### 1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 2 3 GABRIEL IBARRA, No. 69617 **Electronically Filed** 4 Appellant, Mar 01 2016 04:34 p.m. Tracie K. Lindeman 5 v. Clerk of Supreme Court 6 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 7 8 Respondent. 9 APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME I PAGES 001-250 10 11 PHILIP J. KOHN STEVE WOLFSON Clark County Public Defender 309 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2610 Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Avenue, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor 12 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 13 Attorney for Appellant ADAM LAXALT 14 Attorney General 100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717 (702) 687-3538 15 16 Counsel for Respondent 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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### 1 TRANSCRIPTS Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings, 2 Jury Trial—Day One 3 Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings, 4 Jury Trial—Day Two 5 Recorder's Transcript of Hearing, 6 Initial Arraignment 7 Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings, 8 Calendar Call 9 10 Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings, Defendant's Motion for Own Recognizance Release, or the Alternative, for Setting of Reasonable Bail 11 12 Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus 13 14 Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus 15 16 Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings. Defendant's Request: Motion for Discovery 17 18 Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings. 19 Sentencing 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

1	justice court, Eabvegas township clark courty, nevada		
. 2	Aug 3 12 19 PM '15		
3	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
4	Plaintiff PY LAS VEGA. NEVEGA.		
5	TMM DEPHTY CASE NO: 15F112/3X  -VS-  DEPT NO: 14		
. 6	GABRIEL IBARRA #2588689,		
7	Defendant.  CRIMINAL COMPLAINT		
8	CRIVITIVAL COMPLATIVI		
9	The Defendant above named having committed the crime of LARCENY FROM		
10	PERSON (Category C Felony - NRS 205.270 - NOC 56019), in the manner following, to-wit:		
11	That the said Defendant, on or about the 31st day of July, 2015, at and within the County of		
12	Clark, State of Nevada, did then and there willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, under		
13	circumstances not amounting to robbery, with intent to steal or appropriate to his own use,		
14	take from the person of another, to-wit: EVANGELINA MANTIKAS, without her consent,		
15	personal property, to-wit: an iPhone 5s.		
16	All of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of Statutes in such cases made and		
17	provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada. Said Complainant makes		
18	this declaration subject to the penalty of perjury.		
19			
20	MM (and)		
21	08/03/15		
22			
23			
24			
25	16F11273X		
26	CRM Criminal Complaint		
27	15F11273X/jjd LVMPD EV# 1507310413		
28	(TK14)		

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## Justice Court, Las Vegas Township Clark County, Nevada

### **Court Minutes**



15F11273X

State of Nevada vs. Ibarra, Gabriel

Lead Atty: Public Defender

8/4/2015 7:30:00 AM Initial Appearance (In custody)

Result: Matter Heard

**PARTIES** 

Attorney

Wood, Jeremy

PRESENT:

Defendant

Ibarra, Gabriel

Judge:

Hafen, Conrad

Prosecutor:

Sudano, Michelle

Court Reporter:

Fluker, Kris

Court Clerk:

Monterroso, Judie

**PROCEEDINGS** 

Attorneys:

**Public Defender** 

Ibarra, Gabriel

Added

Wood, Jeremy

Ibarra, Gabriel

Added

Hearings:

8/18/2015 9:00:00 AM: Preliminary Hearing

Added

Events:

**Initial Appearance Completed** 

Advised of Charges on Criminal Complaint, Waives Reading of Criminal Complaint

**Public Defender Appointed** 

Motion by Defense for an O.R. Release

Mation Denied **Bail Stands** 

Counts: 001

Las Vegas Justice Court: Department 14

LVJC\_RW\_Criminal\_MinuteOrder

Case 15F11273X Prepared By: orozcog

8/4/2015 10:58 AM ·

## Justice Court, Las Vegas Township Clark County, Nevada

### **Court Minutes**



15F11273X

State of Nevada vs. Ibarra, Gabriel

Lead Atty: Public Defender

Result: Bound Over

Review Date: 8/19/2015

\_\_\_\_

PARTIES PRESENT:

Attorney

Wood, Jeremy

Defendant

Ibarra, Gabriel

Judge:

Hafen, Conrad

Prosecutor:

Sudano, Michelle

8/18/2015 9:00:00 AM Preliminary Hearing (In custody)

Court Reporter:

Fluker, Kris

Court Clerk:

Monterroso, Judie

#### **PROCEEDINGS**

Events:

Preliminary Hearing Held

Motion to Exclude Witnesses by Defense - Motion Granted States Witnesses:

#1 - Evangelia Mantikas - Witness identified Defendant

Oral motion by State to amend Criminal Complaint by interlineation - motion granted

State Rests.

Defendant Advised of His Statutory Right to Make a Statement Defendant Walves the Right to a Sworn or

Unsworn Statement Defense Witnesses:

Defense Rests

Motion to Dismiss and Argument In Favor of Sald Motion by Defense

Argument Against Said Motion by State

Motion to Dismiss Denied

**Bound Over to District Court as Charged** 

man Pata Cat

District Court Appearance Date Set

Aug 20 2015 10:00AM: In custody

Case Closed - Bound Over

**Ball Stands** 

Counts: 001

Plea/Disp:

001: Larceny from pers, < \$3500 [56019]

Disposition: Bound Over to District Court as Charged (PC Found)

Las Vegas Justice Court: Department 14

LVJC\_RW\_Criminal\_MinuteOrder

Case 15F11273X Prepared By: montj

8/18/2015 11:01 AM

		r	
١.	5		. 7
1	Q. Were you waiting for the bus?	1	MS. SUDANO:
2	A. Yes.	2	Q. So you handed him the phone so he could make a
3	Q. Were there other people there who were waiting	3	phone call?
4	for the bus?	4	A. Yes.
5	A. Yes.	5	Q. Now, what happened after he made the phone call?
6	Q. Do you see any of those people here in the	6	You said he had the phone in his right hand. Then what?
7	courtroom today?	7	A. Well, left, then he switched to his right. And
8	A. Waiting for the bus, no.	8	then he held it up as it was dialing. He got up and
9	Q. Okay. Do you see anybody else who was present at	9	mumbled something while talking into the phone and he
10	the bus stop here in court today?	10	started walking around the corner of the bus stop.
11	A. Yes.	11	Q. What did you do at that point?
12	<b>Q.</b> Can you please point to that person and describe	12	A. I got up, thinking that's my phone, so I got up
13	an article of clothing that he or she is wearing today?	13	and followed him.
14	A. There.	14	Q. What did the defendant do as you started to
15	Q. And what is that individual wearing today?	15	follow him?
16	A. A black or navy blue shirt with, I want to say,	16	A. He turned to see that I was within still
17	orange shoes.	17	following him, and then he just took off running.
18	MS. SUDANO: May the record reflect the	18	Q. Were you able to follow the defendant?
19	identification of the defendant?	19	A. For a short time, yes.
20	THE COURT: The record will so reflect.	20	Q. Were you able to catch up with him?
21	MS. SUDANO:	21	A. No.
22	Q. Now, how is it that you first came into contact	22	Q. So what did you do after that?
23	with the defendant at that bus stop?	23	A. After he took off and there was no sight of him?
24	A. I was sitting there waiting, on my phone texting,	24	Q. Yes.
25	and he just came around the corner and just was looking	25	A. There was a couple outside and I stopped and just
	6		8
1	around and just sat next to me, and then asked to borrow	1	asked for help, if they saw where he ran to, and if they
2	my phone.	1 2	could help me find him.
1	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	•
2	my phone.	2 3 4	could help me find him.  Q. Okay. And after that couple based on your conversation with that couple, did you do anything next?
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	my phone.  Q. And did he tell you why he wanted to borrow your phone?  A. No. Q. Did you eventually let him borrow your phone? A. Yes. Q. Did you do anything before you gave him the phone? A. I was texting, and I also typed in the number he wanted to contact. Q. And then what did you do after you typed that number in? A. I handed it to him, and he held it with he was on the right side of me. He held it with this hand and switched it to the left, and then he got up.  Q. Now, had you had any conversation with him before you handed him your phone about the purpose of handing him the phone?  A. The purpose, no. Q. Why did you think you were handing him the phone? A. I believed he just wanted to make a simple phone	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	could help me find him.  Q. Okay. And after that couple based on your conversation with that couple, did you do anything next?  A. Like after I told them what happened?  Q. Yes.  A. Well, I was with the girl, and the guy split up.  And we couldn't find him. Then I said that I left my stuff at the bus stop, which had my wallet and everything in it. So she walked with me to go to the bus stop and get my stuff, and then I asked her if I could borrow her phone to make a call.  Q. And what happened after that? Did you make that phone call?  A. Yes.  Q. Now, did there come a point where you were tracking where the defendant was?  A. Yes.  Q. How did that happen?  A. When I asked to borrow her phone this was before I actually called the police I called my girlfriend, and the person that was with me asked if she
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	my phone.  Q. And did he tell you why he wanted to borrow your phone?  A. No.  Q. Did you eventually let him borrow your phone?  A. Yes.  Q. Did you do anything before you gave him the phone?  A. I was texting, and I also typed in the number he wanted to contact.  Q. And then what did you do after you typed that number in?  A. I handed it to him, and he held it with he was on the right side of me. He held it with this hand and switched it to the left, and then he got up.  Q. Now, had you had any conversation with him before you handed him your phone about the purpose of handing him the phone?  A. The purpose, no.  Q. Why did you think you were handing him the phone?  A. I believed he just wanted to make a simple phone call. Usually  MR. WOOD: Objection; speculation.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	could help me find him.  Q. Okay. And after that couple based on your. conversation with that couple, did you do anything next?  A. Like after I told them what happened?  Q. Yes.  A. Well, I was with the girl, and the guy split up. And we couldn't find him. Then I said that I left my stuff at the bus stop, which had my wallet and everything in it. So she walked with me to go to the bus stop and get my stuff, and then I asked her if I could borrow her phone to make a call.  Q. And what happened after that? Did you make that phone call?  A. Yes.  Q. Now, did there come a point where you were tracking where the defendant was?  A. Yes.  Q. How did that happen?  A. When I asked to borrow her phone this was before I actually called the police I called my girlfriend, and the person that was with me asked if she had an iPhone, and I said yes. She said you can do the iPhone tracker. She asked for my information, my
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	my phone.  Q. And did he tell you why he wanted to borrow your phone?  A. No.  Q. Did you eventually let him borrow your phone?  A. Yes.  Q. Did you do anything before you gave him the phone?  A. I was texting, and I also typed in the number he wanted to contact.  Q. And then what did you do after you typed that number in?  A. I handed it to him, and he held it with he was on the right side of me. He held it with this hand and switched it to the left, and then he got up.  Q. Now, had you had any conversation with him before you handed him your phone about the purpose of handing him the phone?  A. The purpose, no.  Q. Why did you think you were handing him the phone?  A. I believed he just wanted to make a simple phone call. Usually	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	could help me find him.  Q. Okay. And after that couple based on your conversation with that couple, did you do anything next?  A. Like after I told them what happened?  Q. Yes.  A. Well, I was with the girl, and the guy split up.  And we couldn't find him. Then I said that I left my stuff at the bus stop, which had my wallet and everything in it. So she walked with me to go to the bus stop and get my stuff, and then I asked her if I could borrow her phone to make a call.  Q. And what happened after that? Did you make that phone call?  A. Yes.  Q. Now, did there come a point where you were tracking where the defendant was?  A. Yes.  Q. How did that happen?  A. When I asked to borrow her phone this was before I actually called the police I called my girlfriend, and the person that was with me asked if she had an iPhone, and I said yes. She said you can do the

