had to have additional units detain family members to keep them out of the residence.
Q. Did a lot more family members come to the residence as time went by?
A. Yes, they did.
Q. And were they exceptionally distraught?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you have more officers come to help, so that --
A. Yes.
Q. -- they remained calm?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. And did homicide arrive on the scene?

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    A. Yes,mey did.
    Q. Did crime scene also arrive on the scene?
    A. Yes.
    Q. And did you remain to at least make sure
that nobody else entered the scene that wasn't
supposed to?
    A. I did.
    MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
    THE COURT: Questions?
                CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Did you take any written statements from anybody during that period or were you just securing the scene and preparing it for the investigation?
A. Just securing the scene and preparing it for investigation. No statements at that time.
Q. When he was trying - the individual I assume, it was a he, was trying to get into the window?
A. Yes.
Q. Was the window unlocked?
A. No, the window wasn't unlocked that I
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know of. I didn't go check the window, whether or not it was unlocked, but he didn't make entry through it. We stopped him as he was trying to get 116
to the window and open it.
Q. Okay. And was that window into the living room, kitchen or bedroom I think you said?
A. It would have been a back bedroom.
Q. Back bedroom?
A. Uh-huh.
Q. And there was only one bedroom.
A. Okay. That would be the one then.

MR. PIKE: I don't have anything further.
THE COURT: Thanks, officer. Appreciate
your time. Do you have a 10 minute?
MS. LUZAICH: I actually do have a short witness.

THE COURT: Bring them on.
MS. LUZAICH: Marquita Carr.
THE COURT: Up here, Ms. Carr. Right around there, ma'am, and up here.

THE CLERK: Please remain standing and raise your right hand.
(Whereupon, Marquita Carr was duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.)

THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.
Please state your full name, spelling your first and last name for the record.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 L | Last name Carr, C-a-r-r. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Go ahead. |
| 4 | DIRECT EXAMINATION |
| 5 B | BY MS. LUZAICH: |
| 6 | Q. Thank you. Marquita, are you a little |
| 7 n | nervous? |
| 8 | A. A little. |
| 9 | Q. That's okay. Deep breath. Marquita, do |
| 10 | you know a lady named Sheila Quarles? |
| 11 | A. Yes, I do. |
| 12 | Q. How did you know her? |
| 13 | A. She lived next door to my aunt. She's my |
| 14 | cousin's friend. |
| 15 | Q. Okay. When you say she lived next door |
| 16 t | to your aunt, who is your aunt? |
| 17 | A. My aunt Jejannie. |
| 18 | Q. J-e-j-a-n-n-i-e? |
| 19 | A. Yes. |
| 20 | Q. What's your aunt Jejannie's last name? |
| 21 | A. Brass . |
| 22 | Q. B-r-a-s-s? |
| 23 | A. Uh-huh. |
| 24 | Q. And she's very good friends with your |
| 25 | cousin you said? |

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A. Yeah.
Q. What's your cousin's name?
A. Jasmine. Jasmine Brass.
Q. You said that they live across from each other.

Do they live in the same apartment complex?
A. They did live in the same apartment complex.
Q. Okay. Let me ask you a better question. On March 24th of 2005, did they live in the same apartment complex?
A. Yes.
Q. And the apartment that your aunt lived in, is that kind of like across the cement from the apartment that Sheila lived in?
A. Across the little walkway.
Q. Walkway?
A. Yeah.
Q. Okay. Did you spend much time at your aunt's apartment?
A. Yeah. We, we went -- I went over there a lot, yeah.
Q. Periodically?

25 A. Yeah.

## 2005, were you at your aunt's apartment?

A. Yes, I was.
Q. Do you know about what time of day it was that you got there?
A. No, I can't say. I might, I might have been around there around noon.
Q. Okay. Probably not before noon?
A. Yeah.
Q. Maybe around noon?
A. Yeah.
Q. When you got there, what did you do?
A. I went over to my grandmother's house and then I went downstairs to my aunt's house. They live in the same apartments.
Q. Okay. So your grandmother lives upstairs?
A. Different building.
Q. But a different building?
A. Uh-huh.
Q. Okay. Who lives with your grandmother?
A. My uncles.
Q. Your uncles. What are their names?
A. Robert, L.T., Egger.
Q. Robert, is that Robert Lewis?

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A. Yeah.
Q. Okay. You went and visited your grandma?
A. Uh-huh.
Q. Was anybody there when you visited grandma?
A. I can't honestly say. I don't, I don't remember.
Q. Do you go visit your grandma a lot?
A. Yeah. There's always a house full.
Q. After you visited grandma, you went down to your aunt's house?
A. Yeah.
Q. Or apartment?
A. Her apartment, right.
Q. When you got to your aunt's apartment, do you remember who was there?
A. My -- her daughters, both of my cousins. Well, not both of them. My cousin Ebony and I don't remember who else was there.
Q. Okay. Ebony, is that Ebony Lewis?
A. Yes.
Q. And your cousin Ebony Lewis would be Jejannie your aunt's daughter?
A. Right.
Q. And then Jasmine, is that Jasmine Lewis?

| A. She's Jasmine Brass. <br> Q. Oops, I'm sorry. Brass. But Jasmine and Ebony are sisters, correct? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. So when you went from grandma's to your aunts, you do not believe you saw Jasmine? <br> A. No. <br> Q. Okay. Did you and Ebony visit with each other? <br> A. Yeah, pretty much. <br> Q. Did something happen? <br> A. While we were in the house? <br> Q. Yes. Did you hear something? <br> A. Not at the time, no. Maybe we sat there and hung out in the living room for a little while, talking what not. <br> Q. While you were hanging out in the living room, tell me what .- <br> A. My uncle came through the front door. <br> Q. I'm sorry. Who did? <br> A. My uncle Robert came through the front door and he said that Pooka needed help. That's what we called her, Sheila. And he told us to come out and help us. I went over, across the pathway into the apartment. I heard her mom screaming and I | Q. -- Was her mother? <br> A. Yeah. <br> Q. Now, when you say she was upset, can you describe for me how upset she was? <br> A. She was screaming, like very shaken up and she was, she was screaming for help. She was, you know, screaming my baby, something's wrong with my baby. <br> Q. Okay. So you went into the apartment, the one that Pooka lived in? <br> A. Right. <br> Q. And you went into the bathroom and you saw her you said laying on the floor? <br> A. Uh-huh. <br> Q. I'm gonna show you a picture, and I'm not showing it to you to upset you, State's Exhibit 38, is that about how Sheila looked when you saw her, <br> Pooka? <br> A. Yes, ma'am. <br> Q. Okay. Now, in State's Exhibit 38, there <br> are some things covering her. <br> When you went into the bathroom, was there anything covering Pooka? <br> A. No. <br> Q. Okay. Did you do anything? |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 went over into the apartment, I went into the bathroom, she was lying on the floor, no clothes on, I asked to dial, to dial 911. <br> Q. Okay. You know what, I'm gonna stop you for a second. When you and Ebony were visiting together on the couch in your aunt Jejannie's apartment, you said your uncle Robert came in talking about Pooka. <br> Do you know Sheila Quarles as Pooka? <br> A. Yes, I do. <br> Q. And did you know her independent of the fact that she just lived next door? <br> A. Yeah. A little bit, yeah. <br> Q. Okay. Did you do her hair? <br> A. Yeah, yeah. <br> Q. Okay. So when uncle Robert indicated <br> that there was a problem when Pooka, you went, you said you heard her mother. <br> Who is her mother? <br> A. Don't know her mom's name. <br> Q. Can't remember? <br> A. No. <br> Q. But you know her by face and you knew <br> A. Yeah. | A. I did touch her neck to see if she had a pulse. I put my ear close to her, her mouth to see if she was breathing and I put a mirror under her nose. <br> Q. Okay. Besides that did you cover her at al1? <br> A. I think I did cover her. <br> Q. Okay. Were there items laying on the floor that you used to cover her or at least near by? You didn't get up, go to another room and -- <br> A. No, no. <br> Q. -- get something? <br> A. I didn't get up and go to another room. <br> I, I think I grabbed something that was there. <br> Q. Okay. Now, when you went into the bathroom, there was some things that are laying on the floor around her. <br> Were those things also on the floor whether you got there? <br> A. I cannot recall. <br> Q. Okay. Was it very closed in? <br> A. Small bathroom, yeah. <br> Q. Okay. How would you describe it as you saw it? <br> A. It wasn't a total wreck but a little, |



126 not too much, and I didn't feel a pulse.
Q. And did you report back to the person that was on the phone with 911 , so that they could tell the operator that?
A. I could have, yeah. It was a little crazy.
Q. Was it upsetting?
A. Well, I mean of course, yeah.
Q. Okay. Did the police get there while you were there or medical?
A. Not right away, no.
Q. Did they get there ultimately?
A. Yeah. They did get there, though, yeah.
Q. Did you leave the apartment when they got

## there?

A. Yeah.

COURT: Anything else?

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                            MS. LUZAICH: Just br y
                                    REDIRECT-EXAMINATION
    BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Is there a difference between dating someone and having sex with someone?
A. Yeah. I would say so, yeah.
Q. Is it possible to have sex with somebody without actually dating them?
A. Yes. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Your cousin George Brass, Jr,, you've heard him as Chicken, right?
A. (Positive nod of the head.)
Q. Did he have a girlfriend and a child?
A. Yeah.
Q. And did he stay with his girlfriend and child periodically at that time?
A. Yeah.
Q. And when you would say stay with, does that mean live with or just -
A. I wouldn't say live with.
Q. -- or just live with now and then?
A. Kind of an overnight sometime thing, yeah.
Q. Is it possible -- well, do you know whether or not Sheila and Chicken were sleeping 130
together or having sex?
A. No.
Q. You don't know?
A. Not that I know of, no.

MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
THE COURT: Okay, thanks.
MR. PATRICK: Just one quick question. RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Are you familiar with slang terms that are used on the street, some of them?
A. Pretty much.
Q. Okay. "Talking to," is that the same as having sexual relationships with?
A. No. "Talking to" is just a crush.
Q. Just a crush?
A. Yeah.

MR. PATRICK: Okay, thank you.
THE COURT: Okay. Thanks for coming by.
THE WITNESS: Am I excused to go home?
THE COURT: You bet you are. Have a nice day.

Okay. We'll take our lunch break at this time

During this break, don't talk or
5 During this break, don't talk or

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converse amon ourselves or with anyone else on any
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converse amon ourselves or with anyone else on any
subject connected with this trial.
subject connected with this trial.
Don't read, watch or listen to any
Don't read, watch or listen to any
report of or commentary on the trial or any person
report of or commentary on the trial or any person
connected with this trial by any medium of
connected with this trial by any medium of
information, including, without limitation,
information, including, without limitation,
newspapers, television, internet and radio.
newspapers, television, internet and radio.
Don't form or express any opinion on
Don't form or express any opinion on
any subject connected with the trial until the case
any subject connected with the trial until the case
is finally submitted to you.
is finally submitted to you.
We'll pick up at 1 o'clock. Have a
We'll pick up at 1 o'clock. Have a
good lunch. Anything you need to know, you can ask
good lunch. Anything you need to know, you can ask
Officer Moon.
Officer Moon.
(Whereupon, the jury exited the
(Whereupon, the jury exited the
courtroom.)
courtroom.)
The record will reflect the jury
The record will reflect the jury
exited.
exited.
Anything else?
Anything else?
MR. PIKE: No.
MR. PIKE: No.
THE COURT: See you at 1:00.
THE COURT: See you at 1:00.
ATTEST: FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF THE
ATTEST: FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF THE
PROCEEDINGS.

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## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

| No. 68140 | Electronically Filed |
| :---: | :---: |
| NORMAN KEITH FLOWERS | Tracie K. Lindeman |
| Clerk of Supreme Court |  |
| Appellant, |  |
| vs. |  |

## THE STATE OF NEVADA

Respondent.

Appeal from a Denial of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction)
Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County
The Honorable Elizabeth Gonzalez, District Court Judge
District Court Case No. C228755

APPENDIX TO APPELLANT'S OPENING BRIEF

## VOLUME II

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IV Defendant's Proposed Jury Instructions Not Used At Trial, Filed October 21, 2008

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| IV |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Although there appear to be two (2) transcripts labeled " 3 -B," one transcript is the October 17, 2008 morning session, and the second " 3 -B" transcript is the afternoon session. The court reporter labeled both sets of for October 17, 2008, as "3-B."

| IV | Reporter's Transcript of Verdict Volume 6 Held, October 22, 2008 | AA0797 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VI | Respondent's Answering Brief, Filed February 19, 2010 | AA1105 |
| V | Special Verdict Mitigating Circumstances, Filed October 24, 2008 | AA0970 |
| V | State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for New Trial, Filed November 10, 2008 | AA1023 |
| I | State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion in Limine To Preclude Evidence of Other Bad Acts and Motion To Confirm Counsel, Filed February 2, 2007 | AA0132 |
| VI | State's Renewed Response and Motion to Dismiss Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), Filed March 5, 2013 | AA1273 |
| VI | State's Response and Motion to Dismiss Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), Filed October 30, 2012 | AA1221 |
| VII | State's Response and Motion to Dismiss Defendant's Supplemental Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), Filed August 25, 2014 | AA1328 |
| VII | Supplemental Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), Filed July 7, 2014 | AA1293 |
| I | Transcript of Proceeding, Held November 15, 2007 | AA0170 |
| VII | Transcript of Proceedings, Held April 29, 2015 | AA1369 |
| IV | Verdict, Filed October 22, 2008 | AA0809 |
| V | Verdict, Filed October 24, 2008 | AA0972 |

V Verdict(s) Submitted to Jury but Returned Unsigned, AA0973 Filed October 24, 2008

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify and affirm that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on October 5, 2015. Electronic Service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

ADAM PAUL LAXALT
Nevada Attorney General
STEVEN S. OWENS
Chief Deputy District Attorney

BY /s/ Rachael Stewart An Employee of Oronoz \& Ericsson LLC

0001 DAVID M. SCHIECK
SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER
Nevada Bar No. 0824
RANDALL H. PIKE
Deputy Special Public Defender
Nevada Bar No. 1940
CLARK W. PATRICK
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Nevada Bar No. 9451
330 South Third Street, Suite 800
Las Vegas, NV 89155-2316
2009 SEP 29 P 2: 2b
(702) 455-6265

Attorneys for Defendant
DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
vs.
NORMAN FLOWERS,
Defendant. argument of counsel at the time of hearing of this motion.

## NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff; and
TO: DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Plaintiff's attorneys:
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing Motion
on for hearing before the above-entitled Court on the $\qquad$ day of $\qquad$ 2008 at the hour of $8: 37$ a.m.

## POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

FACTUAL BACKGROUND
After the Court issued it's ruling on the Defendant's motion in liming wherein the Court determined that the matters involving Marilee Coote would be admissible, the State of Nevada identified the source of the second DNA, a George Brass. Mr. Brass provided the attached statement to Detective Sherwood.

This information, and the additional information from Mr. Brass about the length of his relationship with Ms. Quarles directly contradicts the State's announced premiss at the time of the hearing that Ms. Quarles was strictly involved with women. Mr. Brass's relationship was not known to Ms. Quarles mother. It took over 3 years and additional investigation based in part on the information provided at the arguments for the Detectives to confront Mr . Brass and do the necessary DNA work. Mr. Brass was not in CODIS, due to his not yet being convicted on the pending armed robbery charges. His co-defendant in that case recieved the death penalty.

## ARGUMENT

The Eighth Judicial District Rules of Court do not contain a provision that addresses a Motion for Reconsideration in criminal matters. The civil section of the rules does provide some guidance in the area however, stating in Rule 2.24 that
"(a) No motion once heard and disposed of may be renewed in the same cause, nor may the same matters therein embraced be reheard, unless by leave of the Court granted upon motion therefor, after notice of such motion to the adverse parties....
(c) If a motion for rehearing is granted, the court may make a final disposition of the cause without reargument or may reset it for reargument or resubmission or may make such other orders as are deemed appropriate under the circumstances of the particular case."

The Court has, the defense believes, appropriately denied the State's motion to consolidate the offenses which allegedly occurred on March 24, 2005 and May 3, 2005. Joinder is not proper as the events do not arise from the same transaction nor constitute a
common plan.
In the Coote matter, the defense believes that the State theory involves the presence of and participation of a second individual, a co-conspirator or potential co-defendant. In the case at bar, the now existent information regarding the long term heterosexual relationship between Ms. Quarles and Mr. Brass. Mr. Brass does not know Mr. Flowers.

Mr. Brass states that it was Mr. Lewis, the same Lewis who was identified in the crime stoppers report as being the probable murderer that told Mr. Brass that Sheila was home alone, and saw him walk in the apartment with Sheila. Mr. Lewis, the subject of some testing, refused to give a statement to police, but provided a buccal swab for DNA testing.

The Defense is left with a firm belief that had the above information been available at the time of the ruling of the court, that the evidence of the Coote case would not be admitted in the State's case in chief.

## EVIDENCE OF THE COOTE "OTHER BAD ACT" SHOULD NOT BE

 ALLOWED DURING THE GUILT PHASE BASED UPON THE NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE.As has been shown above, the evidence of the Coote crime is sufficiently different to fall outside the certain specific exceptions of NRS 48.045.

Because this Court is familiar with all of the bad act evidence, and is now aware of the allegations of Mr. Brass regarding his involvement as well as the timing, it is clear that the Coote case is not (1) an incident relevant to the crime charged; and although (2) the act may be subject to proof by clear and convincing evidence; nevertheless, given the new evidence, (3) the probative value of the evidence is not substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice. Tinch v. State, 113 Nev. 1170, 946 P.2d 1061 (1997). Accordingly, the State should be precluded from introducing the evidence of the Coote case in the case in chief of the case at bar.

## CONCLUSION

NORMAN FLOWERS respectfully requests that this Court reconsider it's ruling and preclude the State from introducing any evidence of the Coote case during the prosecution of this case.

DATED this $29^{\text {th }}$ day of September, 2008.


IND
DAVID ROGER
Clark County District Attorney
Nevada Bar \#002781
PAMELA WECKERLY
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar \#006163
200 Lewis Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212
(702) 671-2500

Attorney for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
-vs-

NORMAN KEITH FLOWERS, aka Norman Harold Flowers, III, \#1179383

Case No. C228755 Dept. No. XIV

Defendant.

STATE OF NEVADA \{ COUNTY OF CLARK $\{$ ss.

The Defendant(s) above named, NORMAN KEITH FLOWERS, aka, Norman Harold Flowers, III, accused by the Clark County Grand Jury of the crimes of BURGLARY (Felony - iNRS 205.060); MURDER (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030); SEXUAL ASSAULT (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366) and ROBBERY (Felony - NRS 200.380), committed at and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, on or about the 24th day of March, 2005, as follows:

## COUNT 1 - BURGLARY

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit assault or battery and/or a felony, to-wit: murder and/or robbery and/or sexual assault, that
certain building occupied by SHEILA QUARLES, located at 1001 North Pecos \#H-63, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT 2 - MURDER
did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with malice aforethought, kill SHEILA QUARLES, a human being, by manual strangulation and/or drowning, with his hands and/or an unknown object, said killing having been (1) wilfull, deliberate and premeditated; and/or (2) committed during the perpetration or attempted perpetration of sexual assault as set forth in Count 3 and 4 and/or burglary as set forth in Count 1 and/or robbery as set forth in Count 4, said acts being incorporated herein by this reference as though fully set forth.

## COUNT 3 - SEXUAL ASSAULT

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously sexually assault and subject SHEILA QỤARLES, a female person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: sexual intercourse, by the said Defendant placing his penis and/or an unknown object into the genital opening of the said SHEILA QUARLES, against her will.

## COUNT 4 - ROBBERY

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously take personal property: to-wit: a stereo and speakers, cell phone, and/or other personal property from the person of SHEILA QUARLES or in her presence, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said SHEILA QUARLES.

DATED this $15^{\text {th }}$ day of October, 2008.


Names of witnesses testifying before the Grand Jury:
SIMMS, DR. LARY
C.C.M.E.

TONEY, QUNISE, C/O CCDA, SVU, 301 E. CLARK PLACE, LVN 89101
SHERWOOD, GEORGE,
LVMPD P\#3676
TREMEL, DONALD
LVMPD P\#2038
QUARLES, DEBRA C/O CCDA, MUV, 301 E. CLARK PL. LVN
PAULETTE, KRISTINA C/O CCDA, MVU, 301 E. CLARK PL. LVN
Additional witnesses known to the District Attorney at the time of filing this Indictment:
ADAMS, OFFICER C.C.D.C.
ALBERT, BARBARA
LVMPD P\#3108
ALBIETZ, D.
LVMPD P\#4204
AYOTTE, RONALD
BAKER, SHANE
3110 PALMDALE LV NV
6650 E. RUSSELL \#134 LV NV
BELL, BETTY
BEVILACQUA, A.
ADDRESS UNKNOWN

BOGUE, MERANDA
BRIAN, WAYNE
BUCZEK, J.
BURGESS, SHERRI LYNN
CABRALES, A.
COOTE, CLATON
COURTRIGHT, JOHNATHAN
CRAW, MICHELINE
CURRY, JUANITA
CURRY, SANDRA
CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS
CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS

6650 E. RUSSELL LV NV
ADDRESS UNKNOWN
LVMPD P\#3702
4624 LINDA AVE LV NV
LVMPD P\#2045
3200 MIDVALE DR \#M-104 CORVALIS, OR
ADDRESS UNKNOWN
6650 E. RUSSELL LV NV
6650 RUSSELL RD \#102 LV NV
ADDRESS UNKNOWN
LVMPD COMMUNICATIONS
LVMPD RECORDS

DELLACOURT, NINA
DUNLAP, GEORGE EBBERT, LINDA

ERDMAN, SHELLY
ESPLIN, CATHI JO
FIGUERA, C.
FRENCH, DET.
GALLAGHER, E.
GONZALEZ, ANDY
GONZALEZ, LLOYD
GONZALEZ, PAULINE
GREEN, CHARITY
GROVER, B.
GUENTHER, EDWARD
HAGMEIER, WILLIAM
HERNANDEZ, CESAR
HUGGINS, SHEILA
JACKSON, APRIL
JARO, HELEN
JOHNSON, JAMES
KELLY, S.
KING, BARBARA
KNOBLOCK, RONALD
LAMOUREUX, B.
LARSON, DEBRA
LEEKE, OFFICER
LUTZ, RICHARD
MANN, ANDREW

## ADDRESS UNKNOWN

C.C.D.C. INMATE

UMC
LVMPD P\#7917
3110 PALMDALE LV NV
LVMPD P\#3341
LVMPD P\#375
LVMPD P\#5769

## ADDRESS UNKNOWN

1944 EVELYN AVE HND NV
216 VALLEY FORGE HND NV
LVMPD P\#7716
LVMPD P\#4934
LVMPD P\#5891
F.B.I.

6650 E. RUSSELL RD LV NV
LVMPD P\#3603
6650 E. RUSSELL \#144 LV NV
ANDRE AGASSI COLLEGE PREP SCHOOL
ANDRE AGASSI COMPANY
LVMPD P\#6836
ADDRESS UNKNOWN
C.C.M.E.