1		T -	
1	9 we were able to track every ounce of where he was.		O New did you got your phane had that pight?
2	Q. And did the police eventually respond?	1 2	Q. Now, did you get your phone back that night?
3	A. Yes.	3	A. Yes. Q. How did that happen?
4	Q. And were you able to give the police the	1 .	•
5	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	A. They said it was in a bush and
6	information of where you thought that your phone was	_	MR. WOOD: Objection; hearsay.
7	based on the Track My iPhone ap?	6	THE COURT: Sustained.
	A. Yes. They actually let me call her because the	7	MS. SUDANO:
8	couple had to leave. So when I was with the cop, he let	8	Q. So how did you get your phone back? I don't want
9	me call her, and he actually spoke to her. Then her and	9	you to tell me anything that the officers said, but just
10	her sister were explaining where they were.	10	what happened when you got your phone back.
11	Q. Now, did the police eventually tell you that they	11	A. The officer just handed it to me because they
12	had located your phone?	12	were doing fingerprints on it, and then he just handed
13	A. Yes.	13	it to me.
14	Q. How did that happen?	14	Q. Okay. Court's indulgence. Now, did you give the
15	A. It was they were close to kind of giving up.	15	defendant permission to leave with your phone?
16	They were both in front of me, telling me, "Well, what	16	A. No.
17	do you want to do? It's already like 4:00 in the	17	Q. Did you give him permission to do anything other
18	morning and we're not sure if we can find it. We have	18	than make that one phone call?
19	five patrols out looking for your phone. We can't find	19	MS. SUDANO: Your Honor, no further
20	him. What do you want to do?" Then as they were asking	20	questions.
21	me, one of them got a call on their walkie-talkie, and	21	THE COURT: Cross-examination?
22	that's when he said	22	CROSS-EXAMINATION
23	MR. WOOD: Objection; hearsay.	23	BY MR. WOOD:
24	MS. SUDANO: It's just for what happened	24	Q. At the bus stop, how long had you been waiting
25	next. I can move on with her.	25	there?
		ļ	
	10		12
1	THE COURT: All right. Well, it's not	1	A. 20 minutes.
2	offered for the truth of the matter asserted, but just	2.	Q. And approximately how long did you actually talk
3	to offer what he did?	3	to the suspect?
4	MS. SUDANO: Correct.	4	A. Maybe less than five minutes.
5	THE COURT: Okay. So I'll overrule the	5	Q. Less than five minutes. Do you think it was less
6	objection. Go ahead.		
7	· ·	6	than two or three minutes?
1	MS. SUDANO:	7	A. No.
8	MS. SUDANO:  Q. So the police, eventually you learned, might have	7 8	A. No. Q. So between three and five?
8	MS. SUDANO:  Q. So the police, eventually you learned, might have found your phone, correct?	7 8 9	<ul><li>A. No.</li><li>Q. So between three and five?</li><li>A. Yes.</li></ul>
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9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MS. SUDANO:  Q. So the police, eventually you learned, might have found your phone, correct?  A. Yes. Q. Do you go to a different location with the police?  A. Yes. Q. Where did you go? A. The there was an apartment complex on Vegas Valley and Nellis, I believe, called The Oasis. Q. And what happened when you went to that second apartment complex?  A. We drove in, and the car that I was in was backed up a little bit. They said they had found him and they walked him out and asked if that was him, and I said yes. Q. And that was, again, the defendant that's here in	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. No. Q. So between three and five? A. Yes. Q. It's pretty late at night, right? A. Yes. Q. 2:50. Is this one of those bus stops that's got the big like kind of covering or is it just a bench? A. It has the covering. Q. It's got the covering. Does it have lights, do you know? A. Yes. Q. So it was lit up, correct? A. Yes. Q. And there were other people also there while you're talking to the suspect, correct? A. Yes. Q. Do you recall how many other people were there?

		13	. 15
1	three to five minutes. You hand him your phone,	' <sub>1</sub>	A. Yes.
2	correct?	2	Q. What was that?
3	A. Yes.	3	A. I believe I said he was wearing blue shorts, and
4	Q. And then he takes off running, correct?	4	I don't remember the shirt I said. I do remember saying
5	A. Yes.	5	blue shorts though.
6	Q. Now, when you saw him you testified that he	6	Q. Do you remember what type of shirt it was?
7	sat next to you, correct?	7	A. What I said, no. But after I saw him, I did
8	A. Yes.	8	realize what he was wearing. I didn't I was in
9	Q. So you weren't looking head on at him; you were	9	shock. I didn't remember anything. All I remember was
10	actually side to side with him, correct?	10	just chasing after him. But then I did see him in just
11	A. Yes.	11	a tank top.
12	Q. So at some point during that are you actually	12	Q. That's fair enough. I mean, it happened so
13	turned towards him or are you just still sitting side to	13	quick. You're in shock, correct?
14	side?	14	A. Um-hum.
15	A. Still sitting side to side, but I did turn my	15	Q. So at first you don't really take notice of his
16	head to look at him a few times.	16	clothes, correct?
17	Q. Okay. You said you looked at him a few times.	17	A. Yes.
18	Approximately how long did you have to observe him?	18	<b>Q.</b> But then later on the police take you and do a
19	A. Not that long.	19	show-up, correct?
20	Q. That's fair enough. You know, we all have	20	A. Yes.
21	different strengths and weaknesses. Would you say	21	Q. And that's when you realized he was wearing a
22	you're good with faces?	22	tank top, correct?
23	MS. SUDANO: I'll object to this line of	23	A. Yes.
24	questioning, Your Honor.	24	Q. Is that also when you realized that he was
25	MR. WOOD: I think she can testify as to her	25	wearing blue shorts?
<u> </u>			
l		14	
١.		1 .	16
1	own ability.	1	A. Honestly I don't remember.
2	own ability.  THE COURT: Well, and it goes to	1 2	<ul><li>A. Honestly I don't remember.</li><li>Q. That's fair enough. Now, I'm going to ask you</li></ul>
2	own ability. $ \mbox{THE COURT: Well, and it goes to} \\ \mbox{identification. I mean, that's probably the defense, I} $	1 2 3	<ul><li>A. Honestly I don't remember.</li><li>Q. That's fair enough. Now, I'm going to ask you about the show-up. So you learned that the police might</li></ul>
2 3 4	own ability.  THE COURT: Well, and it goes to identification. I mean, that's probably the defense, I would assume, at this point. So overruled. I'm going	1 2 3 4	A. Honestly I don't remember.  Q. That's fair enough. Now, I'm going to ask you about the show-up. So you learned that the police might have a suspect, correct?
2 3 4 5	own ability.  THE COURT: Well, and it goes to identification. I mean, that's probably the defense, I would assume, at this point. So overruled. I'm going to let you pursue it.	1 2 3 4 5	<ul> <li>A. Honestly I don't remember.</li> <li>Q. That's fair enough. Now, I'm going to ask you about the show-up. So you learned that the police might have a suspect, correct?</li> <li>A. Yes.</li> </ul>
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17 1 Q. And was that policeman wearing a police uniform? 1 man who took your phone as African-A	4.0
	19
2 A. Yes. 2 Δ Vos.	merican?
Q. How, when are you do this seed	
4 to before the your area show up or area s	you did the
5 Q. And you said they're walking, correct? 5 show-up?	
6 A. Um-hum. 6 A. After the show-up.	
7 Q. Are they underneath a lamp or is it how did 7 Q. Now, did you also describe that	
8 they have it illuminated?  8 as African-American again the second to	ime?
9 A. In the parking lot where some of the cars go 9 A. Yes.	•
10 under, they actually had lights, so he was sort of under 10 MR. WOOD: Court's indulg	
11 light or next to light.  11 THE COURT: Are you goin	g to need us to make
12 Q. Okay. Did they have the headlamps from their car 12 a copy?	
13 on him? 13 MS. SUDANO: Yes, Your H	
14 A. Yes. 14 Mr. Wood didn't have a copy of this, ev	en though it
15 Q. And you're still sitting in the car? You're 15 should have been in the discovery.	
16 looking through a window, correct? 16 THE COURT: Okay. We ca	in make a copy real
17 A. Yes. 17 quick.	
18 Q. Now, did the police read you any instructions 18 MS. SUDANO:	
19 before you showed up? 19 Q. Now, that individual that you sa	w in the show-up
20 A. Instructions on? 20 that you described as African-American	, was that the man
21 Q. Anything on the show-up that you were about to 21 that took your phone?	
22 do. 22 A. Yes.	
23 A. No. 23 Q. And is that the man that's sitting	g here in the
24 Q. You just learned that they may have someone in 24 courtroom today?	
25 that they may have a suspect, correct? 25 A. Yes.	
18	20
1 A. Yes. 1 MS. SUDANO: No further of	questions, Your
2 Q. Later you said they gave you your phone back, 2 Honor.	
3 correct? 3 THE COURT: Any recross?	
4 A. Yes. 4 MR. WOOD: No.	
5 Q. But that was after they were doing 5 THE COURT: Thanks for co	ming in. You're
6 fingerprinting, correct? 6 excused for the day.	
7 A. Yes. 7 Michelle, any more witnesse	es?
8 Q. How do you know they were doing fingerprinting? 8 MS. SUDANO: No, Your Ho	nor. The State
9 A. When I came up to the phone and behind it there 9 would rest with one minor amendment.	
9 A. When I came up to the phone and behind it there 9 would rest with one minor amendment.  10 was a bunch of black smudges and fingerprints, and the 10 THE COURT: Okay.	
	e victim's name is
10 was a bunch of black smudges and fingerprints, and the 10 THE COURT: Okay.	
10 was a bunch of black smudges and fingerprints, and the 10 THE COURT: Okay.  11 lady that was doing it said it's dirty only because I 11 MS. SUDANO: Just that the	
10 was a bunch of black smudges and fingerprints, and the lady that was doing it said it's dirty only because I has doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it lady that was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it lady that was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it lady that was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it lady that was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it lady that was doing the fingerprints, and the lady that was doing the fingerprints and the lady that was doing it said it's dirty only because I lady that was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it lady that was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it lady that was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it lady that was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it lady that was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it lady that was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it lady that was doing the fingerprints and the lady that was doing the lady that was do	's not
10 was a bunch of black smudges and fingerprints, and the lady that was doing it said it's dirty only because I has doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it off.  10 THE COURT: Okay.  11 MS. SUDANO: Just that the spelled incorrectly on the Complaint. It's off.  13 Evangelina. It's E-v-a-n-g-e-l-i-a.	's not
10 was a bunch of black smudges and fingerprints, and the lady that was doing it said it's dirty only because I was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it off.  12 was doing the fingerprints, but you can easily wipe it off.  13 Evangelina. It's E-v-a-n-g-e-l-i-a.  14 MR. WOOD: Okay. Court's indulgence. No 14 THE COURT: Okay.  15 THE COURT: Okay.  16 THE COURT: Okay.  17 Spelled incorrectly on the Complaint. It's E-v-a-n-g-e-l-i-a.	's not
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1	21 rebuttal Your Honor		23
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2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2	AFFIRMATION
3	the state of the s	3	Pursuant to NRS 239B.030
4	and the control of th	4	•
5	person. We had testimony from the victim that she	5	
6	handed him, of her own accord, the telephone. So it	6	
7	doesn't meet the burden of the statute.	7	
8	Larceny from a person is taking from the	8	
9	person of another. That's what makes it a larceny from	9	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the
10	a person. That the only they charged here, and they	10	preceding bind over filed in District Court Case
11	haven't presented any evidence regarding that, period.	11	No. C308774 does not contain the Social Security Number
12	There's not even slight or marginal evidence for the	12	of any person.
13	larceny from the person.	13	
14	So based on that, they have to dismiss	14	
15	today.	15	
16	MS. SUDANO: Your Honor, it's our position	16	Dated this 9th day of September, 2015.
17	that she handed the phone over voluntarily, certainly	17	
18	because she was being trying to be a good citizen and	18	/S/Kristine Fluker
19	let this individual borrow the phone. But when he took	19	
20	it from her with the intent to not return it and the	20	KRISTINE A. FLUKER, CCR NO. 403
21	intent to permanently deprive, he took it from sitting	21	
22	right next to her where she had let him borrow and it	22	
23	where it was still within her reach and took off running	23	
24	with it.	24	
25	So based on that, Your Honor and there	25	
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1	22		
1	are other cases where larceny from the person is charged		
2	where it's not a physical taking actually from inside		
3	somebody's pockets or something. It's just taking from		
4	their immediate vicinity. So based on that, the State		
5	would submit that it has met its burden of slight or		
6	marginal evidence.		
7	THE COURT: Yeah, it appears to me from the		
8	Complaint on file herein and from the testimony		
9	presented at this preliminary hearing that the crime set	İ	
10	forth in the Criminal Complaint has been committed and		
11	that there's sufficient evidence to believe that the		
12	defendant, Gabriel Ibarra, may have committed said		
13	crime.		
14	As a result, I'll order that the defendant		
15	be bound over to the Eighth Judicial District Court to		
16	be arraigned on that charge.		
17	THE CLERK: August 20th, 10:00 a.m.,		
18	lower-level arraignment.		
19	-oOo-		
20	ATTEST: FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF		
21	PROCEEDINGS.		
22			
23	/S/Kristine Fluker		
24			
25	KRISTINE A. FLUKER, CCR NO. 403		
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1	INFM J. Lamm
2	STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565  CLERK OF THE COURT
3	MICHELLE SUDANO
4	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #13260
5	200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212
6	(702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff
7 8	I.A. 8/20/15 DISTRICT COURT 10:00 AM CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA PD - WOOD
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,
10	Plaintiff, CASE NO: C-15-308774-1
11	-vs- DEPT NO: XVII
12	GABRIEL IBARRA, #2588689
13	Defendant. INFORMATION
14	
15	STATE OF NEVADA )
16	COUNTY OF CLARK ss.
17	STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State
18	of Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court:
19	That GABRIEL IBARRA, the Defendant(s) above named, having committed the crime
20	of LARCENY FROM PERSON (Category C Felony - NRS 205.270 - NOC 56019), on or
21	about the 31st day of July, 2015, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to the
22	form, force and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and
23	dignity of the State of Nevada, did then and there willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, under
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1	circumstances not amounting to robbery, with intent to steal or appropriate to his own use,		
2	take from the person of another, to-wit: EVANGELIA MANTIKAS, without her consent,		
3	personal property, to-wit: an iPhone 5s.		
-			
5	STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565		
6			
7	BY MICHELLE SUDANO		
8	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #13260		
9			
10			
11	Names of witnesses known to the District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this		
12	Information are as follows:		
13	NAME ADDRESS		
14	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS Clark County Detention Center,		
15	OR DESIGNEE 330 S. Casino Center Blvd., Las Vegas, NV		
16	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS LVMPD Communications,		
17	OR DESIGNEE 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NV		
18	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS LVMPD Dispatch,		
19	OR DESIGNEE 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NV		
20	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS LVMPD Records,		
21	OR DESIGNEE 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NV		
22	GIESE, J. LVMPD #9657		
23	KUNZ, P. LVMPD #10047		
24	MANTIKAS, Evangelia M. C/O District Attorney's Office		
25	MCFARLANE, B. LVMPD #13740		
26	MORALES, C. LVMPD #8788		
27			
28	///		
	2		
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1	NAVARRO, N.	LVMPD #14754
2	RAFALOVICH, Marco	DA Investigator and/or Designee
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27	DA#15F1273X/cmj/L3	
28	DA#15F1273X/cmj/L3 LVMPD EV#1507310413 (TK14)	
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\_15.