LVMPD P\#7716
3110 PALMDALE AVE LV NV
C.C.D.C.

LVMPD P\#1746
4481 LINDALE LV NV

MAUPIN, R.
MCGOWAN, BARBARA
MCGOWAN, CLAUD
MCGRAW, REANNA
MCKENNA, KATRINA
MCLAUGHLIN, RANDAL
MENDEZ, ANGELA
MENDEZ, VANESSA
MITCHELL, DENNIS
MOON, L.
MOORE, KAREN
NELSON, WILLIAM
OSGOOD, ROGER
PARKER, MARCIA
PAROLE OFFICER
PETERSON, DANIEL
PIRTLE, M.
RAGLAND, MAWUSI
RAMIREZ, MONICA
REMBERT, RANZY
ROBERTS, OFFICER
ROBINSON, SHAWNTA
ROWLAND, T.
RUTLE, M.
SCHELLBERG, PETER
SILVAS, CONNIE
SMINK, JEFF
SMITH. B.

## LVMPD P\#5923

9361 PARKDALE LV NV
9361 PARKDALE LV NV
ADDRESS UNKNOWN
ADDRESS UNKNOWN
LVMPD P\#4170
6650 E. RUSSELL LV NV
6650 E. RUSSELL LV NV
ANDRE AGASSI COMPANY
C.C.M.E. \#313

ADDRESS UNKNOWN
H.D.S.P. NDOC\#48044

## ADDRESS UNKNOWN

6650 E. RUSSELL RD \# 242 LV NV
NV DEPT P \& P OFFICER FOR N. FLOWERS
LVMPD P\#4034
LVMPD P\#4017
6650 E. RUSSELL RD \#302 LV NV
6650 E. RUSSELL RD LV NV
445 E. DESERT INN \#5 LV NV
LVMPD P\#6644
C.C.D.C. INMATE

LVMPD P\#4178
LVMPD P\#4017
LVMPD P\#5413
3125 W. WARM SPRINGS LV NV
LVMPD
LVMPD P\#\#4712

SMYTH, REBECKA SPOOR, MONTE

THOMAS, KENDRA
TURNER, ALICIA URENO, RANDY

VILLAGRANA, WILLIAM
WAHL, THOMAS
WILLIAMS, ELWOOD

3189 GREENDALE LV NV
LVMPD P\#3856
6650 E. RUSSELL \#201 LV NV ANDRE AGASSI COLLEGE PREP SCHOOL 4750 E SHARA AVE LV NV

LVMPD P\#8426
LVMPD P\#5019
ADDRESS UNKNOWN

CASE NO. C228755
DEPT. NO. VII
ORIGINAL
FILED DISTRICT COURT CLERK OF THE COURT

CLEAN OF THE COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA, ) Plaintiff, )

Reporter's Transcript of
vs.

NORMAN KEITH FLOWERS,
aka NORMAN HAROLD FLOWERS III,

Defendant.
Proceedings
Volume $1-\mathrm{A}$

BEFORE THE HON. STEWART BELL, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2008

9:30 A.M.

APPEARANCES:

For the State:
Alisa Luzaich, Esq. Pamela Weckerly, Esq. Deputies District Attorney

For the Defendant:
Randall Pike, Esq. Clark Patrick, Esq. Deputies Public Defender


JO ANN ORDUNA - (702) 283-2151

between 11 o'clock and noon and thereafter he went to work at Wal-Mart.

And the State followed up with it, obtained his, his time card or time records from Wal-Mart. We received those, and I assume they're gonna bring in both Mr. Brass as well as his records.

THE COURT: And did the time records
indicate that somewhere around 1 o'clock he went to work that day?

MS. WECKERLY: He worked that .- he was reported into work at noon and he took his first break at 4:00 according to the work card.

THE COURT: And the mother's call to the victim was afternoon?

MS. WECKERLY: Before 3:00 in the afternoon.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.
MR. PIKE: The 911 call was at 2:51.
There was a call to her girlfriend, Ms. Toni, a conversation that they had at $12: 36$. So the time of death actually is sometime between $12: 30$ and $2: 00$ to 2:51.

THE COURT: Well, it would be after
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12:36.
MR. PIKE: Right.
THE COURT: Because the mother said she
was good. So --
MR. PIKE: So now and basically .-
THE COURT: The guy was at Wal-Mart at 1 o'clock. So pretty much that's an air-tight alibi on his behalf.

MR. PIKE: Well, possible. Now, we go in -- after he's identified, we go and speak with him. He, he indicates that, to us that he did in fact go to work, checked in. He, he left work and came over during, after he received a call indicating that the police were there and it involved something involving the deceased. He tells us he talked to the police. He was there.

We, we contact a Mr. Culverson who also indicated that .- Mr. Culverson was there and that he was and that he confirmed that Mr. Brass was there in the afternoon during the time that the police were investigating this and at the same time that they were talking taking this swabbing from his uncle who is Robert Lewis.

Robert Lewis was there when Mr.
Brass came over and Mr. Brass said that or told us
that it was At told Mr. Brass, Robert Lewis told George Brass that his girlfriend was alone so he could go in and that they had consensual sex on the floor and then he left. And when he left, Robert Lewis was still outside of there.

There was a .- so some of the theories upon which the court allowed this second murder to come in that there was a confederate, that there was some unidentified DNA that may have been associated with him as a conspirator, as a co-conspirator or the theories that have now been abandoned have had to be abandoned that changes .-

THE COURT: I'm sorry, but I wasn't very clear on my thinking, but that wasn't the reasoning. MR. PIKE: Well, if that's not the reasoning, I'm supposing that's the reasoning or interpreting the court's ruling.

But now, the evidence has come out differentiates this other case even more and so I think that we have to make a record prior to coming in before the jury.

THE COURT: How does it differentiate? You made a good point and I agree with you on what I call the third homicide that it was distinct enough and the prejudice outweighed the probative. But as

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to the second homicide, it appeared that it was a hundred percent clear that it was your client involved, that the modus operandi was almost identical. You go in, you go have forcible intercourse and then you strangled them and that in that case it's a hundred percent his sperm whereas in this case it is very probable 99, but they didn't have a complete strand or sample so they can't say a hundred percent. So that sort of leaves a little window opened.

And what is the relevance of the fact that be this Brass person had consensual sex with his girlfriend three hours earlier? I don't even see what's relevant about that.

MR. PIKE: What's relevant about it is that during the course of the examination of the physical evidence that's associated with this, it includes the fact that her panties which she put on and then she removed prior to getting into the bathtub because there's, there's no evidence to indicate that some .- that she was forced into the bathtub or forcibly undressed or anything like that. The panties have the mixture of DNA in it. And the DNA, the mixture could have occurred the day before, the morning before. It, it -- there is no
indication that that my client e went into that apartment. There's not fingerprints and there just is the DNA inside of her.

Now, if we know the time of the death that was associated with that within a two hour time frame, then we know the family that's around there and it's all the family around George Brass and they're all keeping the information about that relationship away from the police for three years until the detective goes back out to get the information and George Brass is there later that afternoon having left work without checking out, but it somehow shows that he did check out which attacks the veracity of their records and does not make it an air-tight alibi, then it creates an entire another issue about this, this family.

This family was in apartments across from his, or across from the deceased in the apartment just looking on to that. And then there's an independent witness who is looking down who identifies Chicken which is George Brass's name as being there later on in the afternoon during the time that this happens. And the investigation is never really fleshed out to -- and there is no indication that the sexual contact between the

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deceased and my client is in any way associated with
the burglary, with the robbery.
THE COURT: I think that's the State's point. I mean, if the argument from the defense is gonna be this may have been consensual, then you've got another person on the same circumstance who is likewise strangled, it's pretty unlikely. And that's what NRS 45.045 goes to is to show his intent at the time of this sexual interaction. You know, that he was the one that raped and strangled her because he raped and strangled this other woman. It 11 isn't like, you know, five guys have been visiting there and which one did the strangulation.

MS. WECKERLY: I mean to me --
THE COURT: Plus it also goes to identity because they don't have a hundred percent DNA on this particular case.

MS. WECKERLY: Right. I mean, to .. it's the State's position that now that prior or actually it's subsequent event is even more relevant now. THE COURT: Exactly. I think it is.
MS. WECKERLY: Because we've eliminated
the other source of the DNA. So that's just the question of how did Mr. Flowers' DNA get there and now it's highly probative as to intent, motive, identity and of consent on the part of the victim when he had contact with her.

So I mean, I sort of see it as the inverse the fact that this other DNA source has been eliminated makes this subsequent crime even more probative as to what happened between Mr. Flowers and Ms. Quarles on the 24th.

THE COURT: Well, I don't see it as more probative that she do it or less probative as Mr. Pike does. I see it as the same. I mean, if the argument from the defense would be that they may have had consensual sex, this other crime really goes to what is his intent is. And because this isn't a hundred percent and the other one is, they're almost identical circumstances, it also goes to, to identity, who actually did have sex. I mean, he can take the position that hey, well maybe it wasn't me, but if you one percent of all the men in the world, that could be a jillion men. But when you have zero percent as in the next case and he has an extra connection to both of these women.

All right. The motion's denied.
Same rules. The second, what $I$ call the second homicide will come in in the State's case in chief. The third homicide will not.

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If the defendant's convicted, they can bring in the third one. Whatever worth it has or nothing.

Anything else?
MR. PIKE: Nothing. Well, the State has filed the amended indictment to withdraw certain theories that they previously had on that. We've gone through it. And as has been articulated during this motion for rehearing, we have no objection.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. WECKERLY: And can I just ask for one clarification? With regard to the ruling on the subsequent homicide, when I open, am I allowed to explain how the course, like how this case was cold until that second case came in so it explains sort of the lag in the detectives getting George Brass's DNA? Am I allowed to sort of explain how the investigation played out because I think otherwise the jury's gonna be saying well --

THE COURT: What's your position on that, Mr. Pike?

MR. PIKE: Well, the -- as far as the time frame, the facts are going to show what they're going to show. And the fact that it was a cold case for a time, a period of time until they obtained my open, Ms. Weckerly? Monday like I said.
an excellent record. Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. In terms of picking the jury, I'm guessing it's gonna take most of the day. You know, if we get to, you know, 4:30 or 5:00, we're not gonna open until tomorrow.

If we can tell by noon that we're gonna have a jury at $2 o^{\prime}$ clock, will you be ready to

MS. WECKERLY: I actually requested that
we can open tomorrow.
THE COURT: No.
MS. WECKERLY: I promise we'll be done on

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. PIKE: Thank you.
THE COURT: All right.
MR. PIKE: Because of the ruling, I guess hearing the opening arguments.

THE COURT: I think you're probably entitled to that cautionary instruction every time it's gonna come up, before every witness and then certainly in part of the jury instructions, but the State's gonna open with, and that's just notice objection from the defense, I will give cautionary instruction before that that they're gonna talk about another crime, they may hear some evidence about that during the trial, but this is the only thing they can consider it for.

MR. PIKE: That's correct. And also if then because we brought this motion before and the court has reconsidered it and ruled against us, if we can have a continuing objection so $I$ don't have to raise an objection every time that it comes up.

THE COURT: Mr. Pike, I think you've made

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I have no doubt that Mr. Whipple has made as comparable record in a case in front of Judge Gonzalez who also found this case to be cross admissible to her case. And yes, you can have the continuing objection because I think you've made the point for purposes of any appeal that will follow.

MR. PIKE: Thank you very much, Your
THE COURT: No.
MS. WECKERLY: I promise we'll be done on
Monday like I said.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. PIKE: Thank you.
THE COURT: All right.
MR. PIKE: Because of the ruling, I guess

THE COURT: I think that's fair. I think
we'11 probabl e to bring up some issues about their willingness to give a death penalty if there's evidence of a second homicide during the selection of the jury and how that would impact them maybe.

THE COURT: Well, you know, you're not allowed to ask them if there's ten, will you, if there's one, will you. Basically they're an eligible jury if they will consider all four penalties; 50 years, life with, life without or death.

And, you know, if you want to explore a little bit, a little bit, you know, how they're thinking, so that you can decide in terms of using your preemptories. I'll give you a little bit of leeway. This is a death case.

In other words, you know, you can say, you know, would it make a great deal of difference to you in determining the penalty if you believe the defendant has had tools to one (phonetic), I'll probably let you have that question. But as long as they keep an open mind there in the hunt, you can use those kinds of things in making your choices.

MR. PATRICK: Judge .-
THE COURT: And we're gonna go right
there first. I mean, as soon as we get them in and talk to them for a second, that's the first thing I'm gonna ask them in mass is look, ladies and gentlemen, this is a capital case, it's a death penalty case, the procedure is this, this is what happens, you'll be called upon to do this. Is there anybody that can't consider all four of those penalties and they' 11 raise their hands and we'11 start, we'll identify them and what can you do and what can't you do.

Mr. Patrick, Mr. Pike, if when we're doing that, you know, I'm kind of ready to excuse somebody if you want to, you know, ask a question, just say can I ask a question, judge, you're certainly free to.

MR. PATRICK: Judge, I think the issue would be if they can keep the Coote murder separate from this and understand that they're only deliberating on Ms. Quarles' homicide. And that was the, more the tact I would look at the jury and say, you know, you may hear about this second homicide, but you have to realize that you're only here for this one. that's fair. And if he gets convicted, they're
gonna hear about three homicides you know, the evidence is certainly stronger in the first two, but that's all they're here to decide is what will be the penalty on this case. If there are other things they think he may have done, that's not for them, that's for another jury. Ask them that. And if they say no. I can't, then they may be ineligible. Then if they say yes, I can, I understand, then they're good. Okay.

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(Whereupon, the jury entered the courtroom.)
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THE CLERK: The first 14 in the seat.
No. 1, Michael Murray.
THE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: She just has to make sure
you're in the right seat.
THE CLERK: Keitha Muneriyn.
THE JUROR: Present.
THE CLERK: Katherine Rice.
THE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Lisa Eldridge.
THE JUROR: Yes.
THE CLERK: Wyatt Wulff.
THE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Javier Mayoral.

THE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Bayardo Guevara.
THE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Vicki Ergina.
THE JUROR: Yes.
THE CLERK: Edward Morken.
THE JUROR: Yes.
THE CLERK: Ignacio Herrera.
THE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Shanna Burley.
THE JUROR: Here.
the Clerk: Ellen McKinney.
THE JUROR: Here.
THE CLERK: Miadora Nelson.
THE JUROR: Yes.
THE CLERK: Guy Stablein.
THE JUROR: Here.
THE COURT: Great. Just fill in
anywhere, Just make sure you move all the way over so that .- we're gonna fill every seat. All the way down to the end because we're gonna fill every seat. There's some over there. There's a few more up here, Chermaine. One there. There's a couple up here. We've got another one up here, Chermaine. Up here. Perfect.
do I eat, I need to tell the jud his, that or the other, you do by telling Officer Moon and he'll know how to take care of that.

At this time, does either side
desire to challenge the jury panel as a whole? Ms. Weckerly.

MS. WECKERLY: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Mr. Pike.
MR. PIKE: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Ms. Weckerly, will you
introduce yourself and your co-counsel and give the ladies and gentlemen of the jury a list of the names of the witnesses you intend to call.

Ladies and gentlemen, listen
carefully to this list because I'm gonna ask you in just a minute if you know any of these people.

Ms. Luzaich, okay.
MS. LUZAICH: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Lisa Luzaich. My co-counsel Pam Weckerly and I represent the State of Nevada. We are bringing charges in this case.

I'm gonna read you a list of
witnesses. And these are witnesses that you are not only gonna hear from, but you are gonna hear about. I promise that I will not call all of these

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witnesses, but a lot of witnesses are relevant. If you know them or about them even, even if you don't hear from them, you might know something about the case and that's why I'm gonna read everybody's name.

So in no particular order, you're gonna hear about Sheila Quarles, the death of Sheila Quarles and Marilyn Coote, the death of Marilyn Coote.

Then as far as witnesses you could hear from or about, again, in no particular order, from the Clark County Medical Examiners Office, Dr. Lary Simms, Dr. Ronald Snowblock.

From the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, and this is gonna be a lot of names, David Horne, Detective Don Tremel, Detective Al Cabrales, Sergeant, also Detective, Russell Shoemaker, Officer -- or Sergeant Phillip Leeke, Officer Candy Byrd, Officer Robert Schmidt, Detective Martin Wildman, Detective Sheila Huggins who has since retired. Detective George Sherwood, Detective James Buczek, Detective Frederick French. Monte Spoor, Detective Dan Long, Michael Pirtle, Officer William Waite, Randall McLaughlin, Tracy Roland, Donald Albietz, Michael Perkins, Officer Blake Smith, Detective Mike Wallace, Fred Boyd, Sean
8 Dellagrana, Officer Edwardo Nava, Christina Paulette
9 who is actually from the DNA lab at Metro, and
10 Officer Steven Custer.

9 Anthony Lewis, Ebony Lewis, Deandrew Lewis, Robert 9 Anthony Lewis, Ebony Lewis, Deandrew Lewis, Robert
10 Lewis, Officer long from Metro, Richard Lutz from 11 Metro, Andrew Mann, Officer Mapin from Metro,
12 Barbara McGowan, Claude McGowan, Reanna McGraw,
13 Katrina McKenna, Randal McLaughlin, Angel Mendez, Vanessa Mendez, Dennis Mitchell, Mr. Moon from the Clark County Coroner's Office, Karen Moore, William Nelson, Roger Osgood, Christina Paulette, Marcia parker, Joseph Perez who is also one of our investigators, he'll be in and out of the courtroom quite a bit because he's the investigator actually assigned to this case. You'll see him coming up to counsel table. He is one of our investigators. Daniel Peterson, Officer Pirtle,
23 Darnel Pitts, Debra Quarles, Mawusi Ragland, Monica 24 Ramirez, Ranzy Rembert, Officer Roberts from Metro,

Culverson, Veronica Segala, George Shero, Dr. Greg Kambiatian, Dr. Louis Mortellero, Elagio Martinez, Darryl Sanchez, Officer Adams from the Clark County Detention Center, Barbara Albert, Officer Albietz from Metro, Ricardo Argueta, Ronald Ayotte, Shane Baker, Betty Bell, Charles Bell, Officer Bevilacqua, Michelle Blackwell who is an investigator with our office. Miranda Board, George Brass, both junior and senior. Janey Brass, Wayne Brian, Officer Buczek from Metro, Sherri Lynn Burgess, Officer Carellas from Metro, Clayton Coote, Jonathan Courtright, Marquia Carr, Micheline Craw, Juanita Curry, Sandra Curry, the custodian of records from the Las Vegas Metropolitan communications, the custodian of records from Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, the custodian of records from the secret witness of Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Nina Dellacourt, George Dunlap, Linda Ebbert, Shelly Erdman, Cathi Jo Esplin, Officer Figuera from Metro, Officer Fletcher, Timothy Flynn, Detective French from Metro, Juan Galliano who is another one of our investigators out of our office. Officer Gallagher from Metro, Andy Gonzalez, Lloyd Gonzalez, Pauline Gonzalez, Charity Green, Officer

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Grover from Metro, Edward Gunther, William Hagmeier, Robert Harriper from the coroner's office. Cesar Hernandez, David Horne, Sheila Huggins, April Jackson, Helen Hero, James Johnson, Officer Kelly from Metro, Barbara King, William Kinzey, Ronald Knoblock who is a medical examiner with Clark County, Officer Lamoureux, Debra Larson, Officer Leeke from the Clark County Detention Center,
who is again $\square$ f the investigators from our office.

Officer Roland from Metro, Officer Renald from Metro, Peter Schellberg, Natallia Sena, George Sherwood, Connie Silvas, Lary Simms who is a medical examiner with the coroners office. Jeff Smink, Officer Smith from Metro, Rebecca Smith, Monte Spoor, Kendra Thomas, Elizabeth Holburst, Pollyanna Toney, Qunise Toney, Donald Tremel, Alicia Turner, Randy Arena, James Vicarro, Martha Valdez, William Villagrana, Thomas Wahl, Officer Wartman from Metro, Lynell Washington and Elwood Williams. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thanks. Before you get bowled over by that long list of names, ladies and gentlemen, let me assure you that when it gets down to it, they won't call anywhere near all those people.

In fact, although obviously this is a serious trial, you can tell that from the charges, in terms of length of the trial, it's not going to be much longer than our average trial. The average trial in the Eighth Judicial District Court is six days. If you take all the trials and divide the amount of days we're in trial, divide it out six

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days. Sometimes you get a case that's only a couple days or three days long. We have one going, a CD, construction defect, case now that's in its eighth month.

This case is gonna last either seven or eight. I'm not sure. We're gonna start today. We could either be done next Thursday or next Friday, So it's going to be one, maybe two days longer than average.

And again, they aren't gonna call nearly all those people, but they do have an obligation to read those to you, so we can see if any of the potential jurors have an affiliation with any potential persons because we're not always sure exactly who we're gonna call as the trial develops.

The next thing that happens is we take a roll call of the jurors, so that we can have an accurate records of who's here. It's just like school. When your name is called, say here or present, please. It'll just take a minute or two. Ms. Clerk.
THE CLERK: Michael Murray. THE JUROR: Here.

THE CLERK: Keitha Munerlyn. THE JUROR: Present.


what we call the voir dire proce It's a process where mostly the court, a little bit counsel ask very nonpersonal, noninvasive questions of potential jurors to make sure that the people that ultimately sit in judgment could be fair to both the State and to the defendant Mr. Flowers.

No doubt that all of you could be fair and impartial and in the vast majority of cases that you may be called to sit as a juror. We just want to make sure that this isn't the exception to the rule. And how could that be?

Well, it has nothing to do with ability or intellect or citizenship or willingness or anything like that, but it has to do with potential experiences you may have had in your life that might make it difficult for you to be objective.

For example, maybe Mr. Pike is your personal attorney, so it's difficult to be objective in the case where your own lawyer is participating. Maybe you live next door to Ms. Weckerly. Maybe you've had a personal experience to someone close to you so similar to this that it's just difficult to come to the task with a clean slate. That sort of thing. We need objective people that can listen to

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the evidence and make an objective decision.
So the way the process goes is this:
I'll ask a bunch of questions to everybody, then
we'11 ask the potential jurors that are in the box some individual questions and then when we get to the process, we call preemptory challenges and that is that each side gets to ask to have potential jurors excused for any reason or no reason. And it usually is no reason. Usually it's just a feeling in the gut on the part of the lawyer that I'm not sure this person because of their experiences may understand this case from the prospective that I'm hoping that they'11 understand the came case from.

So if it comes to the point that one of the lawyers asks that you be excused, please do not take it personally because it is not. It's just a matter of trying to make sure that both sides have a matter of comfort level when we start the case that the jury is going to be fair and impartial and that's the process.

As I said, the questions are not personal and they're not invasive. On the other hand, it is still very important that people answer the questions truthfully. So to that end, the law provides that the process is done under oath.
jury panel who is not a citizen United States.

Is there anyone in the prospective jury panel who has such sympathy, prejudice or bias relating to age, religion, race, gender or national origin that they could not be fair and impartial?

Is there anybody in the prospective jury panel who is acquainted with the defendant Mr . Norman Flowers?

Is there anybody in the prospective jury panel acquainted with the defendant's counsel, Mr. Randy Pike or Mr. Clark Patrick?

Yes, ma'am. Stand and give us your name and last three digits of your badge number. THE JUROR: 008. And I know Mr. Clark. THE COURT: What's your name? THE JUROR: Lisa Eldridge. THE COURT: Okay. How do you know Mr. Patrick?

THE JUROR: I know Mr. Patrick socially. THE COURT: And is that a close relationship or just sort of an acquaintanceship? THE JUROR: It's a social relationship but $I$ do have another bias, sir.

THE COURT: Okay, Well, let me explore

## this one about Mr. Patrick.

Do you believe that in a case where he's one of the lawyers it would be difficult for you to be objective because of your relationship with him?

THE JUROR: It's kind of a double-edged sword with my other objective, but to answer your question, no.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't want you to be too specific about the other thing, but you believe that you have a bias in this case that would not allow you to be objective to both sides?

THE JUROR: Correct.
THE COURT: Al1 right. I'11 just take
you at your word and excuse you.
THE JUROR: Thank you.
THE COURT: All right. You're excused. What you need to do is just go back to the jury commissioner's office where they came from. If they have another trial starting, they'11 send you out with some other jurors on that trial. If they don't, they'11 send you home.

Somebody else that knows either Mr.
Pike or Mr. Patrick?
THE JUROR: No, sir. I have a -.. my son

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THE JUROR: Craig McCaslin, 061.
THE COURT: And who do you know?
THE JUROR: The lady right here.
THE COURT: Ms. Weckerly?
THE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. And is that relationship such that it would be difficult for you to be objective in a case where she's the prosecutor?

THE JUROR: No. I'm just involved in
another case.
THE COURT: Are you a witness or --
THE JUROR: Witness.
THE COURT: Okay, Anybody know David
Roger, the district attorney?
Anybody know any other members of
the district attorney's office?
Anybody know any other members of
the special public defenders office?
Anybody know any of the witnesses
whose names were read to you earlier?
Okay. Ma'am, name and badge number.
THE JUROR: Susan Hescher, 135.
THE COURT: Okay. You've got to speak



| THE JUROR: Patricia FO the, 109. And I'm presently enrolled in this semester. I have an exam tomorrow and another exam next week Tuesday. <br> THE COURT: Okay. When's the semester end? <br> THE JUROR: December 16. <br> THE COURT: Okay. Tell them to bring you back .- well, when do you start in January again then? <br> THE JUROR: (Positive nod of the head.) <br> THE COURT: Yeah, they could probably <br> bring you back the first week of January. <br> THE JUROR: That would be great. <br> THE COURT: Yes, sir. <br> THE JUROR: Steven Greenhalgh, 056. My wife is incapacitated and I have to do everything for her. <br> THE COURT: Is that gonna change? Is that gonna improve hopefully? <br> THE JUROR: She has a bad back. I don't think it's gonna improve. It hasn't improved in the last three years. <br> THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'm sorry about that, Mr. Greenhalgh. You go ahead and be with your wife. Yup. | THE <br> working every day is gonna create a -- <br> THE COURT: Everybody works. That's just the way it is. Everybody has to take a turn. I mean, we've got one of our judges right now sitting as a juror in another department. I've had a judge here, I've had the mayor here. Everybody takes a turn. <br> On average, citizens sit as a juror twice in their life. They sit now and then 15 years from now and that's pretty much your turn. But that's the way it works. Yes, ma'am. <br> THE JUROR: Keitha Munerlyn, 005. I just have a question. <br> THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. <br> THE JUROR: Are we here usually after 5 o'clock? <br> THE COURT: We usually try to knock off around $5: 15,5: 20$, but it could be as early as 5:00 or as late as maybe as 5:45, because we try to find <br> 21 a natural break point when we're done with a <br> 22 witness, when it's convenient for everybody. But I <br> 23 usually shoot for about 5:20, give or take 20 <br> 24 minutes. <br> 25 THE JUROR: Okay. Thank you. |
| :---: | :---: |
| THE JUROR: Randy Mauszycki, 037. I'm <br> leaving tomorrow for a 20 year high school reunion which I already paid for. <br> THE COURT: See you. Come back and see us in about two months. Have a good time. Yup. <br> THE JUROR: Okay. Onelys Matos, 230. <br> I've got an appointment for next Wednesday. <br> THE COURT: You have what? <br> THE JUROR: Dental appointment. <br> THE COURT: For what, dental? <br> THE JUROR: Dental. <br> THE COURT: Can you change that? Usually <br> you can change a dental appointment fairly easily. <br> THE JUROR: No, I can't. Because I won't do that. I'm out of my job on the first. So I can't share one now. I have an appointment. <br> THE COURT: Okay. Tell them to bring you back some other time. Yes, sir. <br> THE JUROR: Chito Rondael, 142. I have a company sponsored seminar and I've been booked from the 22nd to the 24th already on a plane ticket. <br> THE COURT: All right. Come back when you're done. Just tell them to bring you back in a couple of weeks. <br> Yes. Behind him. Yes. | THE COURT: Okay. Anybody else? Okay. <br> Anybody in our prospective panel who is engaged in <br> law enforcement work? <br> Anybody in our prospective panel who <br> has a spouse or a child engaged in law enforcement work? Back here. <br> THE JUROR: Loretta Cassin, 191. I'm married to an ex-cop. <br> THE COURT: Okay. Does he work for <br> Metro? <br> THE JUROR: NO. <br> THE COURT: Where'd he work? <br> THE JUROR: Chicago. <br> THE COURT: Okay. Anything about that <br> that would make it difficult for you to be objective? <br> THE JUROR: Yes. Absolutely. <br> THE COURT: Okay. Thanks for your <br> honesty. <br> THE JUROR: Uh-huh. <br> THE COURT: Go downstairs, they'll put <br> you on a civil case. Tell them to put you on a civil case. |

Zarach, 107. My husband works $f$ he City of

THE COURT: Is he a policeman or a civilian?

THE JUROR: He's an animal control.
THE COURT: I'm sorry?
THE JUROR: He works for animal control.
THE COURT: Anything about that that
would make it difficult for you to be objective?
THE JUROR: No.
THE COURT: All right. This is a
criminal case. And in criminal cases there are a number of important precepts. Maybe the most important of which is the presumption of innocence. And what that means is Mr. Flowers, myself, yourself, anybody that's accused of a crime is entitled to presumption of innocence, entitled to be looked upon as innocent until they've had a trial, the trial's been completed and a jury may decide to the contrary.

I don't know what the evidence is gonna be, you don't know what the evidence is gonna be I'm sure. And so to that end, the law requires that as Mr. Flowers sits here today, tomorrow and throughout these proceedings, that we look at him as

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innocent.
Is there anybody that cannot give him that benefit to which we are all entitled as citizens?

Okay. Anybody know anything about this case before they came in here today?

Yes, ma'am. Name and badge number.
THE JUROR: Dianna Lopez, 264.
THE COURT: How about them Dodgers? Not so good, huh?

THE JUROR: I'm just a big news buff and I remember hearing about it.

THE COURT: Okay. There's nothing that says if you've heard something about it that you can't still be a juror. The one thing you have to keep in mind is the news isn't always accurate. And so if and to the extent you sat as a juror and then you, you know, recalled something, you recognize that that's news, sometimes it's right, sometimes it's wrong, but the decision is made upon the evidence that comes in in court.

THE JUROR: (Positive nod of the head.)
THE COURT: Well, you can't, you can't -if you say well, gees, when I read about this, I made up my mind and I don't think I could be fair,

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them put you on a civil case.
them put you on a civil case.
            Yes, ma'am. Stand and give us your
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name and badge number.

THE JUROR: Susan Parks, 299. And I
cannot do the death penalty.

THE COURT: Okay. Go downstairs and have them put you on a civil case.

Yes, ma'am.
THE JUROR: Sandra Clark, 096. I can't do the death penalty.

THE COURT: Okay. Go downstairs and have them put you on a civil case.

Yes, ma'am.
THE JUROR: Robyn Carnaby, 042. Same reason.

THE COURT: Okay. Civil case. In the back.

THE JUROR: Elizabeth Cox, 31. I'm against the death penalty.

THE COURT: You're against the death penalty?

THE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. Thanks. Civil case. Over here.

THE JUROR: Ellen McKinney, 018. And I
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can't do it. Against the death penalties.
THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough. Nothing wrong with that. That's an honest belief, but the State is entitled to have people who can if they believe that that's the appropriate penalty.

Sir.
THE JUROR: Chadwick Pope, 236. I'm against the death penalty, too.

THE COURT: Go down and have them put you on a civil case.

THE JUROR: Thank you.
THE COURT: That isn't necessarily a good draw for some of these people. Sometimes you can have a case that's going eight months.

Yes, ma'am.
THE JUROR: Maria Tovar, 221. And I'm against the death penalty.

THE COURT: They'll put you on a civil
case. Anyone else? Sir.
THE JUROR: I'm against the death
penalty. Carolyn Greene, 239.
THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Greene, appreciate your honesty. Have them put you on a civil case.
Anybody else?

| Everybody else here if it came to | 25 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

that, if he we onvicted and then you were to listen to evidence would be able to give both sides the benefit of considering all four punishments before deciding on which one was appropriate in this case; is that correct?

## Okay. All right. Now, we go to

phase two of the voir dire process and that is where we ask potential individual jurors a few individual questions. Again, they are not gonna be very personal, they're not gonna be very invasive questions. And if the lawyers ask personal or invasive questions, I'll stop them. But just some general information so the lawyers have an idea of to whom we're talking.
BY THE COURT:
Q. It's Mr. Murray. Mr. Murray, how long have you lived in Clark County?
A. A little over three-and-a-half years.
Q. Where'd you come from, sir?
A. Kansas City.
Q. What line of work are you in?
A. Retail.
Q. Are you married?
A. Yes.
Q. And what line of work is your wife in?

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A. She's retired also.
Q. Have you ever served as a juror before?
A. No.
Q. Have you either been charged with or the victim of a serious offense that might affect your ability to be objective?

And what we're looking for is the idea that I've been charged with or I've been the victim of something like this and it would be kind of hard for me to see the other side of the coin so to speak?
A. No.
Q. Do you know of any reason you couldn't be fair and objective?
A. No.
Q. And you can assure me that if you sit as a judge in the penalty phase you can consider all four punishments, correct?
A. Yes.

THE COURT: State, any questions of Mr. Murray?

MS. WECKERLY: Just briefly.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Good morning, sir.
A. Good morning.

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    Q. How are you? You said t you work in
retail? I didn't hear that.
    A. I've worked in retail.
    Q. Do you work for a company or for?
    A. Company.
    Q. And are you one of several employees?
    A. Yeah. (Inaudible.)
        THE COURT REPORTER: I didn't hear.
        THE COURT: There was 60,000 he said.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
    Q. That's quite a bit. Are you a supervisor
or do you work for other people?
    A. I'm retired now.
    Q. You're retired. When you were working,
were you a supervisor?
A. Supervisor.
Q. And how many people did you supervise?
A. It was about 10 years ago and 3,000 and so. The last time was 10 years right at 300 .
Q. So quite a few?
A. Yes.
Q. And was the judge just asked you, you could consider the death penalty as a potential punishment in the appropriate case?
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A. Yes.

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MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, sir. I'11 pass for cause.

THE COURT: Defense, questions for Mr . Murray?

MR. PATRICK: Thank you, judge.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Murray.
A. Good morning.
Q. I studied under a very great trial lawyer and he said the first thing you tell a jury when you're talking to them is the worst thing about your case.

Ms. Luzaich alluded to two murders
in this case. But Norman today in this these next two weeks is only being tried for one of those.

Can you separate those two? You're gonna hear about the second one and the judge is gonna give you what's called a limiting instruction on how you can use that. But can you keep that separate and know that you're not finding him guilty or innocent on that second case?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay, The judge also talked a little bit about Norman's constitutional rights. As you look 5 at him right now, do you believe that he is not
guilty?
A. No opinion. I don't know.
Q. Well, as the judge said, our constitution tells you that right now he is not guilty. So do you agree with that?
A. Yes.
Q. And so if you were to go back and deliberate this case right now, the only verdict you could come back with would be?
A. Not guilty.
Q. And it's up to the State, they have the full burden to prove their case beyond a reasonable doubt to change your mind in that manner.

Do you agree that?
A. I agree.
Q. And if they, if they don't beyond a
reasonable doubt change your mind, then at that point Mr., Mr. Flowers, Norman, is still not guilty.
A. Correct.
Q. Another thing that the judge didn't talk about, but will come up, and it's another one of Mr. Flowers' constitutional rights, is whether or not he gets up and testifies. He has the right under the fifth amendment not to testify.

If he does not testify in this case,

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will that sway you drastically one way or the other as to guilt or innocence?
A. No.
Q. And again, we talked about the State has the full burden. We have no burden in this case. We, Mr. Pike, myself could put on no witnesses, could cross-examine no witnesses, and I promise you we're not gonna do that, we have actually a lot to say in this case, but if we did that and put on no case whatsoever and the case did not meet that burden beyond a reasonable doubt, Mr. Flowers would still be not guilty.

## Do you agree with that?

A. Right.

THE COURT: Anything else?
MR. PATRICK: That's all I have, judge.
BY THE COURT:
Q. Ms. Munerlyn, how long have you lived in Clark County?
A. 9 years.
Q. What do you do for a living?
A. I'm an administrative assistant for

Community Initiatives.
Q. Are you married?
A. No.

prohibit you or stop you from be able to sit in judgment of someone?
A. No.
Q. You hesitated.
A. I hesitated because I'm thinking about my cousin who been missing since 2003 and I don't know where she's at.
Q. How did she become missing?
A. Just doing things that she wasn't
supposed to be doing and maybe someone kind of got her to a different lifestyle that maybe she was on drugs or can't comprehend that, you know, she has a family.
Q. Did the police get involved in trying to find her?
A. Yes.
Q. Did somebody report it?
A. Yes.
Q. What agency? Locally or elsewhere?
A. I believe her's was locally and also elsewhere in California.
Q. And did you feel that the police are trying to at least were or are trying to help find her?
A. I believe that they did do what they're

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supposed to do, but because of the lack of funds that they kind of stopped at a certain point. I think they only allowed to do so much. If you want them to go forward, you have to put forth, you know, more money for them to go any further, but I think that they could have done a little bit more to stop looking at the money issue parts.
Q. Do you think that your feelings on that will have any affect on how you view the witnesses on this case?
A. No, because it was not their fault.
Q. Do you think that your concern about your cousin will have any impressions on how you view this case?
A. No.
Q. If you were at the end of the trial convinced beyond a reasonable doubt the defendant committed the crimes he's charged with, would you be able to say the word guilty?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you do sit as a juror in a penalty hearing in this case, would you be able to consider the death penalty if you believed it was an appropriate penalty?
A. Yes.

## Q. Thank you. I have a couple of questions which is stemming from the comments made by the prosecutor in your responses. <br> A. Uh-huh. <br> Q. You talked a little bit about -- and I'm

 gonna ask the questions kind of backwards. So forgive me.Not that I anticipate that the jury would ever come back with a guilt, a finding of guilt in this case, but because there's a chance that you may have to make a decision on a sentencing, we do need to address that. It's kind of backwards.

So in this case then, you trust the fact that if you get to sit on this jury that you'll examine the evidence and that you'll corrob .. well, you'll deliberate with your other jurors and you'll come to a true and just decision? You trust that jury system to work?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And if there's some evidence of another charged crime but not a conviction, then you would trust another jury to fulfill their

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responsibilities, do you trust the jury system?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And in going to the extreme, if the jury and you get to sit on the jury, we'll just take it and you find that the jury decides that Mr. Flowers went into this house, he went into this house, this apartment and he had forceable sexual intercourse with the deceased and he stole a stereo and took that and left, and during the course of that he killed her and you have to make a decision as to what penalty would be appropriate for that, do you have a feeling that the death penalty would be the only --

THE COURT: Nope, nope. You can't ask them what they would do under a given hypothetical set of facts.

## As long as she can consider all

four, she's okay. I will give you a little leeway like I told Mr. Patrick earlier, but you can't give them a hypothesis and ask them.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Okay. So you'd consider all four penalties?
A. Yes.
Q. And sometimes we'11 ask that during the
course of the trial because the reporter's writing it down. And so if we ask somebody to say yes, it's not because we're wanting to interrupt them or being rude or anything. It's just we have an obligation to make sure that the record is clear.
A. Yes.
Q. You also asked or mentioned that you
would be more clear on what the penalties were or what somebody could do to change their penalty.
A. Did I say that?
Q. Well, something like that. If they could get out earlier or if we could change it or what .-

THE COURT: I got the impression that she
didn't quite understand what was required for parole, that she had a cousin who appeared before the parole board and how's that decision made. And I'm not sure that isn't relevance here today, but is that what you were talking about?

THE JUROR: Right.
MR. PIKE: Well, in reference if I could just have very little latitude.

THE COURT: Sure.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Of the four potential penalties, when the judge says an individual or the sentence said

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somebody is not eligible for parole for 20 years, they do not even go before the parole board until 20 calendar years have elapsed.

So you would understand then that
would be the penalty in this case, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. The judge --
A. Yeah.

THE COURT REPORTER: I can't hear.
THE JUROR: I'm sorry. I don't really
know the process of the probation and what's in all that, but ..

THE COURT: I'll just tell you one more time, there's four potential penalties; the lowest is a 50 year sentence with a potential parole after 20 years. So what that means is that after 20 full years, 20 times 365 days, any person who got that sentence would be eligible to go before the parole board. That the parole board has no obligation to parole anybody. They just decide whether or not this person is totally rehabilitated and should get a second chance at it or not or that they need to serve out the whole of their sentence. Although they go before the parole board in two or three years and they take another look. It's Shawshank
criminal cases are different. suit between one citizens and another. It could be a citizen Joe Smith, it could be a corporate citizen Wal-Mart or McDonald's, and one citizen's suing another and it's always over money and the citizen doing the citizen saying the other citizen owes them money because they ran to the back of their car, they breached their lease. You know, they broke the contracts. Some reason. And the jury decides if they owe the money or not. And the standard of proof is preponderance of the evidence. More likely than not, 51 percent, tip the scales. That sort of thing. We use eight jurors and six out of eight can reach a verdict.

On the other hand in a criminal
case, it is a case brought by the government against a citizen that says you have broke the rules by which we all agree to live so that we can live safely and happily and we believe that there is a consequence to that.

We use twelve jurors. The standard of proof is beyond a reasonable doubt and the jury verdict must be unanimous.

And of course the reason for the difference is historical. When this country was

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started, people came over from Europe, they placed a high value on freedom. When you have a criminal case, whether it's a traffic ticket or murder or somewhere in-between, there's always a potential loss of freedom. So that's why we have a higher standards.

Any problem with those concepts?
A. No.
Q. Do you know of any reason you couldn't be fair?
A. No.
Q. And if you were called upon to sit as a judgment in a penalty phase, could you consider all four of the punishments, at least give it consideration and discussion before deciding on the appropriate one in this case?
A. Yes.
Q. State, questions of Ms. Bustamante? MS. WECKERLY: Yes, briefly.

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Good morning.
A. Good morning.
Q. In your job do you have to have medical
training or?
A. No.
Q. No. more of an administrative position?
A. Correct.
Q. And how 1 ong have you worked in that position?
A. At this particular location for a year.
Q. Prior to that, did you work in the same type of job?
A. Correct.
Q. Ma'am, you mentioned before that you were a juror in a civil case. I don't want to know what the verdict was, but did it, the case go to a verdict?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you the foreperson?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Besides that experience as being a civil juror, have you ever had any contact with the criminal justice system?
A. My brother about 21 years ago.
Q. What was that?
A. Back in Hawaii.
Q. And what was the nature of that case?
A. They did something wrong. I, I wasn't there. It was, $I$ was never at the court. I was 84
young still so it was my parents that was involved, but it was more or less the family that was involved because he, you know, whatever he did, something wrong.
Q. Okay. So one of your brothers or maybe more than one brother had some negative contact with law enforcement?
A. Correct.
Q. It sounds like you were very young at the time?
A. Correct.
Q. You didn't have any participation in it?
A. Correct.
Q. And it sounds like maybe your parents were the ones going to court with your brothers?
A. Correct.
Q. I can't imagine that would have any affect on your ability to sit as a fair and impartial juror in this case?
A. No.
Q. I mean, maybe because you've had experience as a civil juror, maybe you have more insight with that experience, but is your general opinion that the court systems work effectively in 25 this country?

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A. Yes.
Q. Pretty positive experience before being a
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A. Yes.
Q. The judge asked you if whether you could consider the four potential punishments in this case and I take it you can?
A. Yes.
Q. I don't want to know what it would be specifically, but can you conceive in your mind of a case where the death penalty would be an appropriate punishment?
A. Would be inappropriate?
Q. Would be the correct punishment.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And I don't want to know what the
specifics are, but in your mind there are some cases that warrant that as of now?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you found this case to be that
type of case, would you have any trouble at all imposing that as a sentence?
A. No.
Q. Thank you.
A. You're wel come .

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MS. WECKERLY: Pass for cause. THE COURT: Defense.

BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Good morning.
A. Good morning.
Q. On the other hand, there would be other cases that the death penalty would not be warranted then, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you felt after hearing all the evidence that that was not the case, you could vote no for the death penalty?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And it's kind of hard because we're talking about the end of a trial before we even get the trial started, but to get into the death penalty a little bit, the State will present to you what's called aggravators or reasons why they think the death penalty is appropriate.

After they're done, then we'll have a chance to put on mitigators. Talk a little bit about Norman and his life and why we feel the death penalty is not warranted.

Would you be able to listen to all
that before you make your decision?
A. Yes
Q. And would you be able to consider the aggravators that the State will tell you about equally with the mitigators that we're gonna tell you about?
A. Yeah.

THE COURT: Well, equally is not -- you can't say .-

MR. PATRICK: I'm sorry.
THE COURT: You have to be willing to consider everything and then do what's fair and right under the law.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Will you be able to do that?
A. Yes.
Q. And unfortunately Mr. Murray was the person and he kind of got to be the ginny pig on the whole thing, but when I was talking to Mr. Murray about Mr. Norman's constitutional rights, did you understand that conversation?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And do you agree with all that?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you were sitting at that table where Ms. Weckerly and Ms. Luzaich is or if you were 88
sitting at this table trying to pick a jury, would you want to pick somebody like you to be on this jury?
A. Yes.
Q. That's fine. That's all, judge. THE COURT: Miss Clerk, number four. THE CLERK: It will be Karie Hoelzer. THE COURT: Come on up, Miss Hoelzer.
BY THE COURT:
Q. Good morning, Ms. Hoelzer. How long have you 1 ived in Clark County?
A. About three-and-a-half years.
Q. Where'd you come from?
A. California before that.
Q. What do you do for a living?
A. I'm an executive recruiter for a trade show convention company.
Q. Okay. Are you married?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. What's your husband do?
A. He's a corporate executive chef.
Q. Have you ever served as a juror before?
A. No, I haven't.
Q. Either been charged with or victim of a serious offense that could affect your ability to be
objective in this case?
A. No.
Q. Do you know of any reason you couldn't be fair and impartial?
A. No.
Q. If push came to shove and you were to sit
in judgement in the penalty phase of this case, could you and would you consider each of the four potential penalties to determine with your fellow jurors which one was appropriate?
A. Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. State?
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Good morning, Ms. Hoelzer.
A. Hi .
Q. Do you have kids?
A. I do.
Q. How many?
A. Three.
Q. How old?
A. 12, 10 and two.
Q. Okay. So they're probably not going out partying and you're wondering where they are at night?

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A. No.
Q. Do you know anybody close to you that has ever been accused of any crimes like that?
A. No.
Q. Anybody that's ever been a victim of any crimes like that?
A. No.
Q. As an executive recruiter, are you the one who makes decisions on who to hire?
A. I influence the decision.
Q. Influence how?
A. So I bring candidates forward that I believe are appropriate for the position and I'm involved in the, the deliberation of the company, make the decisions on who to hire or not. Ultimately it's the hiring manager's decision.
Q. So you can say really like him, hire him, hated her, get rid of her; that type of thing?
A. Yes.
Q. And you don't have any problem saying that?
A. No.
Q. Can you conceive of certain situations where the death penalty could be an appropriate penalty without .-
you'd wait into until everything le in?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay, Thank you.

BY THE COURT:
Q. Mr. Wulff, long have you lived in Clark County?
A. Eight years.
Q. What do you do for a living?
A. I'm an engineer for AT\&T.
Q. Are you married?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever served as juror before?
A. No.
Q. Charged with or victim of a serious
offense that could affect your objectivity?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you consider all four penalties if
that becomes the case, work with your fellow jurors to select the appropriate one amongst those?
A. Yes.

THE COURT: State, questions of Mr .
Wulff?
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Good morning, sir, Do you work in an office or do you work out in the field?

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A. I do work in an office.
Q. And is it like when you say you're an
engineer, that can mean a lot of things to me. Can you be a little more specific?
A. Well, I'm the one of three guys in the operations department for Las Vegas that control all of cell phone calls for AT\&T service.
Q. So all the cell phone calls in the Valley, you're one of the three that deals with those?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And the other two people, do they work for you or are you sort of a team?
A. We are a team.
Q. The three of you are a team?
A. Uh-huh.
Q. In that capacity, are you required to I guess keep track of a lot of details or organize a lot of data?
A. It is very organized and very data.
Q. You are organized?
A. Yes.
Q. Prior to coming here this morning, did
you or have you ever had any thoughts or conversations about the death penalty as a
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punishment?

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A. No
Q. No?
A. (Negative nod of the head.)
Q. Okay. You've had probably a little bit of time to think about it. And the judge asked you if you can consider the four possible punishments. As you sit here right now, without telling me what any specifics, can you conceive of a situation where you would think that would be the right punishment for someone?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it any different for you sort of thinking about it in the abstract like oh, I think that would be appropriate in this case or in that case, would that change or be different if you were actually a juror sitting on a case where you had to come back and announce that as your verdict?
A. No.
Q. Either way, you'd be okay with that?
A. I would be okay with that.
Q. Okay. Are you someone that's able to communicate your opinions in a group setting?
A. Yes.
Q. And I would imagine you would have to do
that with your two co-workers quite a bit?
A. All the time.
Q. Prior to coming here this morning, have you thought about whether or not you think the criminal justice system works, whether the right results are reached, that sort of thing?
A. I've thought about it and it varies on a case to case basis that I've heard of.
Q. Okay. And that's sort of my next question. Would your exposure short of be through the newspapers, you read about certain cases and know how they turned out?
A. Al1 through the newspapers.
Q. Okay. No personal contacts?
A. Correct.
Q. And I think you said sometimes it works, sometimes you may not agree with the outcome?
A. And that's just based on what \(I\) see on TV.
Q. Exactiy. Obviously in this case you have no trouble deciding this case based solely on what you hear in the courtroom?
A. Yes.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, sir. Pass for
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you. Pass, judge.
by the court:
Q. Mr. Mayoral, how long have you lived in Clark County?
A. I've been here for 10 year.
Q. What do you do for a living?
A. I'm unemployed unfortunately.
Q. What's your general line of work?
A. I worked for an appliance delivery company.
Q. Are you married?
A. No, sir.
Q. Have you ever served as a juror before?
A. No, sir.
Q. Charged with or victim of a serious offense?
A. No, sir.
Q. Can you be fair?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you consider all four punishments?
A. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: State, questions of Mr.
Mayoral?

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A. Yes.
Q. Once you made that determination in your own mind, are you like, are you the type of person that's gonna stick by that?
A. Yes.
Q. Not so easily persuaded by the rest of the jury panel?
A. No.
Q. Now, you've heard some of the questions

I've asked to the other jurors about the constitution of that.

Are any of those questions that as I
were asking you thought to myself I hope he asks me
that question?
A. No.
Q. You believe that all of Norman's
constitutional rights as he sits rights now?
A. Yes.
Q. And in your opinion right now, he's not guilty, he's innocent?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, and finally if you were sitting at the prosecution table or you were sitting in our table and you were the one who was charged with picking a jury for either side, would you want to
we were talking earlier about the fact that Norman's
your attention on this case .-
A. Oh, yes.
Q. \(\quad\). and what you hear on the witness stand, you won't be preoccupied I guess with ..
A. No, I won't.
Q. Sorry about talking on top. As you
worked for 17 years, were you with one company or different companies?
A. I was with three companies.
Q. And were you the guy who would come and deliver, did you work into a supervisory position?
A. Yes, I did, I was a delivery guy, then I worked into dispatching and then I was moved up to management.
Q. How long were you in management?
A. I was in management for like about I'd say five months.
Q. Okay. About how many individuals did you manage?
A. I managed about 60 .
Q. During the course of that time, did you get -- well, I guess would part of your job have been to either hire or fire?
A. Yes.
Q. Would part of your job also have been to,

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you know, punish somebody if they did somebody wrong short of firing?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you have occasion to do that at all?
A. Occasionally. I mean, just, you know, people coming in late, not doing their, you know, duties.
Q. But you were able to do that?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And if you were selected as a juror in this case, what you would do is go back in the deliberation room after listening to all of the evidence and discuss what you had heard, is that something that you would be comfortable doing?
A. Yes.
Q. Sharing your views with others?
A. Yes.
Q. If it came to a point where 11 people felt one way, it doesn't matter which way, but one way and you felt a different way, how would you handle that?
A. It would be kind of tough because I'd be, you know, be the only one with a different opinion.
Q. Would you follow just because you were 5 the only one?
A. No, Mldn't follow. I'd stay strong with my word.
Q. Would you try and convince them of your point of view?
A. Of course.
Q. Would you be opened to listening to what they had to say?
A. Yes.
Q. And if they were able to point out maybe you had missed something or misheard something, is it possible that you could change your mind?
A. Yes, it's a possibility, yes.
Q. But if you were sure would you stick to your guns?
A. Yes, I would.
Q. Okay. As you sit there, are there situations that you could picture, without telling me what, where you personally might consider oh, the death penalty would be appropriate in that certain situation?
A. No.
Q. No, you can't conceive of any situation where the death penalty would be appropriate or not?
A. Well, I would have to, you know, see the, what goes on, you know, and to keep that.

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Q. Well, the judge asked you earlier if you would be able to consider all four penalties that are appropriate if there's a murder conviction, right?
A. Right.
Q. And you indicated that you could consider the death penalty as one of the options?
A. Yes.
Q. But as you sit here, you can't conceive just in your mind of any set of facts where the death penalty would be an appropriate penalty?
A. Yes.
Q. You can?
A. I can.
Q. Okay. Knowing what you know about yourself, would you have a problem sitting in judgment of someone?
A. Yes, I would.
Q. Why is that?
A. Cuz I, you know, I have different opinions. Just depends on the person.
Q. As a juror, what you would have to do is listen to all the evidence and decide whether the State had proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty.
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A. Uh huh.
Q. Could you not make a determination whether or not somebody was guilty?
A. Yes, I could.
Q. Okay. And if you were convinced after all the evidence came in that the defendant had committed the crimes charged, would you be able to say the words guilty?
A. Yes.
THE COURT: Anything else?
MS. LUZAICH: No. Thank you. I would pass for cause.

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\section*{THE COURT: Defense?}
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BY MR. PIKE:

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Q. Actually in your job you have to kind of sit in judgment of people ever day, you had to say well that excuse is good, that one isn't and you had to fire people?
A. Correct.
Q. Is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's a tough thing to do.
A. (Positive nod of the head.)
Q. And you had to weigh all the information that you had and then look at the person and decide

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what was the appropriate remedy for your business and you fulfilled your responsibilities there?
A. Yes.
Q. And similarly, you're here today because you got a summons. You have a responsibility to the community and part of that responsibility is to come in and do something unpleasant every once in awhile. And jury duty is one of those responsibilities and you're here to fulfill that responsibility.
A. Yes.
Q. And you took an oath and you believe that you can honor that oath?
A. Yes.
Q. And similar to firing somebody that would have, that may have very severe impact on their lives, you understand that if it ever reaches the point where you have to make a decision on the penalty that's going to affect Norman's life or his death, you have the skills from your management experience to come in and weigh those things and make that decision, you believe that you personally have those skills to do that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you'11 listen carefully to what the

5 State has to say and listen carefully to what the
defense has to \(\quad\)-.
A. (Positive nod of the head.)
Q. -- in making that decision?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. In deciding whether, whether or not -let's just, somebody should be executed, be killed through State's efforts, are there things that you would want to know about a defendant, about someone that you were going to make that ife or death decision on, that you would want to know about that person before you made that?
A. Yes.
Q. What types of things would you want to know?

THE COURT: Well, you can ask him if there are things, if you'd like to know a little bit about his background or history, but you can't ask him what's important. You're not giving him in essence a hypothetical in about what they were. BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Would you want to know about things that happened to him?

THE COURT: No. Just generally his
background and what happened here in this crime.
Otherwise, you know, we're getting into a
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hypothetical situation.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Okay. Without getting into a hypothetical situation, you'd probably want to know as much as you could about the defendant?

THE COURT: Fair question.
THE WITNESS: Yes.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. And while the defense never carries a burden of proof, would you expect to hear from us?
A. Yes.
Q. I have nothing further. Thank you very much.
BY THE COURT:
Q. Mr. Guevara, how long have you lived in

Clark County?
A. Eight years.
Q. What do you do for a living?
A. I work for a bank.
Q. Are you married?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever everybody served as a juror before?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever been charged with or the
victim of a serious offense whic uld affect your objectivity to be here?
A. No.
Q. Know of any reason you couldn't be fair?
A. No.
Q. If you were called upon to sit in a
penalty hearing, could you and would you consider all four potential punishments before coming to an agreement with your fellow jurors as to which would be the most fair and appropriate in this case?
A. I could.
Q. Okay. State, questions of Mr. Guevara?

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Good morning, sir.
A. Good morning.
Q. You said you worked for a bank?
A. Yes.
Q. What do you do?
A. A bank teller.
Q. You're a --

THE COURT: Teller.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Okay. And how long have you done that?
A. Five years.
Q. Five years. Do you work downtown or

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further out?
A. Close to the Summerlin area.
Q. Summerlin?
A. Yeah.
Q. Okay. Prior to working at the bank,
where did you work?
A. I used to work in retail.
Q. In retail?
A. Uh-huh.
Q. In order to work at your bank, did you
have to have training in order to get the job as the teller?
A. That's right.
Q. Okay. How long did that training last?
A. For two weeks.
Q. Two weeks. And now that you're the
teller, do you work for someone else or do other people report to you?
A. I work with someone else.
Q. Okay. Have you had in your experience, maybe reading the newspaper, that kind of thing, have you had opinions that you've held about whether or not you think the criminal justice system works, whether it's effective, that sort of thing?
25 A. No.
Q. Have given it too much thought?
A. No
Q. Now, you're sitting here as a prospective juror in this case, do you have .- I sort of asked this other gentleman, too, before you, but is it different for you when you're sitting here as a prospective juror considering potential punishments like the death penalty as opposed to considering it in the abstract, not as a juror?

Do you understand what I'm asking?
A. What's the difference? Yes.
Q. It's different?
A. Yes.
Q. How is it different for you?
A. Because you are basically the other person involved.
Q. Uh-huh.
A. So it's deeper than looking at it from the outside.
Q. Okay. A little bit, maybe a little bit more serious or maybe feel more pressure?
A. More pressure, yes.
Q. Okay. Probably not comfortable talking in a large group --
A. Yeah.
Q. .- about those sort of opinions? Have you had discussions with either your friends or your family about the death penalty before?
A. No.
Q. And is this the first time that you've had to give it pretty serious thought?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Are you, are your feelings such that sitting as a juror in this case where the death penalty is a potential punishment, does that cause you any concern one way or another about your ability to sit as a juror in that type of case?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you explain that or tell us what you mean by that?
A. Well, I personally don't believe in the death penalty.
Q. Okay.
A. And I never mean to it before. I didn't know, you know, that I was gonna be serving as a juror trying to make a decision through sentencing someone to life, death.
Q. Okay. And when you say that you don't believe in the death penalty, is that based on a religious view?
A. Religious, yes.
Q. And I take it then you're a member of a religious group that opposes the death penalty?
A. (Positive nod of the head.)
Q. Is that a yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And you said you personally don't believe in the death penalty?
A. Yes.
Q. How long have you held that opinion?
A. Since I belonged to the religious group.
THE COURT: Well, if you don't believe in
it, you probably not an appropriate juror under the
law for this case. We don't have jurors sit in situations who don't believe in it and really either can't impose it or it would be, you know, difficult process for them to go through or on the other hand who say I'm an eye for an eye guy, if you kill somebody, the death penalty is the only appropriate verdict.
We have to have people who can
consider all four. So it sounds to me like a different case would be more appropriate for you, would you agree?
THE JUROR: Yes, sir.
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THE COURT: You're excused. Please go
back to the jury commissioner and they'11 see if they can find a different case for you. Thanks for your honesty, Mr. Guevara.

MR. PIKE: Objection, Your Honor.
THE COURT: What?
MR. PIKE: Objection.
THE CLERK: Todd Pierson.
THE COURT: I understand your objection, but if he doesn't believe in the death penalty, he doesn't. Take Mr. Guevara's seat, Mr. Pierson. I just thought it would be sort of weird to beat that out earlier. It took him a little long. BY THE COURT:
Q. Mr. Pierson, how long have you lived in Clark County?

## A. Five years.

Q. What do you do for a living?
A. Store manager.
Q. Are you married?
A. Yes.
Q. What's your wife do?
A. Real estate.
Q. Have you ever served as a juror before?
A. No.
Q. Charged with or victim of a serious offense that could in any way affect your ability here?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you be fair?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you consider and in the appropriate case impose any one of those four potential ..
A. Yes.

THE COURT: State, questions of Mr.
Pierson?
MS. WECKERLY: Just briefly.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Good morning, sir.
A. Good morning.
Q. Where did you move from?
A. Salt Lake City.
Q. Okay. And you are a store manager?
A. (Positive nod of the head.)
Q. What type of store?
A. Wal-Mart store.
Q. As the manager are you in charge of the whole store or security for the store?
A. No, the whole store.
Q. The whole store. So I would imagine you would have a lot of people reporting back to you?
A. Yes.
Q. As the manager, are you involved with disciplining employees or is that sort of a step beneath you?
A. Involves all of it.
Q. Al1 of it?
A. (Positive nod of the head.)
Q. Are you ever called upon to kind of decide or mediate disputes between maybe two people that work for you?
A. All the time.
Q. All the time. Is that something that, I'm sure it's not enjoyable, but that you find easy to do, something you're capable of doing?
A. Yes.
Q. Is there anything about that process that you find difficult at all?
A. No.
Q. Okay. You said your wife works in real estate?
A. (Positive nod of the head.)
Q. Is that yes?
A. Yes.

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    Q. Residential or commerc
    A. Commercial .
    Q. Do you have children?
    A. Yes.
    Q. How old are they?
    A. 20, 17, 15, 8, 7.
    Q. The ones that are 20 -- well, 17's still
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in high school, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. The 20 year old, is that a son or
daughter in school or?
A. College.
Q. College?
A. Back in Illinois.
Q. Okay. And then the little ones I assume
are all still in school with you?
A. Yup.
Q. Okay. Sir, have you .- do you hold any
opinions about whether the criminal justice system
works, whether it's effective, that sort of thing?
A. Nope.
Q. Have you ever given it any thought?
A. Of course all of us have given it
thoughts. We've heard rumors. I guess fair.
Q. I take it from your answer you don't have
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any personal or first-hand experience?
A. No, none.
Q. Probably just from reading the paper,
that kind of thing?
A. Yes.
Q. In your, in your frame of mind, are you
someone who can make a decision about what may be an appropriate punishment in a first-degree murder case?
A. Yes.
Q. And are you able to communicate your opinion with your fellow jurors?
A. Yes.
Q. If you individually and then collectively as a jury panel decided that the death penalty was an appropriate punishment in this case, would you have any trouble at all reporting that back as your verdict?
A. No.
Q. Thank you, sir. Pass for cause. THE COURT: Defense?
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Mr. Pierson, you moved out from Salt

Lake?
25 A. $\quad$ Yes.
THE JUROR: I would lik 0 question.

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    THE JUROR: I would lik o question.
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    THE JUROR: I would lik o question.
    THE COURT: Pardon me?
    THE JUROR: I'm sorry. I'm sitting here
and I can't, I can't do it.
    THE COURT: You can't do what?
    THE JUROR: I -- because I'm thinking
    about when I was younger and I was raped, I wasn't
thinking about that when I first came in here and
just sitting here, it's starting to come to me so
I'd rather .-
    THE COURT: Any objection to her being
excused?
    MR. PIKE: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
    THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Munerlyn, thank you
for your honesty. If you'll go down stairs, they'll
put you on a civil case.
    THE CLERK: Sue Noch.
    THE COURT: Ms. Noch, come up and take
her seat.
BY THE COURT:
    Q. Good morning, Miss Noch. How long have
you lived in Clark County?
    A. Five years.
    Q. What do you do for a living?
    A. Customer relations work.
THE COURT: Pardon me?
THE JUROR: I'm sorry. I'm sitting here and I can't, I can't do it.
THE COURT: You can't do what?
THE JUROR: I -- because I'm thinking about when I was younger and I was raped, I wasn't thinking about that when I first came in here and just sitting here, it's starting to come to me so I'd rather --
THE COURT: Any objection to her being excused?
MR. PIKE: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Munerlyn, thank you
for your honesty. If you'll go down stairs, they'll put you on a civil case.
THE CLERK: Sue Noch.
THE COURT: Ms. Noch, come up and take her seat.
by The court :
Q. Good morning, Miss Noch. How long have you lived in Clark County?
A. Five years.
Q. What do you do for a living?
A. Customer relations work.
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Q. Are you married?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever served as a juror before?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever been charged with or the victim of a serious offense that could affect your objectivity?
A. No.
Q. Can you be fair?
A. Yes.
Q. If it came to a penalty phase, would you consider all four and decide which one, if any, is appropriate to this case?
A. Yes.

THE COURT: State, questions of Ms. Noch? MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. As a customer relations person, what do you do on a daily basis?
A. Talk with customers and hand jobs, coordinate jobs.
Q. When you say talk to customers, do you try to bring in business or do you deal with people that come to you?
A. Both.

25 something, then I would look at it and I may think
of it differently than that pers
Q. Okay. But you'd stick to your guns?
A. If I believe what I heard, yes.
Q. Okay. In your mind, are there certain situations where you could conceive that the death penalty would be an appropriate death penalty?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you are a juror in this case after deliberating, if you were to make that decision, would you be able to come back with a guilty?
A. Yes, I would.

MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. Pass for cause.
THE COURT: Defense, questions of Ms.
Noch?
MR. PATRICK: Thank you.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Ms. Noch, I know you were sitting kind of in the back here a little bit kind of thinking you were out of the woods and wouldn't get picked for this jury.
A. Not true.
Q. But I'm sure you were paying attention to all the previous questions that we asked your fellow prospective jurors.

And you'll, you believe that
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Norman's constitutional rights, that he's not guilty as he sits here before you today?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And you feel that's a good system?
A. I believe it's a good system, yes.
Q. Now, you were talking about conversations you had with friends and family I think you said long about ago about the death penalty?
A. Yes.
Q. At that time did you have a strong opinion at that time about how you felt about the death penalty?
A. In that situation, yes.
Q. And as time has progressed, has that attitude or your opinion changed any on that?
A. No.
Q. And there are circumstances that you could find somebody may be guilty in the first phase but still would feel that the death penalty would not be the appropriate punishment?
A. Yes.
Q. And before you reach that decision, you'd want to see all the evidence the State would lay out and all the evidence that we would want to lay out?
A. Yes.
Q. And $y$ can keep an open mind and wait until all that was done before you make your decision?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, and you were also talking a little bit with Ms. Luzaich about your job and kind of working out problems between clients and customers and employees and employee versus employee.