-1. I L.						
0014 PHILIP I KOHN BUBLIC DEPENDED						
NEVADA BAR NO. 0556 CLERK OF THE COURT						
309 South Third Street, Suite #226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155						
(702) 455-4685 Attorney for Defendant						
DISTRICT COURT						
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA						
In the Matter of the Application of, ) CASE NO. C-15-308774-1						
) ) DEPT. NO. XVII						
Gabriel Ibarra,						
for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.  DATE: October 6, 2015  TIME: 8:30 a.m.						
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS						
TO: The Honorable Judge of the Eighth Judicial District Court of						
The State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark						
The Petition of Gabriel Ibarra submitted by JEREMY B. WOOD, Deputy Public						
Defender, as attorney for the above-captioned individual, respectfully affirms:						
1. That he is a duly qualified, practicing and licensed attorney in the City of Las						
Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada.						
2. That Petitioner makes application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus; that the place						
where the Petitioner is imprisoned actually or constructively imprisoned and restrained of his liberty						
is the Clark County Detention Center; that the officer by whom he is imprisoned and restrained is						
Doug Gillespie, Sheriff.						
3. That the imprisonment and restraint of said Petitioner is unlawful in that:						
There was insufficient evidence presented at the preliminary hearing to bind the defendant up on the						
charge of Larceny from the Person.						
4. That Petitioner waives his right to be brought to trial within 60 days.						
5. That Petitioner consents that if Petition is not decided within 15 days before						
the date set for trial, the Court may, without notice of hearing, continue the trial indefinitely to a date						

designated by the Court. 6. That Petitioner personally authorized his aforementioned attorney to commence this action. WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that this Honorable Court make an order directing the County of Clark to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the said Doug Gillespie, Sheriff, commanding him to bring the Petitioner before your Honor, and return the cause of his imprisonment. DATED this 18th of September, 2015. PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER By: Deputy Public Defender 

### **DECLARATION**

JEREMY B. WOOD makes the following declaration:

- 1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada; I am the Deputy Public Defender assigned to represent the Defendant in the instant matter, and I am familiar with the facts and circumstances of this case.
- 2. That I am the attorney of record for Petitioner in the above matter; that I have read the foregoing Petition, know the contents thereof, and that the same is true of my own knowledge, except for those matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true; that Petitioner, GABRIEL IBARRA, personally authorizes me to commence this Writ of Habeas Corpus action.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (NRS 53.045).

EXECUTED this 18th day of September, 2015.

/s/ JEREMY B. WOOD JEREMY B. WOOD

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# MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

COMES NOW the Petitioner, GABRIEL IBARRA, by and through his counsel, JEREMY B. WOOD, the Clark County Public Defender's Office, and submits the following Points and Authorities in Support of Defendant's Petition for a pre-trial Writ of Habeas Corpus.

### STATEMENT OF FACTS

On July 31, 2015 at approximately 2:50 A.M., Ms. Mantikas was at a bus stop in the area of Boulder Highway and Flamingo. (PHT 4). While waiting for a bus, an individual approached Ms. Mantikas and asked to borrow her phone. (PHT 5-6). This exchange took approximately three to five minutes. (PHT 12). The entire time Ms. Mantika was sitting next to the individual and was not looking head on at him. (PHT 13). However, during the exchange she did turn her head to look at him a few times. (PHT 13).

Ms. Mantikas testified that the man made no mention of why he wanted to borrow the phone. (PHT 6). Prior to handing the phone over, Ms. Mantika entered a phone number for the individual. (PHT 6). After receiving the phone the individual got up, mumbled something into the phone and then took off running. (PHT 7).

Ms. Mantika gave chase after the individual but after a short while lost him. (PHT 7). She later ran into a couple who allowed her to use their phone to call her girlfriend and the police. (PHT 8). Ms. Mantika was then able to take advantage of the "Track my Iphone" app to narrow down the area where her phone could be. (PHT 9). Ultimately, police informed Ms. Mantika that her phone had been located. (PHT 10).

Cops drove Ms. Mantika in a patrol vehicle to an apartment complex in the area of Vegas Valley and Nellis. (PHT 10). Ms. Mantika was told they had found the suspect. (PHT 10). She couldn't remember what clothes he was wearing until she saw him at the show up and realized he was wearing a tank top. (PHT 15). At the show up Ms. Mantika did not leave the police vehicle but viewed the suspect from approximately 40 to 50 feet away. (PHT 16). At the time he was standing with police. (PHT 16). The officer standing next to the suspect was wearing a uniform and the

suspect at the time Ms. Mantika viewed him was in handcuffs. (PHT 17). No show up instructions were ever read to Ms. Mantika regarding identification. (PHT 17).

Cops later returned Ms. Mantika's phone to her. (PHT 18). The phone had a bunch of black smudges and fingerprints. (PHT 18). Ms. Mantika was informed the smudges were from crime scene analysts fingerprinting the phone and would come off. (PHT 18).

### STATEMENT OF AUTHORITIES

The crime of Larceny from the Person is espoused in NRS 205.270 and states simply:

NRS 205.270 Penalty for taking property from person of another under circumstances not amounting to robbery; limitation on granting of probation or suspension of sentence.

- 1. A person who, under circumstances not amounting to robbery, with the intent to steal or appropriate to his or her own use, takes property from the person of another, without the other person's consent, is guilty of:
- (a) If the value of the property taken is less than \$3,500, a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130; or

The statute was restricted in scope to such individuals as pick pockets, purse snatchers, jewel abstracters and the like. <u>Terral v. State</u>, 84 Nev. 412, 413, 442 P.2d 465, 466 (1968). The crime is not committed if the property is taken from the immediate presence or constructive control or possession of the owner. <u>Id.</u> The focus, is that the person of another has been violated and his privacy directed invaded. <u>Id.</u> For instance, an item of little value if **snatched** from the person of another subjects the offender to a felony violation whereas the same item merely taken from the owner's presence would constitute a petty larceny. <u>Id.</u> (Emphasis added).

In <u>Terral</u> the defendant snatched gaming tokens from a crap table rack. <u>Id.</u> at 413. The jury convicted him of larceny from the person. <u>Id.</u> Defendant appealed the ruling arguing that the itemswere merely taken from the presence of another and the Nevada Supreme Court agreed reversing the conviction. <u>Id.</u>

In the instant matter, the sole testimony presented was that Ms. Mantika willingly handed over her phone for defendant to use it to make a phone call. Ms. Mantika in fact dialed the number

defendant intended to call before handing the phone over. She was fully aware and cognizant when she handed her phone over and did not do so under any sense of duress. Only after the phone had been willingly handed over, did the defendant take advantage of the opportunity to flee with Ms. Mantika's phone. This is similar to the case in Terral. The phone was in Ms. Mantika's presence but no longer on her person when the crime was effectuated. Consequently, by law it cannot be a Larceny from the Person. As the Court in <u>Terrell</u> noted, the focus must be whether Ms. Mantika's person, or privacy had been violated. Because the item was merely taken from Ms. Mantika's presence it cannot be a Larceny from the Person.

DATED this 18th of September, 2015.

PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

By: /s/ JEREMY B. WOOD

JEREMY B. WOOD, #12136

Deputy Public Defender

	ll de la company
1	NOTICE
2	TO: CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Attorney for Plaintiff:
3	YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the foregoing PETITION FOR WRIT OF
4	HABEAS CORPUS will be heard on 6th day of October, 2015, at 8:30 a.m. in Department No.
5	XVII District Court.
6	DATED this 18th day of September, 2015.
7	PHILIP J. KOHN
8	CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER
9	
10	By: <u>/s/ JEREMY B. WOOD</u> JEREMY B. WOOD, #12136  Deputy Public Defender
11	Deputy Public Defender
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE
19	
20	A COPY of the above and foregoing was sent via electronic to the District Attorney's
21	Office at Motions@clarkcountyda.com on this 18th day of September, 2015.
22	
23	By: <u>/s/ KONIE BALDWIN</u>
24	An employee of Clark County Public Defender's Office
25	Notolido: 0 Office
26	
27	
28	

**EXHIBIT A** 

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LAS VEGAS, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, TUES, AUGUST 18, 2015
              CASE NO: C308774
                                                                                             9:00 A.M.
               DEPT NO: 14
                                                                          2
                                                                                                 PROCEEDINGS
                                                                          3
                                                                                           THE COURT: Case No. 15F11273X, State of
                      IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP
                                                                          4
                                                                              Nevada vs. Gabriel Ibarra.
                          COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA
                                                                          5
                                                                                           He's present in custody. He's being
                                                                              represented by the Public Defender's office The State Filed
                                                                          6
                                                                              is being represented by the Clark COB71672015 03:19:54 PM
                                                                          7
              THE STATE OF NEVADA,
                                                                          8
                                                                              Attorney's office. The record should reflect that the
                   Plaintiff.
                                                                          9
                                                                              court reporter has been duly sworn.
          10
                                      ) CASE NO. 15F11273X
                                                                         10
                                                                                          This is the time and man
          11
              GABRIEL IBARRA,
                                                                         11
                                                                              preliminary hearing. You have one with
          12
                   Defendant.
                                                                                           MS. SUDANO: I believe CLERK OF THE COURT
                                                                         12
          13
                                                                         13
          14
                                                                             witness, yes.
                             REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
          15
                                                                         14
                                                                                          THE COURT: Okay. Do you have other
                             OF
PRELIMINARY HEARING
          16
                                                                         15
                                                                             witnesses in the courtroom?
                         BEFORE THE HONORABLE CONRAD HAFEN
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
          17
                                                                        16
                                                                                          MS. SUDANO: 1 do.
          18
                                                                         17
                                                                                          THE COURT: Jeremy, I assume you're
          19
                                                                        18
                                                                             invoking?
          20
              APPEARANCES:
                                                                        19
                                                                                          MR. WOOD: Yes, please, Your Honor.
          21
              for the State:
                                     MICHELLE SUDANO, ESQ.
DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
                                                                        20
                                                                                          THE COURT: Okay. All witnesses that are in
                                      JEREMY WOOD, ESQ.
DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER
              For the Defendant:
                                                                        21
                                                                             the courtroom on the Ibarra case, please go out in the
          23
                                                                        22
                                                                             hall. Don't talk to anybody about your testimony. Wait
                              KRISTINE A, FLUXER, CCR NO. 403
              Reported by:
                                                                        23
                                                                             until you're called.
                                                                        24
                                                                                          Who's your first witness going to be?
                                                                        25
                                                                                          MS, SUDANO: Evangella Mantikas.
 1
                                                                             Whereupon,
                 INDEX
 2
                                                                         2
                                                                                            EVANGELIA MANTIKAS,
     WITNESSES FOR THE STATE:
                                                PAGE
 3
                                                                             having been first duly sworn to testify to the truth,
                                                                             the whole truth and nothing but the truth, was examined
 4
      EVANGELIA MANTIKAS
                                                                             and testified as follows:
 5
       Direct Examination by Ms. Sudano
                                                                         6
                                                                                          THE CLERK: Please be seated. State your
 6
       Cross-Examination by Mr. Wood
                                               11
                                                                             name and spell your full name for the record.
                                                                         7
                                                                         8
                                                                                          THE WITNESS: Evangelia Mantikas,
 7
       Redirect Examination by Ms. Sudano
                                                18
                                                                             E-v-a-n-g-e-l-l-a.
                                                                         8
 8
                                                                        10
                                                                                          THE COURT: Go ahead, Michelle.
 9
                                                                                          THE CLERK: Can she spell her last name.
                                                                        11
                                                                                          THE COURT: Didn't she already do that? I'm
                                                                        12
10
                  EXHIBITS
                                                                        13
                                                                             sorry, spell your last name too.
11
                    (none)
                                                                        14
                                                                                          THE WITNESS: M-a-n-t-l-k-a-s.
12
                                                                        15
                                                                                          THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead, Michelle.
13
                                                                        16
                                                                                        DIRECT EXAMINATION
                                                                        17
                                                                             BY MS, SUDANO: Thank you, Your Honor:
14
                                                                        18
                                                                                 Q. Ms. Mantikas, I want to draw your attention to
15
                                                                             July 31st of 2015 at approximately 2:50 a.m. Where were
16
                                                                        20
                                                                             you at that time?
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
                                                                        21
                                                                                 A. The bus stop.
                                                                        22
                                                                                 Q. What bus stop?
                                                                                 A. Located on Boulder Highway and Flamingo.
                                                                        23
                                                                        24
                                                                                 Q. Is that here in Clark County, Nevada?
                                                                        25
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	13	- 1	15
1	three to five minutes. You hand him your phone,	1	A. Yes.
2	correct?	2	Q. What was that?
3	A. Yes.	3	A. I believe I said he was wearing blue shorts, and
4	Q. And then he takes off running, correct?	4	I don't remember the shirt I said. I do remember saying
5	A. Yes,	5	blue shorts though.
6	Q. Now, when you saw him you testified that he	6	Q. Do you remember what type of shirt it was?
7	sat next to you, correct?	7	A. What I said, no. But after I saw him, I did
8	A. Yes.	8	realize what he was wearing. I didn't I was in
9	Q. So you weren't looking head on at him; you were	9	shock, I didn't remember anything. All I remember was
10	actually side to side with him, correct?	10	just chasing after him. But then I did see him in just
11	A. Yes.	11	a tank top.
12	Q. So at some point during that are you actually	12	Q. That's fair enough. I mean, it happened so
13	turned towards him or are you just still sitting side to	13	quick. You're in shock, correct?
14	side?	14	A. Um-hum.
15	A. Still sitting side to side, but I did turn my	15	Q. So at first you don't really take notice of his
16	head to look at him a few times.	16	clothes, correct?
		17	A. Yes.
17	Q. Okay. You said you looked at him a few times.	18	Q. But then later on the police take you and do a
18	Approximately how long did you have to observe him?	1	
19	A. Not that long.	19	show-up, correct?
20	Q. That's fair enough. You know, we all have	20	A, Yes.
21	different strengths and weaknesses. Would you say	21	Q. And that's when you realized he was wearing a
22	you're good with faces?	22	tank top, correct?
23	MS. SUDANO: I'll object to this line of	23	A. Yes.
24	questioning, Your Honor.	24	Q. Is that also when you realized that he was
25	MR. WOOD: I think she can testify as to her	25	wearing blue shorts?
	14		16
1	own ability.	1	A. Honestly I don't remember.
2	THE COURT: Wall and it cook to		
	THE COURT: Well, and it goes to	2	Q. That's fair enough. Now, I'm going to ask you
3	identification. I mean, that's probably the defense, I	3	Q. That's fair enough. Now, I'm going to ask you about the show-up. So you learned that the police might
3	identification. I mean, that's probably the defense, I		
4	identification. I mean, that's probably the defense, I would assume, at this point. So overruled. I'm going	3	about the show-up. So you learned that the police might
	identification. I mean, that's probably the defense, I	3	about the show-up. So you learned that the police might have a suspect, correct?
4 5	identification. I mean, that's probably the defense, I would assume, at this point. So overruled. I'm going to let you pursue it.  MR, WOOD:	3 4 5	about the show-up. So you learned that the police might have a suspect, correct?  A. Yes.
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4 5 6 7 8	identification. I mean, that's probably the defense, I would assume, at this point. So overruled. I'm going to let you pursue it.  MR. WOOD:  Q. Would you say that you're good with faces?  A. Yes.	3 4 5 6	about the show-up. So you learned that the police might have a suspect, correct?  A. Yes. Q. What do the police tell you're taken to a place, correct, in a car? A. Yes.
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Identification. I mean, that's probably the defense, I would assume, at this point. So overruled. I'm going to let you pursue it.  MR. WOOD:  Q. Would you say that you're good with faces?  A. Yes.  Q. Now, you recall being asked to fill out a voluntary witness statement, correct? You wrote something for the police, right?  A. Yes.  Q. And do you remember in that giving a description of the suspect?  A. Yes.  Q. And when you did that, you were trying to be as helpful as possible with the police, correct?  A. Yes.  Q. You wanted them to catch the person, right?  A. Yes.  Q. Do you recall telling the police that you	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23	about the show-up. So you learned that the police might have a suspect, correct?  A. Yes.  Q. What do the police tell you're taken to a place, correct, in a car?  A. Yes.  Q. Did you get out of the car?  A. No.  Q. Approximately how far were you from the suspect when you identified him?  A. I want to say maybe 50 feet, 40 feet.  Q. Okay. So 40 to 50 feet?  A. Yeah.  Q. And it's still dark out, correct?  A. Yes.  Q. And is he standing by himself or is he standing with other police?  A. With police.  Q. So there's two how many police are with him?  A. One was walking with him towards the car that I was in.
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1 **NWEW** STEVEN B. WOLFSON CLERK OF THE COURT 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 3 MICHELLE SUDANO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #13260 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 5 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 10 Plaintiff. 11 CASE NO: C-15-308774-1 -VS-12 GABRIEL IBARRA, #2588689 DEPT NO: XVII 13 Defendant. 14 15 NOTICE OF EXPERT WITNESSES [NRS 174.234(2)] 16 TO: GABRIEL IBARRA, Defendant; and 17 TO: JEREMY WOOD, Deputy Public Defender, Counsel of Record: 18 YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the STATE OF 19 20 NEVADA intends to call the following expert witnesses in its case in chief: RENHARD, LOUISE. - LVMPD P#5223 - She is expected to testify regarding the 21 identification, documentation, collection and preservation of evidence in this case. 22 These witnesses are in addition to those witnesses endorsed on the Information or 23 Indictment and any other witnesses for which a separate Notice of Witnesses and/or Expert 24 Witnesses has been filed. 25 /// 26 /// 27  $/\!/\!/$ 28 W:\2015F\112\73\15F11273-NWEW-(IBARRA\_GABRIEL)-002.DOCX

1	The substance of each expert witness' testimony and a copy of all reports made by or		
2	at the direction of the expert witness has been provided in discovery.		
3	A copy of each expert witness' curriculum vitae, if available, is attached hereto.		
4 5	STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565		
6			
7	BY MICHELLE SUDANO		
8	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #13260		
9			
10	CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION		
11	I hereby certify that service of Notice of Expert Witnesses, was made this 25th day		
12	of September, 2015, by facsimile transmission to:		
13			
14	JEREMY WOOD, Deputy Public Defender 1702-455-5112		
15	DV.		
16	BY		
17	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office		
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28	cmj/L3		
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### Curriculum Vitae

# Las Vegas Criminalistics Bureau Statement of Qualifications

Name:	RENHARD, Louise		5223	Date: 04-01-13	
		CURRE	NT CLASSIFICATION		
	Classification		Minim	um Qualifications	
	Crime Scene Analyst I		Justice, Forensic Scie	ajor course work in Criminal ince, Physical Science or related alized training in Crime Scene	
	Crime Scene Analy	st II	18 months - 2 years of as a Crime Scene Ana	continuous service with LVMPD lyst I.	
Х	Senior Crime Scene A	nalyst		rime Scene Analyst II to qualify test for Senior Crime Scene	
	Crime Scene Anal Supervisor		completion of proba Analyst. Must have Degree from an accre major course work Science, Physical Science	31.00	
115		FOI	RMAL EDUCATION	- <del> </del>	
	Institution		Major	Degree/Date	
Unive	ersity of Alaska	Police	Administration	AA Degree - 1976	
		<u> </u>			
	,				
i jet Nast			TESTIMONY		
Υe	es No		t, Justice Court, Juvenile Court, Coroner's Inquest		
Χ	( Distr	ict Cour			
7	X U.S. District		Court		
	EMP		OYMENT HISTORY		
Employer		Title	Date		
		Crime Scene Analyst	10-28-00-to-Present		
LVM			AI/II	07-29-96 to 10-28-00	
		<del></del>			
		<u> </u>			
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		•
1	NWEW	Alun D. Chum
2	STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney	CLERK OF THE COURT
3	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 MICHELLE SUDANO	
4	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #13260	
5	200 Lewis Avenue	
6	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff	
7		
8	DISTR CLARK CC	RICT COURT DUNTY, NEVADA
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
10	Plaintiff,	
11	-VS-	CASE NO: C-15-308774-1
12	GABRIEL IBARRA, #2588689	
13	Defendant.	DEPT NO: XVII
14	Delendant.	·
15	NOTICE (	OF WITNESSES
16		74.234(1)(a)]
17	TO: GABRIEL IBARRA, Defendant	
18	TO: JEREMY WOOD, Deputy Publi	•
19	,	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the STATE OF
20	NEVADA intends to call the following witnes	•
21	NAME ADD	<u>DRESS</u>
22	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS OR DESIGNEE	Clark County Detention Center, 330 S. Casino Center Blvd., Las Vegas, NV
23		550 5. Cashio Center Diva., Las Vegas, IV
24_	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS OR DESIGNEE	LVMPD Communications, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NV
25	OR DEDICALED	400 E. Bicwart, Las Vegas, IVV
26	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS OR DESIGNEE	LVMPD Dispatch, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NV
27	OK DIMORES	Too E. Biewall, Las Vegas, NV
28	///	
}		

1 2	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS OR DESIGNEE	LVMPD Records, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NV
3	FLETCHER, J.	LVMPD #8072
. 4	GIESE, J.	LVMPD #9657
5	нівветтѕ, к.	LVMPD #14320
6	KUNZ, P.	LVMPD #10047
7	MANTIKAS, Evangelia M.	C/O District Attorney's Office
8	MCFARLANE, B.	LVMPD #13740
9	MORALES, C.	LVMPD #8788
10	NAVARRO, N.	LVMPD #14754
11	PATTERSON, M.	LVMPD #8409
12	RAFALOVICH, Marco	DA Investigator and/or Designee
13	RENHARD, L.	LVMPD #5223
14	URENA, C.	LVMPD #9037
15	WOODARD, S.	LVMPD #7041
16	·	
17	These witnesses are in addition	to those witnesses endorsed on the Information or
18	Indictment and any other witness for v	which a separate Notice of Witnesses and/or Expert
19	Witnesses has been filed.	
20		STEVEN B. WOLFSON
21		DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #001565
22		
23		MICHELLE SUDANO
_24_		Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #13260
25	/// ·	
26	<i>III</i>	•
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# CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION I hereby certify that service of Notice of Witnesses, was made this 2000 September, 2015, by facsimile transmission to: JEREMY WOOD, Deputy Public Defender 702-455-5112 BY Secretary for the District Attorney's Office cmj/L3

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1	ORDR	Alun D. Chum
2	PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 0556	CLERK OF THE COURT
3	309 South Third Street, Suite #226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4685	
4	Attorney for Defendant	
5	DISTRI	CT COURT
6	CLARK COI	UNTY, NEVADA
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	}
. 8	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C-15-308774-1
. 9	<b>v.</b> .	DEPT. NO. XVII
. 10	GABRIEL IBARRA,	
11	Defendant.	
12	OI	-/ RDER
13		RRA submitted by JEREMY B. WOOD, Deputy
14		ationed individual, having been filed in the above
15	entitled matter,	money marvidual, having occur med in the accep-
16	ł	ADJUDGED AND DECREED that you, STEVE
17		rict Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the
18	County of Clark, issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus.	
19		Adul
20	DATED AND DONE at Las Vega	as, Nevada, this of September, 2015.
21		
22	DIS	STRICT COURT JUDGE
23	Submitted By: PHILIP J. KOHN	
24	CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER	
25		
26	JEREMY B. WOOD, #12136	
27	Deputy Public Defender	
RECEIVED DEPT 17	BY	
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CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE A COPY of the above and foregoing was sent via electronic to the District Attorney's By: /s/ KONIE BALDWIN
An employee of Clark County Public Defender's Office GABRIEL IBARRA Case Name: Case No.: C-15-308774-1 Dept. No.: IIVX