And you said that the customer's not always right. So to me that would mean that you have the ability to listen to both sides before you make a decision?
A. Yes.
Q. And in a situation like that between two employees, you wouldn't make a decision just because you happen to like one employee better than the other even if the other one had the better position?
A. No.
Q. And you'd like listen to both their sides and then make a fair and impartial decision?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's exactly what you can do over the next week for Norman?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, there was also a little bit of talk
about when you make up an opinion or when you make a decision you stick pretty firm to that decision.

Was that .- am I correct in that you were talking with?
A. I, I'd stick firm to the decision if I feel it's the right decision for what $I$ believe, yes.
Q. Okay. And if you're in the jury room and the other 11 jurors have a different opinion, would you be able to stick to yours because you thought it was right?
A. Yes, I would.
Q. Okay. And you'd be able to have
meaningful conversations with the other 11 people and either try to persuade them your way or listen to them to have you come their way?
A. I would listen, yes.
Q. But you wouldn't just blindly follow them just because the other 11 people were voting a different way, you'd want to hear their reasons and you'd want to make an informed, intelligent decision on that?
A. I'd want to make an informed decision,
yes.
Q.

And even if there were 11 other people,

| you'd want to get your point acr to see if you can change their mind because you felt that was the correct decision? <br> A. Yes, I would. <br> Q. As, you know, my favorite question I ask everybody is if you were in either of our positions, either the State's or mine, and it was your job to pick a jury, somebody that you want to be fair and impartial and listen to both sides and hold the State to their task of beyond a reasonable doubt, would you want to pick somebody like you to sit on this jury? <br> A. Yes, I would. <br> Q. Thank you, judge. We'll pass. <br> BY THE COURT: <br> Q. Ms. Ergina, how long have you lived in Clark County? <br> A. 14 years. <br> Q. What do you do for a living? <br> A. I'm a medical biller. <br> Q. Are you married? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. What's your husband do? <br> A. He's a project manager for an alarm <br> place. <br> Q. Have you ever served as juror before? <br> A. No. <br> Q. Have you ever been charged with or victim of a serious offense which would affect your ability to be objective? <br> A. No. <br> Q. Can you be fair? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. Can you consider all four punishments if push comes to shove? <br> A. Yes. <br> THE COURT: State? <br> BY MS. WECKERLY: <br> Q. Good morning. <br> A. Good morning. <br> Q. Do you have to deal with members of the public in your job? <br> A. No. I'm pretty much behind the scenes. Sometimes I do come out. <br> THE COURT: Try to speak up so that -- <br> THE JUROR: Sometimes I do come up when <br> they have questions about bills and I always used to be an on-site trainer. Dealt with the department as well. <br> BY MS. WECKERLY: | Q. Okay. et me ask you whole a couple of questions about that. On the occasions now where you have to deal with the people that you're dealing with the public, are you ever in a situation where you're dealing with someone who's irate or pretty upset? <br> A. Oh, yes. <br> Q. And how do you handle that kind of, sort of confrontational setting? <br> A. Calm and always let them know that I'm listening. I'm listening. That's the maintain thing. And that I've got a handle it on it. I think the minute that you let them know that you're confused or you're not sure. <br> Q. Right. <br> A. If you don't have the answer, I know where to get answer. <br> Q. Okay. And if they happen to be showing you something and you, you see maybe that you've made an error, are you someone that can acknowledge that or does that make the situation even more uncomfortable? <br> A. No, actually that's not my biggest concern. I have no problem. <br> Q. Okay. And you mentioned before that you <br> worked as a trainer before? <br> A. Uh-huh. <br> Q. Is that a yes? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. That's just for her. When you were training people, was that -- I mean I kind of got from what you were saying that is when they were dealing with the public? <br> A. Right. <br> Q. And now, what are you doing if you're not -- <br> A. I recently changed to a medical biller from location within the same health system. <br> Q. Okay. And in that, I mean in that line of work, it's pretty specialized, right, the codes and certain things? <br> A. Yes, yes. <br> Q. That you don't qualify and don't qualify? <br> A. Right. <br> Q. And then are you familiar with like insurance policies and how things are covered? <br> A. $0 h$, yes. <br> Q. All those details? <br> A. Yes, very. <br> Q. Do you work by yourself now or do you |
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work in the team?
A. Right. Right now there's skeleton crews so I'm by myself.
Q. I'm sure there's a lot of work?
A. Yes.
Q. Prior to coming here today, did you have any opinions or being read in the newspaper about certain cases about the criminal justice system?
A. Yes, I've seen different trials and yes, I have opinions, but yes.
Q. Just from the news?
A. News, right.
Q. Without giving me specific cases, did you ever look down, did you ever have like a really strong reaction this was the right result, this one wasn't, that kind of thing?
A. From what I had seen, yes, I had opinions, yes.
Q. And do you think that anything about you've seen would affect or somehow influences as you sit right now as a prospective juror in this case?
A. No, no. I do see things, but I have two children and I don't teach them you never know what happens behind closed doors. So until you know the

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details, you can't make the decision.
Q. And of course if you're picked as a juror, you'll see it all because you'll be sitting here and making the decision based on the evidence?
A. Yes.
Q. How old are your kids?
A. I have a 16 year old and a 10 year old.
Q. So still very much school age?
A. Yes.
Q. Before you came in here this morning, had you given a lot of thought to whether or not you think the death penalty is an appropriate punishment?
A. No. I actually had come to jury duty and never made it into the court room.
Q. I don't know if you're feeling lucky or unlucky right now. But as you sit here now, you've obviously haven't had a whole day to think about it or anything, but can you conceive of the death penalty serving a purpose as to punishment in society?
A. Yes.
Q. And can you think of a situation, without telling me what it is, where that would be an appropriate punishment?
A. Yes.
Q. And in that situation more than in the abstract, could you sit as a juror and say I think this is the appropriate penalty in a given case?
A. Yes.
Q. No problem personally announcing that decision?
A. No.
Q. Okay. And you can be fair to both sides?
A. Yes.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you very much. Pass for cause.

THE COURT: Defense?
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Hi?
A. Hi.
Q. I guess I'11 move over here. We've talked about a lot of things with all the prospective jurors and I'll try and focus in on just a couple of questions that I'd like you to think about and then give me your beliefs and your understanding.

Going to the issue about the point of view, you said that sometimes you agreed, sometimes you disagreed based upon what you saw.

Do you agree that twelve people can sit in the same room, see the same thing or listen to the same testimony but see it differently?
A. Oh, yes. Oh, yes.
Q. And the jury is a collective process made up of twelve people that look at it, discuss it, it's called the deliberations and then they arrive at their individual decisions based upon their conversations and we talked with some of the other jurors about it.

When you've, when you've done that, reach your belief, you continue to maintain that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you feel that if you're strong enough that if you have a decision and you make a decision and one or two or maybe all 11 people disagree with you, that that would be your belief and you'd be able to hold fast to that?
A. Oh, yes.
Q. Okay. And by the same token, if you have that same belief and it's different than somebody else's belief, will you be respect that belief that the other juror has?
A. Yes.
Q. And you won't attempt to change them, you
may attempt to discuss it with to light, but you believe that they would be entitled to that same sort of respect for their decision that you'd expect?
A. Yes.
Q. And then in reference to making a decision regarding whether or not a life in prison, either with the hope that sometime there may be a chance at parole as opposed to death in prison by just your normal life expiring or execution, have you ever been in a prison, have you ever gone through a prison?
A. No.
Q. Would it be important for you in making that decision to know how secure a prison is in the State of Nevada?
A. Important to me?
Q. Yeah.
A. Before I make a decision on the case?
Q. Before you determine what the penalty is. It would be important to you?
A. Like how it works, if people come in, if -
Q. If it was a poor question. Let me
just -- no, no, it was a poor question on my part.

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In making a decision whether or not to give somebody
the death penalty, I assume it would be important to you to know whether or not that person could be housed where he or she could not hurt anybody else again?
A. Yes.
Q. And would that be important information that you would expect me to bring experts to come in and talk with you about what the prison system is like here in the State of Nevada?
A. I haven't normally given thought to that to be honest with you.
Q. Well, you've never sat on a death penalty case before

THE COURT: They don't know what to expect. You can ask her if that would be -BY MR. PIKE:
Q. So in making that decision as I'm bringing it out to you, would it be important if I could show you that a person that is housed at the maximum security prison in the State of Nevada is not a danger to anybody else?
A. I think they're gonna be -- if I decide that they're to be locked away for life, yes, it is important if it's gonna be secure for them not to
get out, yes.
Q. And what the, whether deprivations or amenities of the prison may be, you'd want to know how that person would be held, how they would be treated for the rest of their lives?
A. The details, I mean, no. Because you're in jail. You're locked away. What, you've done something wrong.
Q. You expect prison is not going to be pleasant?
A. No

THE COURT: Okay. That's as far as you're gonna go down that road. MR. PIKE: Okay. The stop sign came up, I'm done. Thank you very much. BY THE COURT:
Q. Mr. Morken, how long have you lived in Clark County?
A. For six plus years.
Q. What do you do for a living?
A. Retired pharmacist.
Q. Have you ever served as a juror before?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you married?
A. Yes.
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1 $\quad$ A. I had a avid of courses an.

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are you?
A. No.
Q. Because you're not allowed to do that.
A. I probably know as much as she does.
Q. Okay. Fair enough. Do you think that
you would be a good juror in this case?
A. Yes.
Q. Why?
A. I'm open minded and I could be unbiased.
Q. Okay. Fair to both sides?
A. Yes.
Q. Listen to absolutely everything before you make up your mind?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Over the course of years, have you had occasion to with friends, family, whatever, converse about the death penalties?
A. Not very often. I think in high school we talked about it in speech class.
Q. Is that something that just never entered your life and therefore kind of .-
A. I believe, I believe in the death penalty if it's appropriate. Along with some proper guidelines.
Q. So it is something that you could

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consider?
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A. Yes.
Q. Along with the other own penalties?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you consider yourself to be somebody who could sit in judgment of somebody else?
A. Yes.
Q. So if you listened to all the evidence and you work and were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crimes beyond a reasonable doubt, would you able to say guilty?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you discuss with all your fellow jurors the appropriate sentencing, including all four penalties?
A. Yes.
Q. What might sway you amongst your juror, your fellow jurors?

THE COURT: Well, I don't understand that question.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Well, when you're talking with the other jurors your own personal experience, is that gonna be something that you're gonna share or are you gonna stick to the evidence?
A. The evidence and the guidelines that the State sets down.
Q. The judge is gonna read you the
instructions and you will follow all the instructions?
A. Yes.
Q. Even if you don't believe in them?
A. Well, I have to believe in the guidelines that the State tells me to follow.
Q. Okay. If the judge reads to you an instruction that you don't agree with, what would you do?
A. I have to follow the guidelines, you know.
Q. Okay. You'd follow the instruction anyway?
A. Right.
Q. Write a letter to your legislature to try to get the law changed after the trial's over?
A. You bet. Exactly.
Q. Thanks, sir. I pass for cause.

THE COURT: Defense?
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Mr. Morken, it sounds like you're a very 25 analytical person.
A. I guess so.
Q. And well, talking about Ms. Luzaich just asked you if the judge gave you an instruction under the law and you didn't agree with it, and I believe your answer was even if you didn't agree with it, you'd follow it because that was the law that the judge told you?
A. That's right.

THE COURT: You got the answer right, Mr.
Morken, because when you're sworn in, one of the
things that you're gonna agree to is that you'11 follow the law of the State and that's the way it is.

THE WITNESS: That's the way it is.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. So using -- and I imagine as a pharmacist, that's very analytical job as far as knowing the drugs and the interactions with other drugs, things like that, so you, you would be able to again compartmentalize the case that we're actually here to decide this week and another case that you may hear about for limited purposes?
A. Yes.
Q. And if the judge tells you that that other case is strictly for limited purposes, whether

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or not you would agree with that, that's the law, that you would follow that?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, you said that you would be fair if another nurse came up and testified. The fact that a nurse testified and your wife was a nurse, would you give that nurse's testimony more weight just because she was a nurse and no other reason?
A. No.
Q. So you'd still weigh what she has to say and make your own determination how much weight to give it?
A. Yes.
Q. I believe you said that you were for the death penalty if it was appropriate?
A. That's right.
Q. Can you see a case where you might find somebody guilty of first-degree murder where the death penalty would not be appropriate?
A. Yes.
Q. And to make that determination, you'd
want to hear what the State has to say and what we'd have to stay about that?
A. Yes.
Q. And we've talked about this a little bit,
the State woul ve you the aggravators and we would tell you a little bit about Norman and his life and why we would feel the death penalty wasn't appropriate?
A. Yes.
Q. And you could listen to all that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you'd keep an open mind through that whole process?
A. Yes.
Q. And then only at the end make a decision?
A. Yes, exactly.
Q. Once you made that decision and several or maybe all the other jurors have a different opinion, come to a different conclusion, would you be able to try and sway them your way?
A. As long as I let them know what I thought, yes.
Q. But you wouldn't just follow them just because you were the only one?
A. No.
Q. Very good. And we talked a little bit about the system in general. You believe that the State has the total burden in this case to prove that Norman's guilty beyond a reasonable doubt?

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A. Yes.
Q. And that myself or Mr. Pike can sit here and not say a word the next week and they still have that burden?
A. That's right.
Q. And if they didn't meet that burden, even though Mr. Pike and I said not a word and you felt they did not meet that burden, you'd be able to vote not guilty?
A. That's right.
Q. Thank you. We'll pass, judge.

BY THE COURT:
Q. Mr. Herrera, how long have you lived in Clark County?
A. 11 years.
Q. What do you do for a living?
A. Unemployed.
Q. What line of work generally are you in?
A. I was a caregiver.
Q. Okay. Are you married?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. What's your wife do?
A. She's unemployed also. She's a
psychologist.
Q. Have you ever served as a juror before?

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A. No, I haven't.
Q. Charged with or victim of a serious offense?
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A. Yes.
Q. Can you be fair?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you consider all four punishments and give each one due consideration in determining which one would be appropriate if it comes to that?
A. Yes.

THE COURT: State, questions of Mr.
Herrera?
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Good morning, sir.
A. Good morning.
Q. I take it with your former employment you do have medical training as a caregiver?
A. Yes, a little bit. Not too much. I used to take care of a paraplegic, yes
Q. Just people with that disability or did you ever deal with .-
A. Just one particular person, yes.
Q. Were you an in-home type caregiver?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you see the patient or the client

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every day?
A. Every day, yes.
Q. So you were the one in charge?
A. Exactly.
Q. And were you affiliated with a hospital
or?
A. No.
Q. Just a family hired you --
A. Yes.
Q. -- as a caregiver?
A. (Positive nod of the head.)
Q. Did you ever have to take that person to doctors' appointments?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Pretty much whatever that person needed?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And your wife worked as a
psychologist?
A. Yes, she's a psychologist.
Q. She is a psychologist?
A. Yes.
Q. Did she have a private practice or did she work for a school?
A. She worked for the State, but this is in

25 Mexico. My wife came into the country like about a
week and a hal o through a visa so she hasn't really been here that long.
Q. I see. Okay. And is her plan to start her own practice here?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. Okay. Dealing with maybe just private clients, that kind of thing?
A. Yes.
Q. When -- I mean, have you and your wife had discussions about whether or not you believe in the death penalty as a punishment for a first-degree murder?
A. Yes, we have.
Q. And do you guys have the same opinion?
A. Yes, yes. Pretty much we do.
Q. Okay. In the discussions that you've had, were they based on cases that you read about in the newspaper?
A. Yeah, pretty much.
Q. Any first-hand experience with the criminal justice system?
A. No. Actually the person I used to take care of, he was a-- got shot in the back. That's why he was left paralyzed. I didn't really -- I wasn't with him through the, through his case, but,
you know, 1 just saw him pretty much after. Well
after the whole ordeals was over, you know, and he was trying to recover, yes.
Q. How old was he?
A. 53 .
Q. And how old --
A. When I started working for him, yes.
Q. And did you start working for him just shortly after he had been shot?
A. Exactly, yes.
Q. Okay. And how many or how long did you work for him?
A. 10 years.
Q. Oh. So quite a bit of time?
A. Yeah, awhile.
Q. During the 10 years that you were working with him, did his health fluctuate or did it deteriorate?
A. It deteriorated, yes.
Q. So it was a pretty substantial declining in his health?
A. Yeah, I guess when a situation like that happens to, he was, he was 53 years old, he was, he was pretty young. He looked young when the accident happened. Well, when this incident happened to him.

After that, he, you know, he jus arted declining.
Q. Did he ever talk to you about how it was that he was injured?
A. Yes, he did.
Q. And was it in Clark County?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. And it was a criminal case?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know whether - do you know what
this person's feelings are about whether or not there was justice in this case?
A. I think he believed he didn't get the justice he should have gotten, yeah.
Q. And do you know why he felt that it was just not prosecuted correctly or the police didn't investigate it or?
A. It might have not been prosecuted correctly.
Q. Did he give you specifics or?
A. Well, he just thought the years he gave the guy were not, you know, were not enough. He thought, you know, he deserved more years because what had happened to him. But beyond that, no, I didn't listen to the case so $I$ wouldn't know.
Q. Right. So but his feeling was I mean he

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actually suffered a catastrophic injury?
A. Yes.
Q. He thought maybe the sentence the person
who shot him wasn't enough?
A. Exactly.
Q. And your familiarity with the case is only through this individual you worked for?
A. Exactly, yes.
Q. You've never looked it up on the internet?
A. No.
Q. Anything about your contact with him or your conversations with him that would cause you to have bad feelings either about the police or the State of Nevada or even a defense attorney, that kind thing?
A. No, no.
Q. Okay. Totally separate incident?
A. Exactly.
Q. Okay. As you sit here as a prospective juror in a capital case, you've heard us talk to the other prospective jurors about their ability to impose the death penalty if they feel it's an appropriate punishment.

In your frame of mind as you sit
here now, are someone who could impose the d
penalty as a punishment in the appropriate case?
A. I think I could, yes. According to the facts, I could do that, make a decision, yes.
Q. Yeah, it's sort of artificial we're asking you all this before you know anything about the case, but can you conceive of cases or maybe you've heard of cases where you think that was justice, that is the appropriate punishment for a case?
A. Yes.
Q. And of course the flip side of that is I would imagine you could conceive of cases where that wouldn't be the appropriate punishment?
A. Yes.
Q. Even in the case of a first-degree murder?
A. Even in the case of a first-degree murder?
Q. (Positive nod of the head.)
A. I don't know. Okay. I'm sorry. Repeat that question for me again.
Q. Sure. Okay. As Judge Bell explained, in the event of a guilty verdict ..
A. Yes.
Q. -- from the jury in a first-degree murder --
A. Yes.
Q. .- there's four possible punishments by statute.
A. Ut-huh.
Q. One of them is a sentence of what we call a term of years which is 20 to 50 years, eligibility for parole after 20 years, then 20 to life which is pretty similar and then life without the possibility of parole, meaning the person never gets out of prison.
A. Yes.
Q. And then the most serious punishment obviously is the death penalty.
A. Yes.
Q. Now, in the event that there is a
conviction for first-degree murder, are you someone who can consider all four of those punishments?
A. Yes, yes.
Q. No problem doing that?
A. Yes, yes.
Q. And you can fair to both sides?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you believe that people should be held
accountable for their conduct?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Thank you, sir. I'll pass for cause. THE COURT: Defense? MR. PIKE: Thank you.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Mr. Herrera, you had an opportunity I
guess to have a number of conversations with your wife in getting her the visa and the necessary things to get over here to the Unites States?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's good to have your family,
right .-
A. Yes.
Q. .- in the same location? Now, Mexico
doesn't have the death penalty?
A. No, they don't.
Q. Have you and your wife talked about
whether having the death penalty is having a good thing or a bad thing?
A. You know, a lot of things are happening in Mexico right now and that's something that we were speak about that I think Mexico should consider the death penalty. Maybe it would discourage some of the crimes that are going on right now because

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there's a lot of, you know, there's a lot of things going down.
Q. There's .- so you have a belief that .well, let's talk a little bit about the death penalty.

Do you believe that there is an
empirical difference between death in prison by just living out your life and saying die in prison or executing somebody where the State comes in and they execute them before God does?
A. There's a difference, yeah.
Q. And you have a believe that the death penalty is a deterrent? Am I stating that correctly? Let me put a better question. Sometimes I don't phrase them right.

You have a firm belief that the
death penalty is meaningful and should exist both in
Mexico and in the United States?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you believe it should be selectively imposed?
A. Yes.
Q. From what you said to me, I took that to believe that you believe that the death penalty has a deterrent effect for crime.
am I misreading that?
A. Well, maybe in a certain way, yes.
Q. Regardless whether or not that's true and we could debate that, can you sit in this case and make that decision just for this one defendant if he is convicted?
A. Yes.
Q. And if deterrence is important to you, would it be important in making that decision if you knew the conditions of Nevada State Prison where somebody would be housed for the rest of their life?
A. But we're talking about two different countries though. Because here in the States, you've got death penalty. In Mexico, you don't so.
Q. Well, in Mexico it's very different.
A. No, what you're telling me is if it would be -- if I'm thinking it would be a deterrent if I could apply that to here, I'd say no because the United States has the death penalty and Mexico doesn't.
Q. And Mexico has murders and the United States has murders.
A. Yes, but --
Q. But Mexico will not even extradite
defendants into the United States if they're gonna be subject to the death penalty.
A. That's correct, yes.
Q. And you understand that, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. So you have strong personal beliefs about the desirability or necessity of a death penalty that exists. Am I stating that correctly?
A. Yes.
Q. So based upon that, you believe that if somebody is convicted of murder of the first degree that your first choice would be the death penalty?
A. Oh, no.
Q. Okay. Would it be the last choice?
A. I, I can't answer that.
Q. And this is a tough question. It really is, but .-

THE COURT: Well, I think he said he can't answer it. I think I read his position was it wasn't either the first or the last. He'd just have to look and see whether it was appropriate or not.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, that's correct.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Do you believe that you would have a preference towards life or predisposition towards

## life or towards death?

A. I think it depends on the case.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. No further questions.

THE COURT: All right. It's lunch time. We're doing just fine. We're gonna certainly be on time today. We're gonna take a lunch break for an hour. We'll pick back up at 1 o'clock.