Electronically Filed 10/01/2015 11:24:27 AM

	Name of the state
1	WRTH PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER
2	NEVADA BAR NO. 0556 CLERK OF THE COURT 309 South Third Street, Suite #226
3	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4685
4	Attorney for Defendant
5	DISTRICT COURT
6	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA, )
8	Plaintiff, ) CASE NO. C-15-308774-1
9	) DEPT. NO. XVII
10	GABRIEL IBARRA, )
11	) Defendant.
12	<u> </u>
13	WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
14	To: Clark County Sheriff
15	Clark County, Nevada
16	CREETINGS.
	GREETINGS:  We command that you have the body of the above-captioned person, by you
17	
18	imprisoned and detained, as it is alleged, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and
19	detention, by whatever name said above-captioned person shall be called or charged, before the
20	Honorable Michael Villiani, District Court Judge, at his chambers or his courtroom in the County
21	Courthouse Building in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada, on October 6,
22	2015 at the hour of 8:30 a.m., to do and receive that which shall then and there be considered
23	concerning the said above-captioned person; and have you then and there this Writ.
24	DATED AND DONE this 30 of September, 2015.
25	STEVE GRIERSON, COUNTY CLERK
26	
27	By: In Thomas
28	DET ULT

PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 0556 CLERK OF THE COURT 2 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4685 3 Attorney for Defendant 4 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 8 Plaintiff, CASE NO. C-15-308774-1 9 DEPT. NO. XVII ٧. 10 GABRIEL IBARRA, DATE: October 15, 2015 TIME: 8:30 a.m. 11 Defendant. 12 13 MOTION FOR DISCOVERY 14 COMES NOW, the Defendant, GABRIEL IBARRA, by and through JEREMY B. 15 WOOD, Deputy Public Defender and hereby requests this court to order the State to provide 16 Defendant copies of all evidence material either to guilt or punishment. 17 This Motion is made pursuant to Brady vs. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, the U.S. and Nevada 18 Constitutions and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached Declaration 19 of Counsel, and oral argument at the time set for hearing this Motion. 20 DATED this 2nd day of October, 2015. 21 PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER 22 23 By: /s/ JEREMY B, WOOD 24 JEREMY B. WOOD, #12136 Deputy Public Defender 25 26 27

#### DECLARATION

JEREMY B. WOOD makes the following declaration:

- 1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada; I am the Deputy Public Defender assigned to represent the Defendant in the instant matter, and the Defendant has represented the following facts and circumstances of this case.
- 2. Defense counsel is **NOT** claiming that defense counsel is compelled to file this motion because the State has refused to disclose the discovery materials requested herein.
- 3. Rather, this *Brady* motion is being filed in recognition of the different standard of review applied in determining whether the State committed a *Brady* violation, warranting a reversal of the conviction. As the court knows, if a defendant makes no request or only a general request for information, the reviewing court will reverse a conviction based on *Brady* if the evidence not disclosed is material as to give rise to a reasonable probability that the result would have been different had it been disclosed. However, if the defendant makes a specific request, the evidence is deemed material upon the lesser showing that a reasonable possibility exists of a different result had there been disclosure.<sup>2</sup>

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (NRS 53.045).

EXECUTED this 2nd day of October, 2015.

/s/ JEREMY B. WOOD JEREMY B. WOOD

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> State v. Bennett, 119 Nev. 599 (2003) <sup>2</sup> Id.

#### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

GABRIEL IBARRA (hereinafter "Mr. Ibarra"), was charged by way of information with one count of Larceny from the Person, for an alleged incident that occurred on or about July 31, 2015. This matter is currently set for jury trial on October 19, 2015.

#### **ARGUMENT**

I. The State is Required to Provide Defendant with Discovery per Nevada Statute, as well as under the United States and Nevada Constitutions

A. Nevada Statutory Requirements

Under NRS 174.235, the State is required to disclose evidence relating to the prosecution of a defendant that is within the possession, custody or control of the State, including:

- written or recorded statements or confessions made by the defendant;
- written or recorded statements made by a witness the prosecuting attorney intends to call during the case in chief of the State;
- results or reports of physical or mental examinations, scientific tests or scientific
   experiments made in connection with the particular case; and
- books, papers, documents, tangible objects, or copies thereof, which the prosecuting attorney intends to introduce during the case in chief of the State.

NRS 174.235(1)(a)-(c).

The District Court has authority to order the production of any non-privileged materials in the possession, control or custody of the State<sup>3</sup> under NRS 174.235 if the evidence sought is "material to the preparation of the defense". <u>Riddle v. State</u>, 96 Nev. 589, 590, 613 P.2d 1031 (1980).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The State must turn over any documents, papers, or books related to the case that are in the possession, control and custody of any government agent or agency. See Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419, 437-38 (1995) (stating that exculpatory evidence "cannot be kept out of the hands of the defense just because the prosecutor does not have it").

#### B. Constitutional Requirements

which the defendant may be held vicariously liable.

The United States and Nevada constitutions require the State to provide the defense with all favorable evidence in its actual or constructive possession prior to trial. See Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419 (1995); Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 86 (1963); Jimenez v. State, 112 Nev. 610, 618 (1996). Failure to do so results in a violation of the Due Process clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, and Article I, Section 8 of the Nevada Constitution. This rule applies regardless of how the State has chosen to structure its overall discovery process. See Strickler v. Greene, 527 U.S. 263 (1999); Kyles, 514 U.S. 419; Brady, 373 U.S. at 86; Jimenez, 112 Nev. at 618. The withholding of exculpatory evidence constitutes a due process violation regardless of the prosecutor's motive for withholding the evidence. Wallace v. State, 88 Nev. 549, 551-52, 501 P.2d 1036 (1972).

NRS 174.235 should be read to create an affirmative duty for the State to disclose any

statement allegedly made by the defendant, or for which the defendant can be held vicariously

liable. Courts have recognized that there is a fundamental fairness involved in "granting the

accused equal access to his own words, no matter how the Government came by them." See, e.g.,

U.S. v. Caldwell, 543 F.2d 1333, 1353 (D.D.C. 1974). This "fairness" should extend not only to

oral statements, but statements for which the defendant is vicariously liable, as well. Under NRS

51.035(3)(a)(e), a defendant can be vicariously liable for a statement made by a third party. See

also Fields v. State, 220 P.3d 709 (Nev. 2009) (finding evidence of defendant's silence admissible

following his wife's complaint that she was in jail because his conduct constituted an adoptive

admission). Thus, NRS 174.235 should be construed to include within the definition of a

defendant's "statement," both the words actually uttered by the defendant and any statements for

Under the law, the State must turn over all evidence that is (1) favorable to the accused, in that it is exculpatory or impeachment evidence, and (2) within the actual or constructive possession of anyone acting on behalf of the State. See Banks v. Dretke, 540 U.S. 668, 691 (2004).

# II. The State Must Turn Over All Information that is *Favorable* to the Accused, Whether or Not It Is the Subject of a Specific Discovery Request

The State's constitutional obligation to produce material evidence exists whether or not the defendant has filed a discovery motion or made specific discovery requests. See, e.g., Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419, 434-35 (1995); Pennsylvania v. Ritchie, 480 U.S. 39, 57 (1986); United States v. Bagley, 473 U.S. at 667, 682, 685 (1985); State v. Bennett, 119 Nev. 589 (2003); Jimenez, 112 Nev. at 618; Roberts v. State, 110 Nev. 1121 (1994). Given the important rights involved and the strong potential for reversal if those rights are violated, the U.S. Supreme Court has long counseled that "the prudent prosecutor will resolve doubtful questions in favor of disclosure." U.S. v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97, 108 (1976).

A. Evidence "favorable to the accused" includes all information material to the issue of guilt or punishment, including impeachment evidence

The Nevada Supreme Court has directly addressed what is considered "favorable to the accused." In Mazzan v. Warden, the Court stated:

Due process does not require simply the disclosure of "exculpatory" evidence. Evidence also must be disclosed if it provides grounds for the defense to attack the reliability, thoroughness, and good faith of the police investigation, to impeach the credibility of the state's witnesses, or to bolster the defense case against prosecutorial attacks. Furthermore, "discovery in a criminal case is not limited to investigative leads or reports that are admissible in evidence." Evidence "need not have been independently admissible to have been material." (Citations omitted). 116 Nev. 48, 67 (2000).

See also, Strickler, 527 U.S. at 281-82 (stating that a <u>Brady</u> violation occurs when (1) evidence is favorable to the accused because it is exculpatory or impeaching; (2) evidence was suppressed by the State, either willfully or inadvertently; and (3) prejudice ensued). In <u>Mazzan</u>, the Supreme Court provided a non-exclusive list of the type of evidence that the State must turn over:

- 1) Forensic testing which was ordered but not completed, or which was completed but did not inculpate the defendant (e.g., fingerprint analysis that returned as "inconclusive");
- 2) Criminal records or other evidence concerning State's witnesses which might show bias, motive to lie, or otherwise impeach credibility (e.g., civil litigation);

- 3) Evidence that the alleged victim in the instant case has claimed to be a victim in other cases;
- 4) Leads, evidence, or investigations that law enforcement discounted or failed to pursue,
- 5) Evidence that suggests an alternate suspect, or calls into question whether a crime actually occurred;
- Anything that is inconsistent with prior or present statements of a State's witness, including the initial failure to make a statement which is later made or testified to.

In addition to the specific types of evidence listed above and discussed in Mazzan, the State is obligated to turn over to Defendant any exculpatory or mitigation evidence.

#### 1. Exculpatory Evidence

Exculpatory evidence is that which tends to favor the accused. <u>Brady</u>, 373 U.S. at 87. Impeachment evidence, therefore, is exculpatory evidence within the meaning of <u>Brady</u>. <u>See Giglio v. United States</u>, 405 U.S. 150, 154 (1972). In other words, the State's duty to disclose extends to evidence bearing on the credibility of its witnesses. The Nevada Supreme Court has interpreted the meaning of evidence "favorable to the accused" as evidence that "provides grounds for the defense to attack the reliability, thoroughness, and good faith of the police investigation, to impeach the credibility of the state's witnesses" or evidence that may "bolster the defense case against prosecutorial attacks." <u>Mazzan</u>, 116 Nev. at 67.

To be clear, exculpatory material includes all information that would tend to affect the reliability and credibility of a witness. Thus, information within government control, which shows that a witness gave inconsistent statements, had motive to lie, tried to recant, expressed reluctance to testify against the accused, received benefits as a result of his or her accusation, or other types of information affecting credibility and reliability, is <u>Brady</u> material and must be disclosed.

#### 2. <u>Mitigation Evidence</u>

Brady material applies not only to evidence regarding the defendant's innocence or guilt, but also to **mitigation** evidence. For example: the victim of a robbery identifies a defendant as one of two people who robbed her. The victim also tells police that this defendant actively prevented his co-defendant from hitting her during the robbery. Although the victim's statement would clearly go to establishing the defendant's guilt, it would *also* constitute <u>Brady</u> material because, if

he is ultimately convicted, the defendant's effort to aid the victim might justify the mitigation of his sentence. Anything which could convince the court to impose less than a maximum sentence or rebut alleged aggravating circumstances is relevant to punishment and, therefore, **must** be produced by the State. See Jimenez, 112 Nev. at 619.

# B. The State's disclosure obligation is the same regardless of the specificity of the defendant's requests

The State's constitutionally-mandated <u>Brady</u> obligation arises regardless of whether a Defendant specifically requests certain favorable evidence. <u>See U.S. v. Bagley</u>, 473 U.S. 667, 682 (1985) (plurality) (finding the prosecution's constitutional duty to disclose favorable evidence is governed by the materiality standard and not limited to situations where a defendant requests favorable evidence); <u>see also, Kyles, 514 U.S.</u> at 433 (stating that "regardless of request, favorable evidence is material..."). The State must disclose all material evidence favorable to the defense, regardless of the nature of the instant request. Additionally, as more fully addressed below, the prosecutor must meet with detectives, crime scene analysts, investigators, and any other State actors and potential witnesses prior to trial to determine whether they possess evidence favorable to the accused. <u>See, e.g., Strickler, 527 U.S.</u> at 281.

# III. The State is Responsible for All Evidence in Its Actual or Constructive Possession, and has an Affirmative Duty to Obtain Such Evidence

In <u>Kyles</u>, the United States Supreme Court held that prosecutors have an **affirmative obligation** to obtain Brady material and provide it to the defense, even if the prosecutor is initially unaware of its existence. 514 U.S. at 433 (emphasis added). The Supreme Court noted that the affirmative duty "to disclose evidence favorable to a defendant can trace its origins to early 20<sup>th</sup> century strictures against misrepresentation and is of course most prominently associated with this Court's decision in <u>Brady v. Maryland</u>. . " <u>Id.</u> at 432. As the Supreme Court made clear, this obligation exists even where the defense does not make a request for such evidence. <u>Id.</u>

In finding that the State had breached its duty to Kyles, the Court discussed the prosecutor's "affirmative duty" in detail:

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This in turn means that the individual prosecutor has a duty to learn of any favorable evidence known to the others acting on the government's behalf in the case, including the police . . . Since then, the prosecutor has the means to discharge the government's <u>Brady</u> responsibility if he will, any argument for excusing a prosecutor from disclosing what he does not happen to know about boils down to a plea to substitute the police for the prosecutor, and even for the courts themselves, as the final arbiter's of the government's obligation to ensure fair trials.