The first 14 of which you, which excludes you at this juncture, when you come back you need to sit in the same seat you're in because we keep track of people by the seat numbers.
Everybody else, you don't have to worry about it.
You can sit anywhere in the audience that you want.
Every time we break, including right now, I have to tell you three things and these are important rules.

One, During this break, don't talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial.

Don't read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including, without limitation, newspapers, television, internet and radio.

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Don't form or express any opinion on any subject connected with the trial until the case is finally submitted to you.

In other words, fundamental
fairness, just keep an open mind and don't discuss the case and just let the process take its course.

Okay. We'll see you at 1 o'clock sharp and we'll pick right up here. And you're doing fine in terms of time.

Anything you need to know, ask
Officer Moon.
ATTEST: FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.



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## FILE <br> CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Case No. C228755
Dept. No. VII
NORMAN KEITH FLOWERS, aka NORMAN
HAROLD FLOWERS, III, \#1179383,

> VOLUME I-B

Defendant.

Before the Honorable Stewart L. Bell
Wednesday, October 15, 2008, 1:00 a.m.
Reporter's Transcript JURY VAIR DIRE

APPEARANCES :
For the State: PAMELA WECKERLY, ESQ.
LISA LUZAICH, ESQ.
Deputies District Attorney

For the Defendant:
RANDALL PIKE, ESQ. CLARK PATRICK, ESQ. Deputies Public Defender

REPORTED BY: RENEE SILVAGGIO, C.C.R. No. 122


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State, counseif for the defendant and the defendant.
I All the members of the jury are back.
EXAMINATION
BY THE COURT;
    Q Miss Burley, how long have you lived in Clark County?
    A Eleven years.
    Q What do you do for a living?
    A I'm a checker.
    Q And are you married?
    A No.
    Q Have you ever served as a juror before?
    A No.
    Q Have you ever been charged with or the victim of a
serious offense that could, in any way, affect your ability to be
an impartial juror here?
    A No.
    Q Do you know of any reason you couldn't be fair?
    A No.
    Q Could you consider all four potential penalties and
    determine, if push came to shove, which was appropriate?
    A Yes.
        THE COURT: The State, questions of Miss Burley?
        MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
    BY MS. LUZAICH:
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        Q Good afternoon.
        A Good afternoon.
        Q You said that you are a checker. Where?
        A Grocery store.
        Q This court reporter is a little louder than the other
    one.
How long have you been doing that?
A Five years.
Q Did you go to high school here?
A Yes, I did.
Q Graduated high school?
A No, I didn't.
Q GED, anything like that?
A (No audible response.)
Q Louder.
A Okay.
Q You've been a checker for five years at a grocery store.
Locally?
A Yes.
Q Any aspirations to do something different?
A I'm going to school right now.
Q What are you going to school for?
A I haven't picked a major yet.
Q Where are you going to school?
A CSN.
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| 1 | Q Is that a yes? <br> $A$ Yes. | 1 | Page 11 of 170 <br> Q Okay. So when you say you were involved, did you use drugs at one time? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $Q$ And, remember, you also have to answer out loud. She has | 3 | A Yes. |
| 4 | a yes button, a no button, but no uh-huh button. | 4 | $Q$ With him? |
| 5 | What about our criminal justice system, do you have an | 5 | A Yes. |
| 6 | opinion about the criminal justice system? | 6 | Q You do not any longer? |
| 7 | A Yes and no. | 7 | A No. |
| 8 | I believe they do their jobs as -- most of the time, you | 8 | Q What caused you to stop? |
| 9 | know, they're just doing their jobs. Sometimes they can get on | 9 | A Him going to prison. |
| 10 | your nerves the way they act, but you just remember that they're | 10 | Q That's definitely an eye opener? |
| 11 | just doing their jobs. | 11 | A Yeah. |
| 12 | Q Okay. When you say they, are you referring to any group | 12 | Q When he got arrested, did he go through the whole court |
| 13 | in particular? | 13 | process? |
| 14 | A Law enforcement, I guess. | 14 | A He went through drug court; and then he went through |
| 15 | Q Law enforcement being the police? | 15 | probation and they -- he messed up in drug court, so he ended up |
| 16 | A Yes. | 16 | having to do a year. |
| 17 | Q Do you have a bad experience with a police officer? | 17 | Q So, as you were with him and he went through the process, |
| 18 | A Personally? | 18 | did you feel that he was treated at least fairly? |
| 19 | Q Yes. | 19 | A Yes. |
| 20 | A No. | 20 | Q So you wouldn't have any personal animosity towards the |
| 21 | Q Have you had a good experience with a police officer? | 21 | State of Nevada? Obviously, if he was prosecuted, somebody from |
| 22 | A It's kind of in the middle, I guess. It's good and bad | 22 | the District Attorney's Office would have prosecuted him. |
| 23 | if you have to come in contact with them. | 23 | A Yes. |
| 24 | Q Okay. What about the rest of the criminal justice | 24 | Q So you wouldn't hold that against us? |
| 25 | system? If somebody gets arrested, ultimately, they wind up in a ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379 | 25 | A No. ${ }^{\text {ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379 }}$ |
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| 1 | courtroom. | 1 | Q You wouldn't, subconsciously? |
| 2 | Do you know anything about how that works? | 2 | A No. |
| 3 | A Been in there many times. My ex is an ex-felon. | 3 | Q A judge would have sentenced him. |
| 4 | Q Your ex, which would be an ex-boyfriend? | 4 | You wouldn't hold that against our judge? |
| 5 | A Uh-huh. | 5 | A No. |
| 6 | Q Is an ex-felon? | 6 | Q Do you think that your experience with the criminal |
| 7 | A Yeah. | 7 | justice system will have any impact on the way you view this case? |
| 8 | Q Were you with him at the time he went through the court | 8 | A No. |
| 9 | process? | 9 | Q Do you think your experience with the criminal justice |
| 10 | A Yes, ma'am. | 10 | system made you a little, maybe, smarter, more observant? |
| 11 | Q Was that here or somewhere else? | 11 | A Makes you understand things a little more, being through |
| 12 | A Here. | 12 | it yourself. |
| 13 | Q What was he charged with? | 13 | Q Appreciate things a little more? |
| 14 | A It was conspiracy to violate the Controlled Substance | 14 | A Evidently. |
| 15 | Act. | 15 | Q Okay. I believe you are a little younger than most of |
| 16 | Q So drugs? | 16 | the jurors that are here. |
| 17 | A Yes. | 17 | Do you think that that may be an issue when you are back |
| 18 | Q Did you know that he was involved in drugs? | 18 | in the deliberation room, If you are selected in this case? |
| 19 | A Yes. | 19 | A Possibly. |
| 20 | Q Were you involved in drugs? | 20 | Q Why? |
| 21 | A Yes. | 21 | A I really don't have an answer to that. I just think it |
| 22 | Q Did you also get arrested? | 22 | might. |
| 23 | A No, not -- not in that case, no. | 23 | Q Do you think that while you are back in the deliberation |
| 24 | Q Okay. | 24 | room, you would at least be able to express your views to the |
| 25 | A Not in any case actually. |  | others? |

A $\begin{aligned} & \text { A Definitely. And listen. } \\ & \text { O And listen? }\end{aligned}$
$I Q$ And listen?
A Uh-huh.
Q Then I'll give you the same question I gave a couple other jurors: If it's 11 people feel one way and you feel the other way, regardless of which way it is, what are you golng to do?

A I would express to them why I felt the way that I feit and then listen to their rebuttal, whatever they had to say back.

Q Okay. If you felt strongly about your position, would you stick to your guns?

A I would.
Q If they were able to convince you that maybe you missed something, misheard something, would you be open to the possibility that you could change your mind?

A Yes, I would.
Q If It's Friday at five to five and you want to go home, are you going to change your mind just because it's Friday at five to five?

A No.
Q Okay. Would you be able to consider all four penalty
options, if you got that far in the process?
A Yes.
Q How do you think that your age -- I mean, so far, you are doing fine.

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How do you think that being younger will affect it?
A I feel that people that are older than me would have also
more experience and wouldn't quite listen to my opinions.
Q Because they would try to beat up on you?
A Pretty much.
Q Do you know what? Sometimes people don't listen to your opinions, not because you are younger, but just because they're stubborn.

A Yeah.
Q But would you do the best you could to get them to
IIsten?
A I would.
Q How do you feel about sitting on a capital case?
A It would be an experience.
Q Are you up to it?
A Yeah.
Q Knowing what you know about yourself, can you sit in
judgment of someone?
A Yes.
Q And if you were convinced, beyond a reasonable doubt, after all the evidence, that the defendant was guility, you would be able to say guilty?

A Yes.
Q And if you absolutely believed that, based on what you
heard, the death penalty was an appropriate penalty, would you be

A Yes.
Q And you would agree with me that right now, today, Norman Is not guilty?

A Yes.
Q Now, we've talked a little bit about the fact that we're
here this week on one homicide case that Norman has been accused of.

We've talked about the fact that you are going to hear
about a second case that Norman has been accused of, but that has not gone to trial.

And so, at the, end of this whole week, no matter what
you find on thls case, he's still not guilty on that other case;
would you agree with that?
A Yes, I would.
Q Are you going to be able to keep the two cases separate? The judge is going to give you a limiting instruction on
what you can use the other case for, but you can keep them
separate and the fact that you are only here on this one case?
A Yes, I can.
Q And when it comes time to determine whether or not he's guilty, it's Just this one case?

A Yes.
Q And if, by some chance, the jury decides that he is
guilty on this case and it goes to the penalty hearing, again, the
penalty is only about this case?
$f$ A Yes.
Q And you can keep that all separate and give him a fair and impartial trial?

A Yes, I can.
Q Just slipped my mind right there. I had a good question. You were asked at the beginning of the trial if you knew any of the witnesses or anybody that is connected with this case and you said no.

Since we've been here, over the last couple of hours, has anything jogged your memory that you might remember somebody associated with this case?

A No.
Q And before lunch, we talked about Norman's rights and that he's not guilty at this point. And you agree with that?

A Yes.
Q Have you had a chance to take any American history classes or classes that deal with our jurisprudence system?

A Not yet. MR. PATRICK: That's all I have, Judge. We'll pass. THE COURT: Mr. Herron, Juror Number 12.

## EXAMINATION

BY THE COURT:
Q Mr. Herron, how long have you lived in town? ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
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A About 15 years.
Q What do you do for a living?
A Welder.
Q Are you married?
A Yes.
Q What's your wife do?
A Watches the kids.
Q Have you ever served as a juror before?
A No.
Q Have you ever been charged with or the victim of a
serious offense?
A No.
Q Can you be fair?
A Yeah.
Q Can you consider all four punishments, if it comes to
that?
A Sure.
THE COURT: The State have questions of Mr. Herron?

## EXAMINATION

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q Good afternoon, sir.
How old are your children?
A Geez, I got a one year old, three year old, eight year old and a ten year old.

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1
$Q$ Okay. So very young?
A Yeah.
Q And your wife stays at home with them?
A Yes.
Q Do you work for a specific company or are you sent out to
various jobs in your welding?
A I work for one company.
Q And what company is that?
A Absolute.
Q What type of structures are you welding?
A We just do all kinds of different metal work.
Q Like buildings or --
A No, we don't do structural.
Q Okay. What are you welding then?
A Sheet metal, casinos; it's all casino work.
$Q$ And you've done that for how long?
A Fifteen years.
Q Okay. And did you have to -- are you self taught or did you have to go through training to learn how to do that?

A I learned along the way.
Q Sort of on the job? Is that yes?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Before you came into the courtroom today, had you had a lot of thoughts about the criminal justice system, that you ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391.0379

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think it works, fair, unfair, anything like that?
A Always.
Q And what are your thoughts?
A Well, there is a lot of flaws in the justice system.
Q What do you consider to be flaws?
A Well, for example, guys like 0 J, you know, he got off the
hook.
Q once.
A Uh-huh. This type of thing happens all the time.
Q Do you ever see the flip side of that, where someone maybe wasn't treated fairly by the criminal justice system?

A Not really.
Q Because you singled out that one case, do you think that would at all affect your ability to serve as a fair juror in a separate case?

A I've always been biased against authority.
Q okay.
A I can't help it. I've never had a good experience with
Metro.
Q Okay.
A And I'm just nervous sitting in this courtroom.
THE COURT: You are doing fine, Mr. Herron.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q Mr. Herron, I appreciate your honesty.
A It has a lot to do with my opinions.



A Not at school, but I have debated that at home.
Q At home?
A Yes.
Q With your husband?
A Yes.
Q Do you agree or disagree?
A I think it depends on the circumstances, but most of our discussions center around whether it's an effective crime terrent.

Q What do you think?
A Well, you know, looking on the statistics, I don't really

Q Well, do you think that statistics can be manipulated so that the person proffering the statistics can kind of make them say what they want it to?

A Yes, that's one thing.
Q So then, other than statistics, do you personally believe that the death penalty could be an effective deterrent?

A I guess it's possible that it could be.
Q Okay. What about our criminal justice system; do you
think that it works?
A For the most part, yes.
Q What part do you think does not work?
A I think there are certain loopholes that people ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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nipulate to work towards their advantage.
Q Okay. Do you know anybody that has been the victim of ny crimes like the ones we're talking about here?

A No.
Q Do you know anybody that's been accused of any crimes

A No.
Q Do you follow the news of what's going on locally?
A Not really locally; more nationally,
Q Sometimes you see criminal cases show up on the news. Do you pay attention to any of that?
A A little bit.
Q Do you have any opinions, as you watch it sometimes, you ow, oh, I agree with that, disagree with that?

A As far as what the verdict was?
Q Uh-huh.
A Not usually, because, you know, you don't have enough information to really make a judgment on what went on.

Q Right. Then the news only reports what the news wants to

A Uh-huh.
Q Yes or no, out loud.
A Yes.
Q And if you were sitting on a jury, obviously, you are
going to hear all the facts?


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Q -- and then decide, depending on the circumstances?
A Yes, that's what I mean.
Q Okay. So do you think that, in your mind, there are some cIrcumstances where you believe the death penalty could be an appropriate penalty?

A Yes.
Q And if you find that in this case, would you be able to report that?

A Yes.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. Pass for cause.
THE COURT: Defense.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q Miss Nelson, If, at the end of this week, the State hadn't proved beyond a reasonable doubt the case agalnst Norman, would you be able to find not guilty?

A Yes.
Q And at the end, if there was a penalty phase, at the end of that penalty phase, If you felt that the death penalty was not the appropriate punishment, would you be able to vote against that?

A Yes.
Q But you would look at all four of the options?
A Yes.
Q A minute ago, you were talking about loopholes in the justice system, that people used that to their advantage.



Do you have any concerns at all about your ability to serve as a fair and Impartial juror in this case?

A No.
Q You can be fair to both sides?
A Yes.
MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, sir.
Pass for cause.
THE COURT: Defense.
MR. PIKE: Thank you.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q You've probably guessed I'm going to bring up something about Texas and the death penalty?

A I figured.
Q I'm glad I didn't disappoint.
Having come from Texas, do you feel that the death
penalty in Texas or the death penalty here in the United States is over-used?

A In some places, yes; in some places, no.
It's like the example I gave you about the gun and the gun belt, it's a tool, but you don't always need to use it. It's just a tool to use.

Q And just as that tool -- when you talked about the gun being a tool that's used when -- when that necessary force is there, I guess if I'm reading your analogy correctly, you are saying the officers need the tool sometimes and sometimes we need ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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this as a soclety for the worst of the worst?
A Exactiy. It's really just the bottom of the line kind of thing.

Q Okay. And so you have to be able to look at each individual case and decide whether or not that case is the worst of the worst and that would be the case in which you would be able to apply the death penalty?

A I guess it's pretty accurate, yes.
Q And if it didn't meet those qualiflcations, then one of the other penalties may be more appropriate, and you would make the decision based upon the facts of the case that's in front of you?

A Exactly.
Q And your choice would be an independent evaluation of the facts as you see them and whether or not the facts -- I won't say reach that level, but went down to those depths of being the worst of the worst?

A Yeah, I would say that would be accurate.
Q Okay. And taking that individual choice or that individual decision and looking at that quantum of evidence necessary to determine if it's the worst of the worst, are you going to hold the witnesses that testify, the experts or the police officers, to a standard where you expect them to do a professional job?

A Yes. They're there because they know something they need ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
$-$
1
to have shared.
Q Okay. And if they have -- if the evidence shows or cross-examination shows that they haven't done a professional job or they haven't done a complete job, then will you be able to look at that testimony from someone who is an officer, say, or a DNA expert, and say, you know, they didn't complete the task, so I'm not going to consider their evidence or their testimony as that reliable?

A Well, I wouldn't completely discard It. I mean, every coin has two sides. I would just have to pay attention to the facts of what they just said.

Q So looking at facts, If the facts show that, let's say, a detective, for instance, just stopped an investigation here when the investigation should have gone that far and reached a different conclusion, you would accept those facts, look at those facts and then you wouldn't have any other information to base -or to give credit to the testimony of those facts?

THE COURT: I'm not sure anybody can understand that question, Mr. Pike.

MR, PIKE: I'm not sure I can understand it.
THE COURT: I think, in his prior answer, he's given you
the answer that you need.
MR. PIKE: Okay.
THE COURT: He's going to look at the whole picture and
he's going to give each bit of testimony the credence it deserves,
ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
given the context in which it's given.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q Let me just try this analogy: If somebody is looking at just part of a picture, they see things one way.

A Yes. I can say that, yes.
Q And if, through my cross-examination or through the case that the defense presents, we show you a whole plcture, just because a detective may have seen part of a picture, you will look at the whole picture; would you agree with that?

A Not necessarily, because I would have to call on myself to make an assumption. It's like reading a book halfway through and getting the ending.

Q Well, I'm going to show you the ending, and if I show you the ending, you will accept that, even though the first chapter may have led you to a completely different place?

A Yeah.
Q Using your analogy, you probably read a fair number of books where you think something is golng one way and then you get to the closing chapters and it fits in and you say, oh, that's what happened.

A Yeah, I could say It's a pretty good analogy.
Q And you would be able to do that?
A Yes.
Q Once you had to look at the entire case?
A Yes.


Q Under certaln circumstances?
A Right.
Q Have you ever discussed it with friends, family?
A I have before, you know. Like we watch the Raymonds (ph) and it came up then. Yeah, we talk about it.

Q Ever get heated?
A No, never got heated.
Q So it's not a passion for you one way or the other?
A No.
Q Okay. What about our criminal justice system, how do you feel that works?

A I don't know too much about it to tell you the truth.
Q Do you watch the news, see things that happen here?
A Try to stay away from the news; it's too negative. I
don't watch it.
Q There is some good things in the news.
A I'm sure, but it's like 80/20.
Q Do you know anybody that's been through the criminal justice system?

A Not anybody offhand.
Q Do you know of anybody that has been the victim of any crimes that we're talking about here in court?

A An old friend of mine was just murdered recently up in ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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Oregon, the Portland area, but I don't know the case. It just happened like a couple months ago.

Q How did you find out?
A My mom, she told me.
Q Do you know anything about the investigation, like was somebody bound over or --

A I don't know, but, you know what, when I checked the web site the other day, they said they found somebody, but that's the only thing I know.

Q Do you know what kind of background the circumstances were?

A No, 1 have no idea.
Q Something that surprised you then?
A Well, it surprised me to a degree, only because I knew that individual and what kind of company he kept, so ..

Q So he was probably not just walking down the street and got shot for no reason?

A Right; right.
Q Okay. Do you think that you would be a good juror in this case?

A Absolutely.
Q Why is that?
A Because I'm objective, overly objective, $\mathbf{I}$ think sometimes, from my people at work because they're like I'm telling you this and I'm like, well, you got to look at it this way as ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
well. Yeah, I see both sitaes all the time. My ex-wife didn't like it.

Q Okay. Are you somebody that can express your opinlons easily amongst other people?

A Yeah, absolutely. Yes.
Q So back in the jury dellberation room, you wouldn't have any trouble discussing everything that goes on here in court?

A No, no trouble whatsoever.
Q Do you think that you would be able to consider all four penaltes if it should get to that point?

A Yes.
Q And can you foresee certain circumstances wherein you could personally believe that the death penalty could be the appropriate punishment?

A Yes.
Q Do you think that the death penalty is a deterrent?
A I think it can be. I'm only saying that because maybe somebody -- maybe they are golng to take an action against someone, maybe they're thinking about doing some physical violence and then they think about what can happen to them, maybe it's a trigger, and say, oh, I -- and maybe that's a deterrent, it's a deterrent that way, yes. That's the only way I see it as a deterrent.

Q Are you in favor of it, at least to some degree?
A As what, the death penalty?
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 he's charged with, would you be able to say guilty?

A Yes.
Q And if you sit on the jury and get to the penalty phase, If you did believe that the death penalty was appropriate under the circumstances, would you be able to vote for that?

A If I did believe, yes.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. Pass for cause.
THE COURT: Defense.
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- $Q$ Mr. Knox, you've been listening to us for about four
hours now. I'm sure we've gotten you plenty bored, but I know
you've been paying rapt attention to all the questions we've been
asking the rest of the prospective jurors.

A Yes.
Q Of the questions asked by any of the four of us, was there any question that stuck in your mind where you said: I have an answer to that or I want to ask that question or anything like that?

A No.
Q Okay. Now, your friend that was killed in Oregon.
A Right.
Q At some point in your life, were you pretty close with this person?

A Yeah, we were pretty close.
Q Now, do you think that the person that's accused of killing him deserves a fair trial?

A Absolutely.
Q And a jury that listens to all the evidence before they make up their minds?

A Yes.
Q And do you think that Norman deserves any less?
A No. He deserves the same.
Q Now, you understand that, in Nevada at least, the only ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
crime that you can commit that warrants the death penalty is first degree murder? Okay?

A Yes.
Q And like you told Miss Luzaich, you can see some instances where that crime of first degree murder warrants the death penalty?

A Yes.
Q Can you also think of instances where that crime of first degree murder does not warrant the death penalty?

A Yes.
Q And in order to make that decision, you would want to hear all the evidence presented by both sides?

A Yes.
Q And you could keep an open mind throughout the whole process until both sides have given you all the information that they have?

A Yes.
Q And at that point, you could go back to the jury room and make an honest and informed opinion on the facts of the case?

A Yes.
Q And do you think that that's a very important part about being an American citizen?

A As far as jury duty?
Q As far as the whole jurisprudence system?
A Oh, yes, absolutely.
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one -- you are the people that are protecting these rights for all
of us?

A Right.
Q The fact that you know right now Norman sits in front of you an innocent man, that's because of you and the men like you over the last $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ years fighting and dying for those rights?