Kyles, 514 U.S. at 437-38 (citations and footnotes omitted) (emphasis added).

The Nevada Supreme Court addressed the prosecutor's affirmative duty in State v. Jimenez, stating that, "[i]t is a violation of due process for the prosecutor to withhold exculpatory evidence, and his motive for doing so is immaterial." 112 Nev. at 618 (emphasis added). Furthermore, the affirmative obligation exists even if law enforcement personnel withhold "their reports without the prosecutor's knowledge," because "the state attorney is charged with constructive knowledge and possession of evidence withheld by other state agents, such as law enforcement officers." Id. at 620 (emphasis added). This existence of an "affirmative duty" means that individual prosecutors cannot use ignorance as an excuse for failing to meet discovery obligations. A lack of subjective knowledge on the part of a particular prosecutor does not excuse or assuage a discovery violation because the individual prosecutor is legally responsible for contacting all State agents to determine if they are in possession of Brady material.

The constructive knowledge imputed to a prosecutor applies even if the evidence is being held by an out-of-jurisdiction agent that is cooperating with local law enforcement. In State v. Bennett, the Nevada Supreme Court ruled, "In this case, a Utah police detective was aware of the evidence. We conclude that it is appropriate to charge the State with constructive knowledge of the evidence because the Utah police assisted in the investigation of this crime. . . ." 119 Nev. at 603. Thus, out-of-state police agencies, probation officers, welfare workers, employees of Child Protective Services, jail personnel, and the like are *all* potential State agents from whom the prosecution must affirmatively collect Brady material. "Exculpatory evidence cannot be kept out of the hands of the defense just because the prosecutor does not have it, where an investigative agency does." U.S. v. Zuno-Acre, 44 F.3d 1420, 1427 (9th Cir. 1995).

When prosecutors fail to uphold this affirmative obligation, they violate constitutional due process. See U.S. Const. amend. V, XIV; Nev. Const. Art. 1, §8.

# IV. The State Cannot Rely on an "Open File" Policy to Satisfy the Constitutional Duty to Obtain and Turn Over Discovery

Prosecutors often respond to discovery motions by referencing their "open file policy" and stating that the requested material is not in their file. The prosecutor's affirmative duty to turn over <u>Brady</u> material, however, extends to all exculpatory and mitigation evidence in the possession of any state agent or agency even if the evidence does not exist in the prosecutor's file. <u>See Strickler v. Greene</u>, 527 U.S. 263 (1999); <u>Bennett</u>, 119 Nev. at 603. In <u>Strickler v. Greene</u>, the United States Supreme Court explicitly held that a prosecutor's open file policy **does not** substitute for or diminish the State's affirmative obligation to seek out and produce <u>Brady</u> material. 527 U.S. at 283. Thus, despite its "open file policy," the prosecution must actively work to discover, obtain, and produce <u>Brady</u> material, whether it is in the actual possession of the prosecutor, the police department, or any other entity acting on behalf of the State.

### V. Defendant's Specific Discovery Requests

The following specific requests are meant to help assist the State in its duty to find and turn over the required material. The requests are not in any way intended to be a limit on, or a substitute for, the generalized duties described above. The State must produce:

1. Any and all field, investigative notes of interviews of any witnesses and any potential witnesses in the case<sup>4</sup>, to allegations in this case and/or under Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) event number 150731-0413.

This includes any and all audio and video recordings of such interviews and any notes of interviews that were not later recorded, such as notes of patrol officers, notes of phone calls made to potential witnesses, or attempts to contact such witnesses. The State must produce any law enforcement reports, notes, or other documents that contain information pertaining to this case or any witnesses in this case, no matter what the form or title of the report.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> NRS 174.235; Kyles, 514 U.S. 419, Brady, 373 U.S. 83 (and their progeny).

# 2. Any information regarding the criminal history of any material witness in the case<sup>5</sup>

This includes any juvenile record, misdemeanors, or any other information that would go to the issue of credibility, veracity and bias, whether or not the information is admissible by the rules of evidence.<sup>6</sup> This request encompasses records<sup>7</sup> showing that:

- a an informant or State's witness had an arrest, guilty plea, trial, or sentencing pending at the time of the incident in the present case and/or has or had one or more since that date;
- b an informant or State's witness was on juvenile or criminal parole or probation at the time of the incident in the present case and/or has been since;
- an informant or State's witness has, or has had, any liberty interest that the witness might believe or might have believed to be affected favorably by State action;
- d deals, promises, or inducements that have been made to any informant or State's witness in exchange for his testimony.
- 3. Any and all reports prepared or generated by Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) relating to the investigation of the allegations for this case number and/or event number 150731-0413.
- 4. Any and all photographs, videos, recordings, diagrams, or graphs, captured, prepared, or created relating to this case number and/or LVMPD event number 150731-0413.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> NRS 174.235; Kyles, 514 U.S. 419, Brady, 373 U.S. 83 (and their progeny).

The State is usually under the mistaken impression that they must only disclose felony convictions from the last 10 years that can be used as impeachment under NRS 50.095. However, in <u>Davis</u>, 415 U.S. 308, the U.S. Supreme Court found that a witness can be attacked by "revealing possible biases, prejudices, or ulterior motives of the witnesses as they may relate directly to the issues or personalities on the case at hand. The partiality of a witness is...always relevant as discrediting the witness and affecting the weight of his testimony." <u>Id.</u> at 354. The Court found that the State's policy interest in protecting the confidentiality of a juvenile offender's record must yield to the defendant's right to cross examine as to bias. <u>Id.</u> at 356. See also, <u>Lobato v. State</u>, 120 Nev. 512 (2004) (discussing the "nine basic modes of impeachment"). Therefore, juvenile records, misdemeanors and older criminal records may yield information relevant to many forms of impeachment other than that outlined in NRS 50.095.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> With respect to this information, Defendant requests the charges, docket numbers, dates of conviction, and jurisdictions for all such cases.

<sup>8</sup> NRS 174.235; Kyles, 514 U.S. 419, Brady, 373 U.S. 83 (and their progeny).

14. Details of any compensation or any other benefit that any of the State's witnesses received in exchange for their cooperation with this prosecution, including, but not limited to, any information concerning any expectation of any benefit of any kind to be received, or already received, by any State witness. This includes, but is not limited to, any express or implied promise made to any witness to provide counseling and/or treatment as a result of his/her participation in the prosecution of this case. Additionally, any financial compensation from either OVC Victim Compensation for Nevada, OVC Victim Assistance for Nevada, or any other agency that offers financial compensation, as well as any financial compensation provided to the alleged victim by the District Attorney's Office.

DATED this 2nd day of October, 2015.

PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

By: /s/ JEREMY B. WOOD JEREMY B. WOOD, #12136 Deputy Public Defender

NOTICE OF MOTION TO: CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Attorney for Plaintiff: YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Public Defender's Office will bring the above and foregoing Motion on for hearing before the Court on the 15th day of October, 2015, at 8:30 a.m. DATED this 2nd day of October, 2015. PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER JEREMY B. WOOD, #12136 Deputy Public Defender CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE A COPY of the above and foregoing was sent via electronic to the District Attorney's Office at Motions@clarkcountyda.com on this 2nd day of October, 2015. By: /s/ KONIE BALDWIN An employee of Clark County Public Defender's Office 

1 RET STEVEN B. WOLFSON CLERK OF THE COURT Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 3 MICHELLE SUDANO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013260 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 6 State of Nevada 7 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 In the Matter of Application, 10 of CASE NO: C-15-308774-1 11 GABRIEL IBARRA, #2588689 DEPT NO: XVII 12 for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. 13 14 RETURN TO WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 15 DATE OF HEARING: October 6, 2015 TIME OF HEARING: 8:30 A.M. 16 17 COMES NOW, JOE LOMBARDO, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada, Respondent, 18 through his counsel, STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County District Attorney, through 19 MICHELLE SUDANO, Deputy District Attorney, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus 20 issued out of and under the seal of the above-entitled Court on the 28th day of September, 21 2015, and made returnable on the 6th day of October, 3015, at the hour of 8:30 A.M., before 22 the above-entitled Court, and states as follows: 23 Respondent admits the allegations of Paragraph two of the Petitioner's 24 Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. 25 Respondent denies the allegations of Paragraph three of the Petitioner's 26 Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. 27 /// 28 ///

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- 3. Paragraphs one, four, five and six do not require admission or denial.
- 4. The Petitioner is in the actual custody of JOE LOMBARDO, Clark County Sheriff, Respondent herein, pursuant to a Criminal Information, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and incorporated by reference herein.

Wherefore, Respondent prays that the Writ of Habeas Corpus be discharged and the Petition be dismissed.

DATED this 20d day of October, 2015.

Respectfully submitted,

STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar # 001565

BY

MICHELLE SUDANO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013260

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On August 3, 2015, the State file a Criminal Complaint charging Gabriel Ibarra (hereinafter "Defendant") with one count of Larceny from the Person (Category C Felony – NRS 205.270). A preliminary hearing was held on August 18, 2015. Following testimony of the named victim, Defendant was held to answer on the charge of Larceny from the Person. The State filed an Information on August 18, 2015. Defendant's jury trial is currently scheduled to begin on October 19, 2015.

On September 18, 2015, Defendant filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The argument on Defendant's Writ is currently scheduled for October 6, 2015. The State's Return follows.

### STATEMENT OF FACTS

At approximately 2:50 am on the morning of July 31, 2015, Evangelia Mantikas was waiting for the bus near Boulder Highway and Flamingo. <u>Preliminary Hearing Transcript</u> (hereinafter "PHT"), Aug. 18, 2015, at 4. Defendant approached the bus stop and sat down

next to Mantikas, who was texting with her iPhone. <u>Id.</u> at 5. Defendant asked to borrow Mantikas' phone. <u>Id.</u> at 5-6. Mantikas dialed the number for Defendant and then handed him her phone. <u>Id.</u> at 6. Defendant initially put the phone up to his ear, while holding the phone in the hand closest to Mantikas. <u>Id.</u> at 7. Defendant then switched the phone to his other hand, mumbled something and got up to walk away. <u>Id.</u> Mantikas got up to follow after Defendant and he took off running away from her. <u>Id.</u>

Mantikas lost sight of Defendant once he began running. PHT at 7. There was a couple standing nearby so Mantikas asked them for help. <u>Id.</u> at 8. Together with the couple and Mantikas' girlfriend, whom she had called from the couple's phone, Mantikas began tracking the location of her phone using the "Find My iPhone" app. <u>Id.</u> at 8-9. Mantikas also called police and was able to provide them with updated information about the phone's location based on the "Find My iPhone" app. <u>Id.</u> at 9.

Eventually, police informed Mantikas that they had located her phone, and potentially the person who had taken it. PHT at 9-10. Mantikas went to a separate location with police and they returned her phone. <u>Id.</u> at 11. Police also conducted a showup with Mantikas and she identified Defendant as the person who had stolen her phone. <u>Id.</u> at 10-11.

# LEGAL ARGUMENT

# I. THE STATE PRESENTED SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE THAT DEFENDANT COMMITTED A LARCENY FROM THE PERSON

Defendant alleges that the State failed to present sufficient evidence to support the elements of a larceny from the person. However, the facts at issue are distinguishable from the sole case cited by Defendant. Under the facts at issue here, the question of whether Defendant committed a larceny from the person centers on whether Defendant intended to steal Mantikas' phone before he asked to borrow it. Such questions of intent are properly left to the jury.

### A. Standard of Review

The role of a magistrate at a preliminary hearing is not to determine whether a public offense has been committed, but simply to determine whether probable cause exists to believe that a public offense has been committed and whether the defendant has committed it. Overton

v. State, 78 Nev. 198, 370 P.2d 677 (1962); NRS 171.206. If the evidence is conflicting at the preliminary hearing as to whether a defendant committed the offense, it is the function of the magistrate to determine the weight to be accorded to the testimony of the witnesses, and if an inference of criminal agency can be drawn from the evidence it is proper for the magistrate to draw it. Sheriff v. Potter, 99 Nev. 389, 391, 663 P.2d 350, 352 (1983). To establish "probable cause" at a preliminary hearing, evidence need only be presented that supports a reasonable inference that the Defendant probably committed the charged offense. Sheriff v. Cunha, 93 Nev. 567, 568, 571 P.2d 112, 113 (1977). To establish probable cause, "the State is not required to negate all inferences which might explain his conduct, but only to present enough evidence to support a reasonable inference that the accused committed the offense." Kinsey v. Sheriff, 87 Nev. 361, 363, 487 P.2d 340, 341 (1971).