Do you agree with that?
A I agree.
Q I think those are very important rights.
Do you agree with that?
A Yes, I do.
Q And I think it's very important that we give everybody that honest, open minded fair trial, yes?

A Yes.
Q And that's something you could do for us?
A Correct.
Q Because if anybody -- I mean, I'm sure there are certainly other --

THE COURT: Mr. Patrick, just ask a question. Don't make a speech.

MR. PATRICK: Okay.
BY MR, PATRICK:
Q All right. So you could listen to all the evidence and you would only vote for the death penalty if that was something ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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that was warranted in this particular case?
A Correct.
Q Never mind what's happened to your friend in Oregon?
A Yes.
Q And I think Miss Luzaich asked you, but if you had to pick a jury on either side, would you want somebody like you on that jury?

A Yes.
MR. PATRICK: Thank you, Judge. We'll pass.
THE COURT: The defense may exercise or waive their first of nine peremptories.

MR. PIKE: Thank you. We'd thank and excuse Juror Number 13, Mr. Morken.

THE COURT: Mr. Morken, you are excused. Please report back to the jury commissioner. They'll see if they can find another case for you to work on.
(Juror excused.)

THE COURT: Miss Clerk.
THE CLERK: Loreli Calmy.
THE COURT: Come on up, Miss Calmy.

## EXAMINATION

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Q Now, you know that the defense has to prove absolutely fothing; the only people that have to prove anything in this court is the state of Nevada and that would be Miss Weckerly and myself, right?

Technically, they could sit there and file their nails and doodle the entire trial and if we did not convince you beyond a reasonable doubt, you would have to find him not guitty, right?

A Right.
Q Do you still believe in your heart that people should have to prove their innocence?

A That's a hard question to answer.
Q Unfortunately, that's what we're here for, to answer the hard questions.

Do you think that simply because of that, if we do not prove our case satisfactorily, you might feel compelled to find him guilty of something?

A Well, as I said, I would look at all the evidence, both sides.

Q Okay,
A Both sides.
Q And maybe I'm missing something, but I'm not quite sure I
understand how somebody proving their innocence affects your opinion on the death penalty.

A I have mixed emotions about the death penalty, as I said.
Q Can you envision certain circumstances where it is an ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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appropriate punishment, without telling me what, but I mean in your mind?

A Yes.
Q Are there certain circumstances?
A Yes.
Q But not in every circumstance?
A Not in every circumstances.
I'll give you an example. I was growing up as a kid -maybe you've heard of a book In Cold Blood by --

Q Truman Capote.
A Well, I lived in Missouri, so, naturally -- that never happened in Kansas and that was a big thing back in that time.

Q Okay. Do you think that your mixed emotions about the death penalty will cause you to view the evidence that you see or testimony that you hear in any particular light?

A No. I think I can be fair. It's something I have to do every day with the kids, be fair. BY MS. LUZAICH:

Q Right. Okay.
A As a second grade teacher, you get to resolve disputes among your kids all the time.

Q How do you do that?
A Well, I listen to both sides of the story.
Q Do you also look to see if there is any physical evidence ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
to support or contradict what they say?
A Yes.
Q Is that something that you will take into consideration
here?
A Yes.
Q You have to answer out loud for our lovely court
reporter.
A Yes.
Q What about the criminal justice system as a whole; do you think that it's fair?

A On the whole, I think it's fair.
Q Is there anything in particular that you don't like about the criminal justice system?

A No.
Q Do you know anybody that's been involved in it?
A No, I don't.
Q Do you know anybody that's been the victim of a crime like this?

A No.
Q Accused of a crime like this?
A No.
Q Did you say you have kids? I'm sorry.
A I have one son.
Q How old is your son?
A He's 30.
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Q What does he do? Does he work?
A He lives in New York. He works with computers.
Q Okay. Educated as well?
A Yes.
Q And you mentioned that your husband is a banker?
A Retired banker.
Q What is he doing these days?
A He's retired.
Q Right. But he gets up in the morning and -- does he
golf?
A Well, he goes - you know, he likes tennis. He also likes kids.

Q Do you think you would be a good juror in this case?
A Yes, I think so.
Q Why is that?
A Because I have to teach.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. Pass for cause.
THE COURT: Defense, questions.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q Miss Hammond, if you were going to go back to the jury room right now and take a vote, what would you vote as far as guilt or innocence?

A What would I vote?
Q Right now, if you had to go back and determine that?
A That's hard, without actually hearing all the evidence. ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

Q Right. Now, If you were to vote, would You vote guilty dr not guilty?

A Not guilty.
Q Why did it take so long to determine that? We've talked about this for four hours, about the Constitution that states that Norman is not guilty right now. You do not agree with that?

A No, I agree with that.
Q And you mentioned that Norman had to prove his Innocence.
That's not the law that you are going to get in this case.
Can you put that aside and hold the State to thelr burden
of proving their case and Norman doesn't have to prove anything?
A Sure.
Q It took you a long time to answer that question when
Miss Luzaich asked you that.
Is that how you truly feel?
A Yes.
Q And you could wait until the end of all the evidence to decide whether Norman ls guilty or not?

A Yes.
Q Because that's what the judge is going to tell you;
that's what the Constitution tells us.
You can go with that?
A Sure.
Q And if it comes to a penalty phase, would you be able to ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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wait until all the evidence is in before you decide the
appropriate penalty?
A Yes.
Q And would you be able to look at all four and give all four the proper consideration before picking one?

A Yes.
Q Does the fact that you are going to hear about a crime that Norman has been accused of, but is not on trial for this week, is that going to change your mind?

A No.
Q And you can put it in its proper location when the judge is going to tell you what you can use that for?

A Yes.
Q Now, you heard the questions I was asking Miss Nelson about second grade and doling out punishments to her kids?

A Yes.
Q And I'm sure you do the same thing?
A Yes.
Q And do you give out different punishments for the same Incident to different kids just because you like one better?

A No, I don't.
Q So you are fair in that case and it goes to what they did, not to who they are.

A Yes.
Q And can you give that same consideration to Norman in the ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

## next week?

A Yes.
Q And listen to all the evidence before you make a

## decision?

A Yes.
Q And hold the State to their burden, that they have everything to prove and we have nothing to prove?

A Yes.
MR. PATRICK: Thank you, Judge. We'll pass.
THE COURT: The State may exercise or waive thelr second of nine peremptories.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, Judge.
The State will thank and excuse Badge Number 010, seat number six, Mr, Mayoral.

THE COURT: Mr. Mayoral, you are excused. Please report back to the jury commissioner. They'll see if they can find another case for you to work on.

## (Juror excused.)

THE COURT: Miss Clerk.
THE CLERK: Vickie Nicholls.
THE COURT: Come on up, Miss Nicholls.

## EXAMINATION

 ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
## BY THE COURT:

Q Good afternoon, Miss Nicholls. How long have you tived in town?

A I live in Mesquite.
Q How long have you lived in Clark County?
A Three and a half years.
Q Okay. And where did you come from?
A Utah.
Q What do you do for a living?
A Retired.
Q From what line of work generally?
A Automotive.
Q And are you married?
A Yes.
Q And what does your husband do?
A Automotive.
Q Have you ever served as a juror before?
A Yes, I have.
Q Civil or criminal case?
A Civil.
Q Without telling us what the verdict was, were you able to deliberate with your fellow jurors and reach a verdict?

A Yes.
Q Is it going to be too much of a burden for you to travel
to and from Mesquite each day for the next seven, eight days?


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    The State --
    - THE COURT: Not the State,Mr. Pike.
    MR. PIKE: I'm sorry. You know, you start off as a
prosecutor and it just stays with you for years and years and
years.
    But the defense would thank and excuse Juror Number 22,
Miss Hoelzer.
    THE COURT: Miss Hoelzer, you are excused. Please report
back to the jury commissioner. They will see if they can find
another case for you to work on.
(Juror excused.)
THE COURT: Miss Clerk.
THE CLERK: Jeffery Miller.
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## EXAMINATION

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BY THE COURT:
Q Good afternoon, Mr, Miller. How long have you lived in Clark County?
A Eight years.
Q Would do you do for a living?
A I'm an aircraft mechanic.
Q Are you married?
A Yes.
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Q What does your wife do?
A She's a CPA.
Q Have you ever served as a juror before?
A No, sir.
Q Have you ever been charged with or convicted of an offense that would affect your ability to be objective?

A No, sir.
Q Can you be fair?
A Yes, sir.
Q Can you consider all four of those punishments and could you, in an appropriate case, impose each and every one of those, depending upon the facts?

A Yes, sir.
THE COURT: The State, questions of Mr. Miller?
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q Mr. Miller, you are an aircraft mechanic for where or who?

A Four different airlines, but, currently, I'm working again for Frontier.

Q And being an aircraft mechanic is obviously very technical.

Is that something where you have a lot of training?
A Yes, ma'am.
THE COURT: Excuse me. Miss Luzaich, while you are ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
talking, Miss Weckerly and Mr. Pike, would you come up.
Just go ahead; just go ahead.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q How long have you been a mechanic?
A Thirty years.
Q And are you the one who physically, you know, takes care of the planes every day or do you --

A Yes, ma'am, I am. I release the aircraft, saying to the best of my knowledge, there is nothing that can cause the aircraft to crash, yes.

Q Well, I have you to thank for my safe journey elsewhere?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q Okay. Do you follow the news much?
A Yes, ma'am. I'm a news critic.
Q So the criminal cases that are reported on the news all the time, do you follow some of those as well?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q And as they're reported back and forth, do you ever have any strong feelings one way or the other about what you hear?

A Depending on the facts, yes, ma'am.
Q Are there times that you may be disagree with what you've heard as far as verdicts?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q Times that you agree?
A Yes, ma'am.
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Q Okay. So what do you think of our criminal justice system as a whole?

A I believe it's the best I've seen, since I've been out here and I've been to many countries.

Q So it serves its purpose?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q And what about the death penalty, do you believe that it serves a purpose in our system?

A I feel it's mostly appropriate in criminal murder cases.
Q In certain circumstances?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q So there are situations in which you could envision that the death penalty could be an appropriate penalty?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q And is that something that you believe that you could return if the right circumstances come to light?

A Based on the facts, yes, ma'am.
Q Okay. Are you the kind of person that can go back in the deliberation room and talk amongst your fellow jurors and express your opinion?

A Sure.
Q Are you willing to listen to what everybody has to say?
A Sure.
Q Are you a little nervous?
A No, ma'am.
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Q Would did you learn?
A Well, I learned that the military and the civilian have same parallels and some differences.

Q Okay. You also mentioned that you raised kids. How many kids?
A Three.
Q Ages?
A Oldest one is 30; the daughter is 22; and I've got a 17 ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
year old at home now.
Q Still at home in school?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q And your older two, what do they do?
A My oldest boy handies repossessions. He's a military veteran also. My daughter, she's a nurse. My youngest one is a junior In high school.

Q Okay. You could be fair to both sides?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q Listen to absolutely everything before you make up your mind?

A Yes. That's part of being a parent, listening to both sides.

MS, LUZAICH: Thank you. Pass for cause.
THE COURT: Questions?
MR. PATRICK: Yes, Thank you.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q Mr. Miller, when you sat on that court martial, what grade were you?

A I was and E-6.
Q And what grade was the defendant?
A It was a commissioned officer.
Q Now, you said that that turned out better than you expected.

Would you explain that?
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$$

A It's kind of tough to explain. Being In the military structure, they give more leniency to the -- to the officer's side than they do the enlisted side, in my opinion. That's my opinion, of course. I expected the individual to get something different than what he got.

Q So you thought the penalty should have been harsher?
A I felt he got the appropriate penalty. I didn't expect it, but I felt he got the appropriate penalty, yes.

Q So the penalty you expected when you went In, you thought would have been less harsh or harsher?

A Less harsh.
Q Less harsh?
A Yes.
Q And that was because of the fact that he was an officer?
A Yes, sir.
Q And so you think that officers get better treatment than enlisted men on courts martial?

A Depending on the charge, yes, sir.
Q Okay. Do you think that's falr?
A Belng the system that it was in, it was fair, yes, sir.
Q Well, do you -- I mean, in general, do you think it's
fair that somebody should get different treatment just because of their status?
A No, sir.
Q So you would be able to treat Norman fairly? ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379


punishment and I agree with the death penalty.
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- $Q$ Do you think that it is a deterrent?

A I do and I don't, just because these crimes still exist.
I mean, I don't feel like --
Q People still kill even though there is a death penalty?
A Right.
Q Do you think that maybe the death penalty is appropriate simply as punishment because somebody did something bad?

A Just because they did something bad?
Q Well, not something bad, but just punishment -- you know, forget about deterrence or whatever, just strictly punishment?

A Yes.
Q So, in your mind, you can envision some set of
circumstances where the death penalty could be an appropriate penalty?

A Yes.
Q So you will consider all four options if you get that far?

A Yes.
Q And you understand that that has absolutely nothing to do with your decision whether or not the crimes were actually committed?

A Yes.
Q As a project manager, what do you do on a daily basis?
A I design buildings, educational buildings, and put them ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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through -- into construction documents.
Q So you are actually the artistic one?
A Yes.
Q Have you always been the one who designs? Have you ever been in an administrator/supervisor type position?

A At the department or anywhere?
Q Just anywhere?
A Yes, I have.
Q What eise have you done?
A Before working at the architectural firm, I worked in
retail where I was kind of a supervisor.
Q How many people dld you supervise?
A Not more than five.
Q During the course of that supervisory period, were you ever in charge of hiring or firing?

A No.
Q Ever in charge of discipline?
A It was more of asslgning tasks.
Q Are you somebody that can go back in the deliberation room and share your feelings and your opinions with the other jurors?

A I think so.
Q Will you ilsten to everything that everybody has to say?
A Yes.
Q Will you absolutely listen to everything all the ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
witnesses have to say berore making up your mind?
A Yes.
Q Is there anything about you that would prevent you from
being able to sit In judgment of someone?
A No.
Q If you were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crimes as charged, would you be able to say guilty?

A Absolutely.
Q Do you think you would be a good juror in this case?
A I think so.
Q Any reason that you could not?
A Perhaps medical problems.
Q What kind of medical problems?
A I have gall stones; having a gall stone attack.
Q Are you uncomfortable right now?
A No. I do have a hydro scan this Friday, but I can reschedule. They come and go.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, I will certainly accede to that and let you go and work on a different case.

You know, only you know your medical condition, If your medical condition needs treatment and you should be on a different case, come back and see us in three weeks or four weeks or whenever you get that resolved. If you think you are okay, that will be fine with me, but you got decide.

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MS. RENTERIA: I think I will be fine for the next couple of weeks.

MS. LUZAICH: And if you get really uncomfortable, you can raise your hand and we can take a break.

THE COURT: Yeah, we can do that. We can take a short break if you need to. They probably told you downstairs that we use 12 people in a criminal jury.

Now, we have 14 people sitting here. Why is that?
Well, the law requires us to have 12 at the finish line.
You have to have 12 people make the decision.
If the case were only going to last a day -- and we seldom have those .- we just start with 12 . But when we have at least two, three days, we have 13; and in a case of six, seven days, we have 14. We got this eight month trial and I probably started with 22 or 24 . The idea is there is going to be a certain natural attrition, so we could lose people and still keep going, but we can't lose three or it's a do over. So we certainly don't want to start with somebody that we're looking to lose. But that's where we're at.

If you think you are okay, you are okay with me. If you feel comfortable -- if you think it would be better for your condition or otherwise to come back, that's good with me too. So you decide.

MS. RENTERIA: I would like to go on.
MS. LUZAICH: Okay. Great. Thank you.
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| 1 | Page 101 of 170 <br> Q And was it a court martial that you served on? <br> A Yes, court martial. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Q And you were selected, along with several other people, |
| 4 | to sit, like these people are and you are sitting right now? |
| 5 | A Yeah. |
| 6 | Q What were the nature of the charges that brought you |
| 7 | there? |
| 8 | A Rape. |
| 9 | Q And like I had mentioned earlier, I don't know a lot |
| 10 | about how that works, but did you listen to evidence from |
| 11 | witnesses, direct examination, cross-examination, then go back |
| 12 | into the deliberation room and discuss it amongst your other |
| 13 | jurors? |
| 14 | A Yes. |
| 15 | Q Okay. And did your case go all the way to the jury so |
| 16 | that there were actually deliberations? |
| 17 | A No, because during the thing, he admitted that he did |
| 18 | this and they stopped it. |
| 19 | Q Okay. So you didn't get to go all the way back and |
| 20 | deliberate amongst the jurors? |
| 21 | A No. |
| 22 | Q Okay. Did you get as far as the court reading |
| 23 | instructions to you? |
| 24 | A Yes. |
| 25 | Q Okay. So because I don't know what the law is in the |
|  | ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379 |

military, anything that you had heard there, we need to ask you to
forget about and only pay attention to the law that this Court reads to you.
Can you do that?

A Yes.
Q What did you think of your experience sitting there
listening to evidence? Was it a positive experience, negative experience?

A Kind of scary because we know that the decision that you make is going to affect that person's life. So it's kind of scary.

Q Okay. Was it something that you were uncomfortable participating in?

A Well, yeah.
Q Are you uncomfortable today as well?
A Yeah, because what if I say I think he's gullty and it turns out he wasn't? I mean, I know I'm going to hear all the evidence and I'm going to make my decision on the evidence I hear, but, still, it's just like with the death penalty, all these people, you hear at a later date, they found new evidence and they already killed the person and found out he was innocent.

Q okay.
A That's why it's scary, because you make a decision on evidence you hear and then later on down the line, more evidence might come out. That's why it's hard to do that process. ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

Q Okay. Is that something that's going to cause you concern as you are sitting here, like what's golng to happen in $10,15,20$ years?

A Probably nòt, but --
Q okay.
A -- I think about that. That's what I'm saying.
Q Well, recognize also that if there is a verdict in any case, it's not just you making a decision.

A Right.
Q It's 12 people making the decision.
A Right.
Q And making it after being very well informed.
I mean, you don't think we're just going to put one person in there and they're going to tell you three things and you are going to have to make your decision.

A Right. But I always look at it like what if I was that person that was tried and they all the convicted me, but I was really innocent. And that's -- I don't know. I look at things the other way, I guess. I don't know.

Q Okay. Do you think that that may inhibit your ability to look at this fairly?

A No. I just find the whole process kind of scary because I think kind of that way.

Q All right.
A I don't know It's golng to happen --
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Q Okay. Well, do you think that you would be a fair and open minded juror?

A Yes.
Q Fair to both sides?
A Yes.
Q Obviously, you would be fair to the defense.
Will you be fair to the State as well?
A Yes.
Q You had mentioned that you thought you knew Miss Weckerly?

A I'm currently involved in a case where I'm a witness and I'm pretty sure she was the public defender.

Q Well, I'm quite sure she's not the public defender.
A Oh, not the Public Defender, but the --
Q The prosecutor?
A The prosecutor.
Q Was it somebody you know who was the victim or were you just a witness because you were there?

A I intervened in an attempted murder case and I thought -I'm not only a witness, but I stopped the crime happening.

Q Good for you.
A Yeah.
Q I bet you the victim appreciates that.
Have you had to come to court and testify?
A Yes, I have.
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talked about, being a hundred percent sure?
    * A Yes.
    MR. PIKE: I don't have any further questions.
    THE COURT: State may exercise or waive their sixth.
    MS. NELSON: Judge, I need a rest room break.
    THE COURT: Okay. Anybody have any objection if she just
runs out while we're doing the questioning?
    MS. WECKERLY: Your Honor, the State will thank and
excuse Badge Number 061, seat number 10, Mr. McCaslin.
    THE COURT: Mr. McCaslin, you are excused. Please report
bark to the jury commissioner; see if they can find another case
for you to work on.
(Juror excused.)
THE COURT: Miss Clerk. THE CLERK: Dino Mantini.
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## EXAMINATION