During a preliminary hearing the State does not need to produce the quantum of proof that is necessary to establish the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Sheriff v. Hodes, 96 Nev. 184, 186, 606 P.2d 178, 180 (1980). A trial, not a preliminary hearing, is the place for the "full and complete exploration of all facets of the case." Marcum v. Sheriff, 85 Nev. 175, 178-179, 451 P.2d 845, 847 (1969). Thus, at a preliminary hearing, the State need only provide enough evidence to show that probable cause exists for each charge, and this can be shown by a reasonable inference that the Defendant committed the crime. Abbott v. Sheriff, 87 Nev. 397, 400, 487 P.2d 1067, 1068-1069 (1971). "The finding of probable cause may be based on slight, even 'marginal' evidence, because it does not involve a determination of the guilt or innocence of an accused." Id. at 435, 851 P.2d at 432 (quoting Sheriff v. Hodes, 96 Nev. 184, 186, 606 P.2d 178, 180 (1980) (citations omitted)). Probable cause requires that the evidence be weighed toward guilt, though there may be room for doubt. Graves v. Sheriff, 88 Nev. 436, 439, 498 P.2d 1324, 1326 (1972). The facts must be such as would lead a person of ordinary caution and prudence to believe and conscientiously entertain a strong suspicion. State v. von Brincken, 86 Nev. 769, 476 P.2d 733 (1970); Ex parte Kline, 71 Nev. 124, 282 P.2d 367 (1955).

Finally, in pre-trial habeas corpus proceedings, the Court presumes that the restraint of the criminal defendant is proper and the burden is on the defendant to demonstrate otherwise. See Application of Johnson, 75 Nev. 329, 330, 340 P.2d 585, 586 (1959).

### B. <u>Larceny from the Person Statute</u>

Defendant was charged with Larceny from the Person under NRS 205.270, which states:

- 1. A person who, under circumstances not amounting to robbery, with the intent to steal or appropriate to his or her own use, takes property from the person of another, without the other person's consent, is guilty of:
- (a) If the value of the property taken is less than \$3,500, a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130; or
- (b) If the value of the property taken is \$3,500 or more, a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 10 years, and by a fine of not more than \$10,000.

#### NRS 205.270.

Defendant cites to <u>Terral v. State</u>, 84 Nev. 412, 414, 442 P.2d 465, 466 (1968), for the proposition that the taking in this case does not constitute a larceny from the person. <u>Terral</u> states:

It is important to restrict the coverage of NRS 205.270 pickpockets, purse snatchers, jewel abstracters and the like, since larceny from the person is a felony, and the value of the property taken is immaterial so long as it has some value. The gravaman of the offense is that the person of another has been violated and his privacy directly invaded. Thus, an item of little value, \$100 or less, if snatched from the person of another will subject the offender to punishment as a felon, whereas the same item, if taken from his "presence," and not from his person, would constitute the misdemeanor of petty larceny.

<u>Id.</u> at 414, 442 P.2d at 466 (1968). Although <u>Terral</u> uses the term "snatched" to described the taking of property from another, the State notes that most snatching would require the use of some force and would then rise to the level of a robbery. Instead, most larcenies from the person rely on stealth, distraction or deceit. In <u>Terral</u>, the Defendant stole several gaming chips from a rack on a craps table while the victim, who was gambling at the table, was in the

immediate vicinity. <u>Id.</u> at 413, 442 P.2d at 465. The Nevada Supreme Court determined that the taking in <u>Terral</u> did not constitute a larceny from the person because the property was taken from the immediate presence of the victim, and his constructive possession of the chips was insufficient to satisfy the "from the person" language of the statute. Id.

The facts here are distinguishable from Terral. Here, Defendant approached Mantikas after observing her using an iPhone at the bus stop. Defendant asked Mantikas to borrow the phone and then walked away once she handed it to him. Upon seeing that Mantikas was following after him, Defendant began running and was able to shake Mantikas' pursuit. Unlike Terral, Mantikas' phone was on her person, rather than merely within her constructive possession, at the time she was approached by Defendant. Defendant used a ruse to obtain control over the phone and then ran away from Mantikas in order to maintain control over the property. Defendant may assert that he did not intend to deprive Mantikas of the phone until after she had already relinquished possession of it. However, this raises a question of Defendant's intent at the time he obtained the property. Questions regarding a defendant's state of mind or intent are to be left to the trier of fact at the time of trial. See, e.g., Harvey v. State, 78 Nev. 417, 420, 375 P.2d 225, 226 (1962) (recognizing that, "the question of whether the property was originally taken with [felonious] intent is one of fact, the determination of which is to be made from a consideration of all the circumstances preceding, attending and following the taking of the property").

At the time of the preliminary hearing, the State adduced slight or marginal evidence that Defendant used a ruse to obtain Mantikas' phone from her person. Defendant then fled to avoid returning the property to Mantikas. Accordingly, Defendant's Petition should be denied.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The State notes that <u>Terral</u> has been criticized by several other jurisdictions due to a split in the interpretation of common law, States such as Nevada strictly interpret the meaning of "from the person" while other jurisdictions interpret larceny from the person as a lesser-included offense of robbery and include property taken from the immediate vicinity of the victim within the meaning of "from the person." <u>See, e.g., People v. Pierce</u>, 226 Ill. 2d 470, 477, 315 Ill. Dec. 656, 659, 877 N.E.2d 408, 411 (2007).

1	CONCLUSION
2	For the foregoing reasons, the State respectfully requests that Defendant's Petition for
3	Writ of Habeas Corpus be DENIED.
4	DATED this 200 day of October, 2015.
5	Respectfully submitted,
6	STEVEN B. WOLFSON
7	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar # 001565
8	BY MICHELLE SUDANO
9	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013260
10	11CVada Dat #015200
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13	
14	CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION
15	I hereby certify that service of Return To Writ of Habeas Corpus, was made this
16	day of October, 2015, by facsimile transmission to:
17	JEREMY B. WOOD, Deputy Public Defender
18	702-455-5112
19	
20	BY:
21	C. Jimenez Employee of the District Attorney's Office
22	
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25 26	
20 27	
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1 2 3 4 5 6	SLOW STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 MICHELLE SUDANO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #13260 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff	CLERK OF THE COURT		
7		ICT COURT		
8	CLARK CC	UNTY, NEVADA		
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	·		
10	Plaintiff,			
11	-VS-	CASE NO: C-15-308774	4-1	
12	GABRIEL IBARRA, #2588689	DEPT NO: XVII		
13	Defendant.			
14				
15	CLEDDI DA GENTEA I	NOTICE OF BUTNESSES		
16		NOTICE OF WITNESSES 74.234(1)(a)]		
17	TO: GABRIEL IBARRA, Defendan	; and		
18	TO: JEREMY WOOD, Deputy Publ	ic Defender, Counsel of Record:		
19	YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the S	TATE OF	
20	NEVADA intends to call the following witnes	ses in its case in chief:		
21	NAME ADI	DRESS		
22	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS	Clark County Detention Center,	7 NT37	
23	OR DESIGNEE	330 S. Casino Center Blvd., Las V	egas, NV	
-24-	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS	LVMPD Communications,		
25	OR DESIGNEE	400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NV		
26	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS	LVMPD Dispatch,		
27	OR DESIGNEE	400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NV		
28	<i>  </i>	·		

1 2	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS OR DESIGNEE	LVMPD Records, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NV
3	FLETCHER, J.	LVMPD #8072
4	GIESE, J.	LVMPD #9657
5	HIBBETTS, K.	LVMPD #14320
6	KUNZ, P.	LVMPD #10047
7	MANTIKAS, Evangelia M.	C/O District Attorney's Office
8	MCFARLANE, B.	LVMPD #13740
9	MORALES, C.	LVMPD #8788
10	NAVARRO, N.	LVMPD #14754
11	PATTERSON, M.	LVMPD #8409
12	RAFALOVICH, Marco	DA Investigator and/or Designee
13	RENHARD, L.	LVMPD #5223
14	*ROCHE, Briana	unknown.
15	URENA, C.	LVMPD #9037
16	WOODARD, S.	LVMPD #7041
17	·	
18	These witnesses are in addition	to those witnesses endorsed on the Information or
19	Indictment and any other witness for v	which a separate Notice of Witnesses and/or Expert
20	Witnesses has been filed.	
21		STEVEN B. WOLFSON DISTRICT ATTORNEY
22		Nevada Bar #001565
23	·	BY \
_24_		MICHELEE SUDANO
25		Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #13260
26	///	
27	///	
28	///	
		2

## CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that service of Notice of Witnesses, was made this Zd day of September, 2015, by facsimile transmission to:

JEREMY WOOD, Deputy Public Defender 702-455-5112

BY

C. Jimenez Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

cmj/L3

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1	The control of the co	Alun to Chum
1	RSPN STEVEN B. WOLFSON	CLERK OF THE COURT
2	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565	SEEKKOT THE SOOK
3	MICHELLE SUDANO Deputy District Attorney	
4	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013260 200 Lewis Avenue	
5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500	
6	Attorney for Plaintiff	
7	DISTRIC	CT COURT
8		NTY, NEVADA
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
10	Plaintiff,	
11	-vs-	CASE NO: C-15-308774-1
12	GABRIEL IBARRA, #2588689	DEPT NO: XVII
13	Defendant.	
14	·	
15	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENI	DANT'S MOTION FOR DISCOVERY
16	DATE OF HEARING	G: OCTOBER 15, 2015 RING: 8:30 AM
17	TIME OF HEA	RING: 8:30 AM
18	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada	, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County
19	District Attorney, through MICHELLE SUI	DANO, Deputy District Attorney, and hereby
20	submits the attached Points and Authorities in	Response to Defendant's Motion for Discovery.
21	This Response is made and based upor	all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the
22	attached points and authorities in support here	eof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if
23	deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.	
24	- <i>H</i>	
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# POINTS AND AUTHORITIES STATEMENT OF FACTS

At approximately 2:50 am on the morning of July 31, 2015, Evangelia Mantikas was waiting for the bus near Boulder Highway and Flamingo. Preliminary Hearing Transcript (hereinafter "PHT"), Aug. 18, 2015, at 4. Defendant approached the bus stop and sat down next to Mantikas, who was texting with her iPhone. Id. at 5. Defendant asked to borrow Mantikas' phone. Id. at 5-6. Mantikas dialed the number for Defendant and then handed him her phone. Id. at 6. Defendant initially put the phone up to his ear, while holding the phone in the hand closest to Mantikas. Id. at 7. Defendant then switched the phone to his other hand, mumbled something and got up to walk away. Id. Mantikas got up to follow after Defendant and he took off running away from her. Id.

Mantikas lost sight of Defendant once he began running. PHT at 7. There was a couple standing nearby so Mantikas asked them for help. <u>Id.</u> at 8. Together with the couple and Mantikas' girlfriend, whom she had called from the couple's phone, Mantikas began tracking the location of her phone using the "Find My iPhone" app. <u>Id.</u> at 8-9. Mantikas also called police and was able to provide them with updated information about the phone's location based on the "Find My iPhone" app. <u>Id.</u> at 9.

Eventually, police informed Mantikas that they had located her phone, and potentially the person who had taken it. PHT at 9-10. Mantikas went to a separate location with police and they returned her phone. <u>Id.</u> at 11. Police also conducted a showup with Mantikas and she identified Defendant as the person who had stolen her phone. <u>Id.</u> at 10-11.

# LEGAL ARGUMENT

# I. THE STATE IS AWARE OF ITS STATUTORY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISCOVERY OBLIGATIONS

The State intends to comply with all the requests that are within the ambit of either the discovery statutes of Nevada and/or the constitutional requirements imposed by <u>Brady</u> and its progeny. The State does not intend to comply; and, furthermore, the State objects to all requests that fall outside of those legal requirements.

## A. DISCOVERY REQUIRED BY STATUTE

The State has no objection to a strict compliance with the provisions and requirements outlined in the criminal discovery statutes. <u>See</u>, NRS 174.233, et seq.

### B. DISCLOSURE REQUIRED BY BRADY V. MARYLAND

The State recognizes, and readily accepts, its continuing disclosure obligations as defined in <u>Brady v. Maryland</u>, 83 S. Ct. 1194 (1963), and its interpretive progeny. Pursuant to <u>Brady</u>, the State is required to disclose evidence that is favorable to the defense if it is material either to guilt or punishment. <u>Lay v. State</u>, 116 Nev. 1185, 1194, 14 P.3d 1256, 1262 (2000). The State's failure to do so violates the Defendant's due process rights, regardless of the State's motive. <u>Id.</u> Following a specific discovery request, evidence is deemed material if there is a reasonable possibility that the evidence would have affected the outcome, i.e. it undermines the confidence of the outcome in the proceeding. <u>Id</u>.