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BY THE COURT:
Q Good afternoon, Mr. Mantini. How long have you lived in town?
A Twenty vears.
Q What do you do for a living?
``` ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Q & Are you married? \\
\hline A & Yes. \\
\hline Q & What does your wife do? \\
\hline A & She works in the trade show industry. \\
\hline \(Q\) & Have you ever served as a juror before? \\
\hline A & Have not. \\
\hline Q & Have you ever been charged with or the victim of a \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{serious offense that could affect your objectivity?} \\
\hline A & No. \\
\hline Q & Can you be fair? \\
\hline A & Yes. \\
\hline Q & And can you consider all four of those punishments if \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{push comes to shove?} \\
\hline A & Yes. \\
\hline & THE COURT: State, questions of Mr. Mantini. \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{BY MS. WECKERLY:} \\
\hline Q & Good afternoon, sir. \\
\hline A & Good afternoon. \\
\hline Q & Do you and your wife have children? \\
\hline A & Two. \\
\hline Q & How old are they? \\
\hline A & I have a son 23 and my daughter is 20. \\
\hline Q & Do they live here locally? \\
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\hline
\end{tabular}

A My daughter dues. My son lives in LA.
Q What do they do?
A My daughter works and goes to school. My son is in school.

Q You said that you work in the hospitality industry?
A Correct.
Q What do you do?
A I'm associate director of meetings and special events.
Q Okay. So when other companies come into town, you arrange their events for them?

A Correct.
Q Do you have a staff that works for you?
A Correct, yes.
Q Is your staff like a permanent staff or do you have some people that kind of subcontract with you?

A We have a permanent staff and there is also on call people that report to us as well.

Q Okay. In your position, do you ever have to discipline various staff members?

A Yes.
Q Is that something that you have to do on a regular basis?
A Not every day, but, yes.
Q Okay. I would assume you don't like doing it, but it's part of being in the job?

A Being a supervisor, yes. ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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Q Okay. And we've asked every other juror about the four potential punishments in this case.

Do you have any concern at all about your ability to
consider the range of punishments in the event of a first degree murder conviction?

A Well, again, as everyone mentioned, I think I would have to evaluate, based on the evidence, based on the discussions, in order to make that determination.

Q But you don't have like a religious or philosophical reason why you couldn't consider the death penalty or any of the other punishments?

A No. Actually, I feel, oftentimes, that you know the punishment doesn't fit the crime. I mean, people get off sometimes a little too easy.

Q Okay. And you've heard -- I mean, I'm sure you've heard us talk about this sort of being a two step process.

In the event that we get to a penalty hearing, I would
assume you would want to hear all the information and the law
Judge Bell gives you before making a decision.

\section*{A Absolutely.}

Q You are not going to automatically pick one or the other
based -- before you hear all the information?
A No.
MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, sir.
Pass for cause.
BY MR. PATRICK:

Q Sir, could you kind of explain that statement that you think people get off too easy sometimes.

A You know, there is -- again, after you evaluate all the evidence -- you hear about heinous crimes, that people that are on death row or get the death penalty, I think it fits that crime.

Q So can you see any time on a first degree murder case when the death penalty would not be appropriate?

A I don't know the law that well.
THE COURT: That's fine.
MR. MANTINI: Can you qualify the question?
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q Well, it's the very decision that you might have to make in a week.

Is there any time that you would find a person guilty of first degree murder and not impose the death penalty on it?

A I honestly don't understand that question. I'm sorry. THE COURT: Let me try to answer it. Here's the deal: The legislature and the governor in our state has said when somebody commits first degree murder, there is four possible penalties.

MR. MANTINI: Okay.
THE COURT: So what they obviously envision are some indications where the lightest penalty is appropriate and other ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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cases where the most severe penalty is appropriate and others in
between, even though they're all still within the ambit of first degree murder. Fair enough?

MR. MANTINI: Yes.
THE COURT: And what he's saying is: Do you agree with
that, that there could be some that are on this end, some that are
on this end, others that are in the middle? So when you analyze
this case, you can decide whether it falls at one end or in the
middle?
MR. MANTINI: I would say yes; in most cases, yes.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q In most cases. In what cases would you not be able to do that?

MS. WECKERLY: I'm going to object to that question.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MR. MANTINI: I haven't heard the evidence --
THE COURT: That's okay. We're not giving specific
examples.
BY MR, PATRICK:
Q Okay. So it sounds to me like you are not really convinced that you could look at all four types of punishments, if this comes back a first degree murder case.

A Not in this forum. If you are going to give me evidence and something to evaluate, I could make a better judgment. You are asking a hypothetical situation that, to me, doesn't make ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
sense.
Q Okay. So is there a first degree murder case where the person does not deserve to die?

A Well, without seeing or hearing the evidence, I can't make that determination.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Mantini, he's not saying is this the case.

He's saying: Do you agree conceptually with the
legislature that if there is a hundred first degree murder cases
out there, some of them will deserve the death penalty, some of them deserve life without, some of them deserve life with, because there is different circumstances in every case and every case has to be evaluated on its own merits? Do you agree with that, as a general proposition?

MR. MANTINI: Yes.
THE COURT: All right.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q Okay. Could you vote against the death penalty?
A Could I vote against it?
Q Could you?
A Probably not.
Q So no matter what --
A Are you talking about in a jury?
Q In a jury.
A Yes, I could have. Yeah. I'm sorry. Yes, I could have. ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
Q In a murder case?
A Yes.
Q If the situation warrants it, could you vote against the
death penalty?
A Yes.
MR. PATRICK: Judge, I'm going to challenge for cause. I
don't think he's being truthful with us.
THE COURT: Will, he's being truthful. He's being as
honest as he can. He's trying to share with you his thoughts and
he said, yes, there is circumstances he can. The challenge for
cause is denied.
You want to exercise a peremptory challenge, that's
certainly your right.
The defense may exercise or waive their sixth peremptory
challenge.
MR. PIKE: Thank you. We'd thank and excuse Juror Number
63, Mr. Mantini.
THE COURT: Mr. Mantini, thank you for your time. Please
report back to the jury commissioner and we'll see if they can
assign you to another case.

THE COURT: Who is next?

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Q And if you were the State of Nevada, wulld you want you ấs a juror?

A Yes.
MS. WECKERLY: Pass for cause.
THE COURT: Questions.
MR. PIKE: Thanks.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q Okay. Mr. Novotny, you said that it is a good system and one that works.

A Uh-huh.
Q For it to work, do you think that the -- all the parties in it have to do their jobs? The prosecution has to do their job; we have to do our job, which under the statues is to show up?

A Right.
Q Okay, Presumption of innocence.
We don't have to ask any questions. There could be ten witnesses came up there and we don't have to ask them a question.

A Correct.
Q However, you are going to expect me to do that, and Mr. Patrick, because that's what we do, we ask questions.

A Correct.
Q And for it to work, will you hold the professionals that are involved in this, the detectives and the investigators, to do their job?

A Of course.
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Q And if they don't do their job and if you don't have the evidence necessary, then you will do your job as a juror and find Norman Keith Flowers not guilty?

A Yes.
Q On the other hand, if they haven't done their job, but you still find that there is sufficient evidence for reasonable doubt, but there were mistakes, there was sloppy work, there was something like that, would you take that into consideration to determine whether or not this is the case in which the death penalty should be imposed?

THE COURT: No, you can't ask that question, because you can't -- you cannot consider residual doubt in determining the death penalty.

I'll sustain my own objection.
MR. PIKE: May I overrule it? I guess not.
THE COURT: No.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q So you will take your experience and your desire for details to fill in the details and you will expect it to be done in this case?

A Correct.
MR. PIKE: Nothing further.
THE COURT: State may exercise or waive it's seventh of nine.

MS. WECKERLY: We'll waive it.

THE COURT: The'defense may exercise or waive their seventh of nine.

MR. PIKE: Court's indulgence.
The defense would thank and excuse Juror Number 12.
THE COURT: What is the name?
MR. PIKE: Miss Ergina.
THE COURT: Miss Ergina, you are excused. Please report
back to the jury commissioner. We will see if they can find you
another case to work on.
(Juror excused.)

THE COURT: Miss Clerk.
THE CLERK: Barbara Helton.

\section*{EXAMINATION}

BY THE COURT:
Q Good afternoon, Miss Helton. How long have you lived in town?
A Six and a half years.
Q Speak up. You have a soft voice.
A Six and a half years.
Q Would do you do for a living?
A Retail.
Q Are you married?
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\section*{A Yes.}

Q What does your husband do?
A Retired.
Q From what line of work generally?
A He just did a lot of different things.
Q Okay. Have you ever served as a juror before?
A No.
Q Have you ever been charged with or been the victim of a serious offense that could affect your objectivity?

A No.
Q Any reason you couldn't be fair?
A No.
Q Could you impose all of the four penalties in the appropriate case, not knowing, of course, where this falls along the scope?

A I think I can.
THE COURT: State.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q Good afternoon. Where did you come here from?
A I moved here from Idaho.
Q And you've been out here about six years you said?
A Yes.
Q And can you tell us what business you work for? I know you said you work for retail.

A I'm still in retail. I've been in retail. ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
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Q Okay.

* A Same company.
Are you like a buyer or --
A No. I'm In charge of departments.
Q And you sat here with us for a few hours now?
A Yes.
Q Do you have any concerns about your abIIIty to be a fair
and impartial juror?
A No. I belleve I could be fair.
Q Okay. Have you ever considered, in your life experience,
whether or not you think the death penalty serves a purpose in our
criminal justice system?
A I try to have an open mind about everything. I believe there is times when it's appropriate.
Q On the flip side of that, there is a case, I assume, even in a case of a first degree murder where it might not be?
A Correct.
Q And you can walt until you hear all the information before you make a decision?
A Absolutely.
MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, ma'am.
Pass for cause, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Questions?

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BY MR. PATRICK:
Q Good afternoon, ma'am. How are you doing?
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{A Fine.} \\
\hline Q & It's been a long day? \\
\hline A & Yes. \\
\hline Q & We're all tired. I promise I won't take any longer than \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{a half an hour with this. Okay?} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{THE COURT: I promise he won't take longer than five} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{minutes.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{BY MR. PATRICK:} \\
\hline Q & You mentioned that you were in charge of some departments \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{in the retail store?} \\
\hline A & Yes. \\
\hline Q & And so then you would be in charge of the people in those \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{departments?} \\
\hline A & People that were with me, yes. \\
\hline Q & Is it part of your responsibilities to resolve disputes \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{and hand out discipline?} \\
\hline A & Hire, fire. \\
\hline Q & Okay. When you do that, when you are handing out \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{discipline to two employees, you give the same discipline for the} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{same infraction, rather than different disciplines just because of who they are?}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{A It would be the same. I have two daughters, the same} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{age, and everything has to be the same.} \\
\hline Q & So you want to listen to both sides of the story before \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{you make your decision?} \\
\hline & ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
first witness here, when to have the second witness here.
2 : So, in this case, I allowed one day for jury selection; could have been done at \(3: 45\), like it will be, or it could have been like 6:45 tonight. But then, depending how slow it went, we were going to go until that was done so they knew tomorrow they would do their opening statements.

So we'll take a recess until about 3:25 and then come back and we'll work for about 15 minutes, just giving you some general overview of what to expect and what is to happen tomorrow, and then we'll call it a day.

Don't talk about the case with each other or anybody else. Please don't read, watch or listen to any report by TV, Internet, radio or newspaper. And don't form or express an opinion on the case until it's submitted to you.

Okay. We'll take a quick recess so you can run to the restroom, come back, and I'll just give you a few pointers.
(Recess in proceedings.)

THE COURT: Let's go back on the record in Case Number C228755, State of Nevada versus Norman Flowers.

Let the record reflect the presence of Mr. Flowers, with his counsel, counsel for the State. All ladies and gentlemen of the jury are back in the box.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, thanks for your
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participation.
Mere's the way this is going to work: First of all, this is not my courtroom. My courtroom is right next door.

We borrowed this courtroom today because we needed to start with somewhere around a hundred people to get through the process in a case like this and get down to the 14.

Our courtroom only holds about 40 or 50 . On each floor, there is one big courtroom like this and it's all on the north end here, so whenever you have a case that's going to involve a lot of people, you swap for the day or you swap for as long as it's going to take to have all those people in.

Judge Johnson, whose courtroom this is, is going to swap back with me for the rest of the time. So starting tomorrow and for the duration, we'll be next door. That's 15-C and it is opposite of this courtroom. Okay. The jury box, as you come in the front door, is on this side.

So the way it works is just imagine we rotate this whole thing \(\mathbf{1 8 0}\) degrees. Mr. Murray, you will be in the back row, right up here in the front corner; and the same thing, you will be in the front row right up in the front corner. You guys will just rotate the whole thing 180 degrees and those will be your seats.

And the reason you have to sit in the same seats is
that's how the clerk keeps track of everybody is by seat numbers.
We'll start at 9:30. We start at 9:30, because, as I
told you, every morning, I have 20 to 50 sentencings of people, ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
pleas, you know, requesis for attorney's fees, motions to dismiss, writs, things that people need decisions on that lawyers come in and argue. We do that between eight and 9:30 or so and then we retool and start our jury trial at 9:30, go to noon, take a lunch break, pick up at one, go two hours, take an afternoon restroom break, go for a couple hours, go to about five or 5:30; find a natural break, not before five, but not later than 5:45 or so.

The only exception would be if things are going a little fast or if things are going a little slow, you know, things are going well and we get to where we thought we would be and it's only \(4: 45\), so be it. That's fine. If things are going a little slow, we might have to go through to 6:15. Because one of my responsibilities is to time manage this case. We will be done with this case either next Thursday or Friday -- I don't know which -- and that's assuming the penalty hearing. If the defendant is found not guilty, you will be done Monday or Tuesday.

But I have to plan the next trial, and the next trial I got is starting a week from Monday.

So I guarantee you we will be done as I said. I've done hundreds and hundreds of these over a lot of years. I've never missed one on the time.

When you come in tomorrow, next to your seat, there will be a clip board with a pad and a pen. We give you that because you are entitled to take notes.

You can take those notes with you to the jury room, so ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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you may want to write down something someone said or maybe a question you want to ask a fellow juror. You will have those available to you.

You will also have for your use a hard red badge that identifies you as an actual juror in Department VII.

We have you take these off today, throw them away or do whatever, but when you come in tomorrow, wear that when you are in the building.

There are a number of reasons for that, but the most important is if you are out to lunch or out on a break and people see you are actually a juror in Department VII, as opposed to a potential juror somewhere, you may have a witness or an investigator who is working on this case, they will be sensitive not to talk about the case outside, in your presence.

Which brings me to the next thing and that is this: Whenever people make important decisions, it's always good to be as informed as one can be. We always want to do that when we make any kind of informed decisions we make in life.

That said, it is against the rules of the court for anybody, as a juror, to do independent investigation. In other words, it would be against the rules if, tonight or tomorrow night, when you found out some facts, you try to go to the scene and look at it or you got on the Internet and looked things up. That would be against the rules.

And if a juror did that and it came to the Court's ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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attention, it's a do over. It voids the trial and you have to do everything over, which is very expensive and very unfair to everybody else.

So that is generally a good proposition; it's not
allowable. Just come to court, pay attention, listen to the witnesses, look at the evidence and make your decision, please.

Wear comfortable clothes. There is no real dress code; just be comfortable because usually it amounts to a long day,

During the course of the trial, as I told you before, nobody that participates in the trial is allowed to talk to jurors one-on-one for obvlous reasons. We don't want somebody to misinterpret when the lawyer says good morning that we're trying to curry favor with the jury.

So anything you think you need, in terms of interaction, you do it through Officer Mullin.

This is a criminal trial. It is commenced by the filing of a document called an Indictment or -- I think we now have an amended Indictment.

An Indictment is the name that we give to a piece of paper that contains charges. There is no evidence whatsoever of the guilt of the defendant.

In fact, as you have heard time and time again this morning, this defendant, today, tomorrow, the next day, throughout the entire trial, is entitled to the presumption of innocence. It's a constitutional right. We all enjoy it and it's part of the
fundamentals that make the process work.
Just so you will have an idea of what the charges are, the clerk is going to read to you the Indictment. You don't have to worry about taking notes or remember it tomorrow or anything, because when all the evidence is in, as I said, I'm going to give you all the instructions on the law that apply to any spin you might put on the facts of this case.

In every criminal trial, there is always a verbatim copy of the Indictment, generally, so you can know what's golng on. The clerk will read it to you now.

Miss Clerk.
THE CLERK: District Court, Clark County, Nevada; State of Nevada, Plaintiff, versus Norman Keith Flowers, Defendant; Case Number C228755, Department VII.

Amended Indictment: State of Nevada, County of Clark; the defendant above named, Norman Keith Flowers, accused by the Clark County Grand Jury of the crimes of burglary, felony, NRS 205.060, murder, felony, NRS 200.010 and 200.030, sexual assault, felony, NRS 200.364 and 200.366, and robbery, felony, NRS 200.380, committed at and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, on or about the 24th day of March, 2005, as follows:

Count I, burglary, did then and there, willfully,
unlawfully and feloniously, enter with intent to commit assault or battery and/or a felony, to wit, murder and/or robbery and/or sexual assault that certain building occupied by Sheila Quarrels, ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
located at 101 -- 1001 Nurch Pecos, Number H-63, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada;

Count II, murder, did, then and there, willfully, unlawfully and feloniously, without authority of law and with malice aforethought kill Sheila Quarles, a human being, by manual strangulation and/or drowning with his hands and/or an unknown object, said killing having been, one, willful, deliberate and premeditated, and/or, two, committed during the perpetration or attempted perpetration of sexual assault, as set forth in Count III and IV, and/or burglary as set forth in Count I, and/or robbery, as set forth in Count IV, said acts being incorporated herein by the references that are fully set forth;

Count III, sexual assault, did, then and there, willfully, unlawfully and feloniously, sexually assault Sheila Quarles, a female person, to sexual penetration, to wit, sexual intercourse by the said defendant placing his penis and/or an unknown object into the genital opening of the said Sheila Quarrels against her will;

Count IV, robbery, did, then and there, willfully, unlawfully and feloniously take personal property, to wit, a stereo and speakers, cell phone and/or other personal property from the person of Sheila Quarrels, or in her presence, by means of force or violence or fear of injury to and without the consent and against the will of the said Sheila Quarles.

Dated this 15th day of October, 2008; signed David Roger, ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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District Attorney; signed by Pamela Weckerly, chief deputy District Attorney.

To which the defendant has entered pleas of not guilty. THE COURT: Okay. Thanks.
All right. Now, I kind of told you the time schedule.
The way the trial goes procedurally is this:
The first thing you are going hear tomorrow is the opening statement from the State.

An opening statement is not evidence. It is a framework to hopefully help you understand the evidence.

I liken it to the picture on the outside of a jigsaw puzzle box; pick up the jigsaw piece and look at it, it looks like jibberish, but if you notice that it's mostly red and the only red on the box is the upper right-hand corner, it kind of goes up here. That's the idea.

You are going to hear evidence, a piece here, a bit there, a drip and a drap, and so you are not saying, well, what does that mean and you are left in a fog, the State kind of tries to give you an outline of the blg picture, so when you hear a piece of evidence or see a piece of evidence, you kind of say, okay, I see what they're thinking, that makes sense, and you can pigeon hole it and it makes a little more sense to you.

Then the defense has three options: The defense can make an opening statement as to what they believe the evidence will or will not show; or they can wait until the State has put on all

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their witnesses to make an opening statement; or they can just waive their opening statement. That's just a strategic decision Mr. Pike and Mr. Patrick will have to make.

After we've heard the opening statement or statements, then the State calls their witnesses.

As you've heard, many of the witnesses that one side or the other may call are the same. My rule is we bring them on once, so if this is a witness you want to use a little bit, I'll let you go beyond direct a little bit to get your stuff in. I don't want to bring them back two or three times, the same witness.

So just by definition, because the State has the burden of proof, the majority of the witnesses are going to come in in the State's case. It may be that all the witnesses come in in the State's case.

As you heard, the defense has no obligation to call witnesses and the defendant has no obligation to testify.

The truth is, under our system, if Mr. Patrick and Mr. Pike want to play gin for the next three days, that would be their right. It is not what they are going to do, but they could. And if you didn't believe the State had proven their case beyond a reasonable doubt, the defendant would be entitled to a verdict of not guilty.

After all the testimony is in, I'll give you the
instructions of law that applies to this case. It takes about 20
minutes to read them. I've already got them tentatively worked out based just upon the charges.

I say tentatively because I don't know what the evidence is much more than you do. All I know is the charges. And so I work on them as I go along and adjust them, so that when the time gets there, we don't a big period while I get my work done. I will have them ready so we can get to it.

Then you hear closing argument or final argument or summation. It is the mirror image or the opposite of opening statement. It is what each side believes the evidence did show and when you apply it to the law, that I've already given you by that time, how it sums up their position.

Because the State has the burden of proof, they go first and last. So we'll hear from one member of the State, hear from one member of the defense, and then from one member of the State and then the case will be submitted to you.

As I told you, until the case is submitted to you, you are not allowed to talk about it with each other or anybody else.

Why do we have such a rule?
Well, the theory behind that rule is when people talk about things with each other, let's say, you tend to cement in your mind ideas without having heard all the evidence. That's the theory behind the rule.

The theory behind the rule of not talking about it to your spouse or your next door neighbor is they don't know what's
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some water in it. You are certainly welcome to help yourself any time. Even when things are going on, if you want to quietly go get a glass of water or something, that's yours.

If you want to bring a bottle of water or a small soda or something into the courtroom, just to keep your mouth from getting dry, as long as you are subtle about it, that's perfectly fine.

If you can't see or hear something during the trial, say Judge, I can't see or I can't hear, would they speak up. We'll be glad to do that. We want to have you see and hear everything.

Finally, for the last three years, the Supreme Court has allowed jurors to ask questions. Up until three years ago, jurors didn't participate in the process except to make the decision, which, of course, is the ultimate participation.

But they've allowed jurors to ask questlons; and, in theory, it's an experimental program. They're going to ask us, the trial judges, at some time, how the program is going. They haven't asked yet.

And the way the process goes is this: If you think that there is a question that needs to be asked, that one of the lawyers hasn't asked while a witness is still on the stand -- the stand will actually be over here in our courtroom, because they put the stand right in front of the jury so they can see and hear the witnesses -- get Officer Moon's attention. You will have a pad; just tear a full sheet of paper out of your pad, put your juror number and the question. Forget those old numbers.

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If It's not allowable under the rules, no big deal. I'll set it aside. Don't give it another thought.

After the trial is all done and the verdict is in, I'll take any of these questions that were asked and I'll tell you what the rule is and I'll tell you why that rule really does keep the playing field level. Because, sometimes, there is some questions that make perfect sense and would be information that would seemingly make sense to a decision and yet there is a rule why that question can't be asked, because it does tend to keep the playing field on an uneven keel and that's not allowed.

So I'll explain it to you. I've never had a juror not say: Oh, yeah, that makes sense. I understand why we have that rule. So that's kind of the way it works.

Agaln, 9:30 to 12 , one to three, 3:15 to 5:00.
With that said, if at any time during that time, somebody needs a break, they need to use the restroom or whatever, just say Judge, can we have five minutes. You may have to call home or anything can happen. No big deal. You know, if you know that we're going to break at noon, you may not need a break at 11:45. But if at 11:15 -- this includes the lawyers, it includes everybody -- just say: Judge, five minute break. We'll take it. It won't elongate the trial at all.

I that Is pretty much it.
One last thing: The elevators here are not good. I don't know what it is, a relatively new bullding, the elevators ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
don't quite accommodate well, particulariy in the morning.
In the evening and when there is not so many lawyers and litigants coming in early, they're pretty good, but In the morning, you want to give yourself a little extra time because we can't start until every single one of us is here ready to go.

So if somebody is holding us up, we're holding up a lot of folks. In the evening like now, you won't have any problem getting into the elevators.

Okay. Last, but not least, as the clerk reminded me, your jury service is done under oath. It's a little different than the oath that we glve you for the voir dire process.

The voir dire process is basically you promise to tell the truth about these questions.

The jury service oath Is basically that you'll pay attention here in court and you will follow the law of the State of Nevada.

So If you will stand and ralse your right hand, we will give you the oath and we will let you go home.
(Jury panel sworn.)

THE COURT: Okay. Don't talk about the case with each other or anyone else. Don't read, watch or listen to any report about the case by any means of information; don't form or express any opinion on the case.

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Have a nice night. See you tomorrow at 9:30 sharp.
(The following proceedings were had in open court outside the presence of the jury panel:)
THE COURT: The record should reflect the jury has exited. Let me admonish the defendant and I will make a record on a couple of things.

Mr. Flowers, do you understand the under the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Nevada, you cannot be compelled to testify? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: Do you understand that if you want, you can give up that right and take the stand and testify, but if you do, you would be subject to cross-examination by the State. Anything that you say on direct or cross-examination would be subject to comment by any of the attorneys in final argument.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: Do you understand that?
If you choose not to testify, I will not allow the
District Attorney to make any comment about the fact that you have not testified.

In other words, they can't say: Ladies and gentlemen, after all this evidence, what did he say? He said nothing. They can't do that. That's illegal.

Do you understand that?
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