"The character of a piece of evidence as favorable will often turn on the context of the existing or potential evidentiary record." Id. Furthermore, it is the prosecutor's responsibility to determine whether evidence is material and should be disclosed. Id. (citing Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419, 439-440, 115 S.Ct. 1555 (1995)). As such, a prosecutor who is "anxious about tacking too close to the wind will disclose a favorable piece of evidence." Id. And, this is as it should be because such disclosure serves to justify trust in the prosecutor as "the representative of a sovereignty...whose interest...in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done." Id. However, Brady does not impose upon the State an obligation "to disclose evidence which is available to the defendant from other sources, including diligent investigation by the defense." Steese v. State, 114 Nev. 479, 495, 960 P.2d 321, 331 (1998).

In addition, the State acknowledges that its <u>Brady</u> obligations not only apply to materials in its possession, but also extends to materials in the hands of its agents. Nevertheless, the State maintains that rather than being accountable for all evidence in the hands of all State agencies, it is only accountable for that evidence in the hands of State agencies who are actually acting on its behalf in the investigation and prosecution of the case. See, <u>Kyles v. Whitley</u>, 514 U.S. 419, 437, 115 S.Ct. 1555, 1567 (1995)("This in turn means

that the individual prosecutor has a duty to learn of any favorable evidence known to the others acting on the government's behalf in the case, including the police."); Carriger v. Stewart, 132 F.3d 463, 479 (9th Cir. 1997) ("[T]he prosecution has a duty to learn of any exculpatory evidence known to others acting on the government's behalf."). Moreover, "[w]hile the prosecution must disclose any information within the possession or control of law enforcement personnel ... it has no duty to volunteer information that it does not possess or of which it is unaware." United State v. Hsieh Hui Mei Chen, 754 F.2d 817, 824 (9th Cir. 1985). Additionally, the State has no "duty to compile information or pursue an investigative lead simply because it could conceivably develop evidence helpful to the defense..." Evans v. State, 117 Nev. 609, 627, 28 P.3d 498, 511 (2001).

Furthermore, while the State acknowledges its discovery obligations under <u>Brady</u> and the applicable rules of discovery, the State submits that its obligations under <u>Brady</u> and the rules of discovery are not without limitation. <u>See e.g., Weatherford v. Bursey</u>, 429 U.S., 545, 559, 97 S. Ct. 837, at 845-846 (1977) (There is no general constitutional right to discovery in a criminal case and <u>Brady</u> did not create one;...'the Due Process Clause has little to say regarding the amount of discovery which the parties must be afforded...'). In addition, courts are limited in their authority to order the disclosure of evidence beyond what is statutorily mandated. <u>See</u>, <u>Franklin v. District Court</u>, 85 Nev. 401, 402-403, 455 P.2d 919, 920-921(1969)("The new criminal code [deals] with criminal discovery...and those provisions represent the legislative intent with respect to the scope of allowable pre-trial discovery and are not lightly to be disregarded.").

More specifically, in the case of <u>Riddle v. State</u>, 96 Nev. 589, 613 P.2d 1031 (1980), the Nevada Supreme Court reaffirmed the strictures of the provisions of our discovery statutes by making the following statement:

The trial court is vested with the authority to order the discovery and inspection of materials in the possession of the State. The exercise of the court's discretion however is predicated on a showing that the evidence sought is material to the presentation of the defense and the existence of the evidence is known or, by the exercise of due diligence may become known to the District Attorney.

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<u>Id</u>. at 390 (emphasis added).

In Mazzan v. Warden, 116 Nev. 48, 993 P.2d 25 (2000), the Nevada Supreme Court stated:

Brady and its progeny require a prosecutor to disclose evidence favorable to the defense when that evidence is **material** either to guilt or to punishment. See <u>Jimenez v. State</u>, 112 Nev. 610, 618-19, 918 P.2d 687, 692 (1996). In other words, evidence is material if there is a reasonable probability that the result would have been different if the evidence had been disclosed. <u>Id</u>.

Id. at 66, 36 (emphasis added).

In determining its materiality, the undisclosed evidence must be considered collectively, not item by item. <u>Kyles v. Whitley</u>, 514 U.S. at 436, 115 S.Ct. 1555. "[T]he character of a piece of evidence as favorable will often turn on the context of the existing or potential evidentiary record." <u>Id</u>. at 439, 1555.

Id. at 66-67, 36.

In sum, there are three components to a Brady violation: the evidence at issue is favorable to the accused; the evidence was withheld by the state, either intentionally or inadvertently; and prejudice ensued, i.e., the evidence was material. Strickler v. Greene, 527 U.S. 263, 119 S.Ct. 1936, 1948, (1999).

Id. at 67, 37 (emphasis added).

Based upon the foregoing, this Court is respectfully requested to continue to adhere to the clear legislative scheme regarding criminal discovery embodied in Nevada's statutes, the interpretation thereof by the Supreme Court of this State, and the opinions of the United States Supreme Court in this area.

#### II. SPECIFIC RESPONSES TO DEFENDANT'S REQUESTS

Request No. 1—Field and investigative notes and notes of interviews with any witnesses or potential witnesses

The State will turn over any memorialized notes kept by investigating officers, provided they do not amount to work product under NRS 174-235(2). Specifically, the State is not required to provide any notes that were prepared on behalf of the State and in preparation for litigation as these notes amount to work product. At this time, the State is not aware of any notes retained in this particular case. Should the State learn of the existence of such notes, this information will be made available to the defense.

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# Request No. 2 – Any information regarding the criminal histories of any material witnesses

The State objects to this request as it is overbroad, beyond the ambit of NRS 174.235 and does not comply with relevant legal authority as set forth herein. Furthermore, as it is essentially a request that the State turn over NCICs on all victims and witnesses, it is a request that the State take unlawful action.<sup>1</sup>

Although a witness or victim's criminal record may be material under some circumstances, it is not always relevant. Hill v. Superior Court, 112 Cal Rptr. 257, 518 P.2d 1353 (1974). In Hill the defense sought production of a witness's felony conviction record. Because the witness was the only eyewitness other than the defendants, and the corroboration of his report was not strong, the court found the requisite materiality and granted the defense motion. However, the court concluded, "[w]e do not hold that good cause exists in every case in which a defendant charged with a felony seeks discovery of any felony convictions any "rap sheet" of prosecution witnesses." Id. at 1358.

Similarly, in <u>U.S. v. Flores</u>, 540 F.2d 432 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1976), prior to trial, defendants moved to compel the government to disclose the criminal histories of informant-witnesses claiming that the information sought was needed for impeachment purposes. Similarly, the defense in the instant matter seeks criminal background information concerning the victim. In both <u>Flores</u> and the instant matter, the defense made claims that the criminal background information was needed to impeach the credibility of the witness. In <u>Flores</u>, the Ninth Circuit affirmed the trial court's denial of that motion by holding that the defendant had made no

Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. §20.33(b) as codified under 28 U.S.C.A. § 534 (2002), criminal history information may only be disseminated to law enforcement agencies, those hired by law enforcement agencies and to those who have entered into signed agreements for the specific and authorized use of criminal background information. Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. §20.25 sets forth the ramifications for a violation of 28 U.S.C.A. § 534 (2002). In addition, 28 C.F.R. §20.38 provides that access to NCIC may be cancelled for failure to comply with the provisions of subsection C. Title 28 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)§ 20.3, describes a criminal justice agency as: (1) Courts; and (2) a government agency or any subunit thereof which performs the administration of criminal justice pursuant to a statute or executive order, and which allocates a substantial part of its annual budget to the administration of criminal justice. Criminal defense attorneys, public or private, are not within the definition of "criminal justice agency," nor is the criminal defense function considered a "criminal justice purpose."

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showing of reasonableness. The court stated, "[t]heir request was tantamount to asking the government to fish through public records and collate information which was equally available to the defense." Id. at 437 (emphasis added).

If the State learns that any witness has a prior felony conviction within the last ten (10) years, which would be admissible for impeachment purposes under NRS 50.095, or learns of any material information which would be admissible under NRS 50.085, the State will disclose that information to the defense immediately.

Although defense counsel may assert that Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963) is the basis for his NCIC request, the defense has failed to establish that the requested NCIC information falls within the scope of Brady, that is, that it might in some way be exculpatory or that it might somehow constitute impeachment evidence. Moreover, the defense has not shown how such information might be "material." In other words, the defense has failed to show that the lack of any State witness's NCIC information will somehow result in an unfair trial or will produce a verdict that is not worthy of confidence. See Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419, 434 (1995).

The Supreme Court has stated that information is considered material if there is a "reasonable probability that, had the evidence been disclosed to the defense, the result of the proceeding would have been different." United States v. Bagley, 473 U.S. 667, 682 (1985). The Supreme Court defined reasonable probability as probability sufficient to "undermine confidence in the outcome" of the trial. Id. In addition, the Court in Bagley, stated that "[i]mpeachment evidence . . . as well as exculpatory evidence, falls within the Brady rule." Id. at 675. The Court defined impeachment evidence as "evidence favorable to an accused . . . so that, if disclosed and used effectively, it may make the difference between conviction and acquittal." Id. (internal-quotes-omitted). In the present-case, defense-counsel-has-failed-to articulate even an arguable use of the witnesses' NCIC information that would comport with the requirements as outlined by the Supreme Court in Brady, Kyles and Bagley.

However, the State acknowledges that under NRS 50.095, evidence that a witness has been convicted of a crime (if it is punishable by more than one year) is admissible to impeach

the credibility of that witness. Evidence of the conviction may be admissible if a period of ten years has not passed from the date of release of the witness from confinement or the expiration of the period of his parole, probation or sentence, whichever is the later date. See NRS 50.095(1)(2). Nonetheless, that statute does not make admissible a witness' prior arrests that did not result in a conviction or an arrest and conviction of a crime that is merely a misdemeanor.

Nevada case law and NRS 50.085(3) also permit questioning of a witness in relation to arrests/convictions for crimes not amounting to felonies which bear on the honesty or truthfulness of a witness. See Butler v. State, 120 Nev. 879, 890-91, 102 P.3d 71 (2004) ("This court has held that "NRS 50.085(3) permits impeaching a witness on cross-examination with questions about specific acts as long as the impeachment pertains to truthfulness or untruthfulness...[but] if the witness denies a specific act on cross-examination, the State may not introduce extrinsic evidence to the contrary.") However, no statute or case law in the jurisdiction permits unlimited questioning of a witness in regard to his/her criminal background beyond that permitted by NRS 50.095 and 50.085(3). Furthermore, records pertaining to juvenile records are sealed and not discoverable. Moreover, counsel has not established that the evidence is material to the issue of guilt or punishment.

In light of the above-cited legal authority, in the event that the State learns that one of its testifying witnesses has a felony conviction or an arrest/conviction for a crime bearing on honesty or truthfulness, such evidence will be disclosed. The State objects to Defendant's requests for information which extend beyond the ambit of the State's burden as outlined by case law and statute. Should the State learn of any criminal proceeding that may bear on bias, interest and motive, it will be disclosed.

# Request No. 3 – Any and all reports generated by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department regarding investigation of event number 150731-0413

The State has provided the police reports, CAD log, showup information and crime scene analyst reports to the defense. To the State's knowledge, these reports comprise all information within the State's possession and within the purview of NRS 174.235. If the State

obtains additional items that will likely be used in the State's case in chief, they will be provided to the defense.

# Request No. 4 – Any photographs, videos, recordings of diagrams prepared by LVMPD under event number 150731-0413

The State has previously provided defense counsel with all photographs in its possession. The State is not aware of any additional photographs, videos or records in this case, but will provide such tangible evidence to the defense in the event it is obtained.

# Request No. 5 - Copy of all requests and/or results for crime scene analysis or forensic testing

The State has not submitted any requests for forensic testing in this case and is not aware of results for the same. Should the State submit a request in this case, the defense will be provided with the results of the same when they become available.

#### Request No. 6 - Exact replica of any photo lineups used in this case

No photo lineups were conducted in this case.

#### Request No. 7- Any inconsistent statements made by any material witnesses in the case

The State objects to this request as being vague and overbroad. NRS 174.235 entitles the defense to the written and recorded statements of the witnesses, as well as statements known to the State that are inconsistent. Should the State learn of any inconsistent statements during pretrials that it believes are material, this information will be disclosed to the defense. However, Defendant's request seeks "any prior inconsistent statements that the witnesses' trial testimony will not reflect and the failure of any witness to provide the police or the State with information testified to at trial." The request for *any* inconsistent statement that will not be reflected in the testimony is far outside the scope of the State's obligations to turn over statements that are inconsistent. The State cannot be expected to know of any statements that are inconsistent, regardless of to whom they are made, particularly where these statements will not be shown to be inconsistent by the witnesses' testimony at the time of trial. Additionally, to the extent that the defense seeks information that is inconsistent with witnesses' trial

trial.

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testimony, the State cannot be expected to predict how the witnesses will testify at the time of

## Request No. 8 - All audio recordings and 911/311 calls made under event number 150731-0413

The State objects to this request as the defense can obtain the 911/311 calls through their own investigation. Additionally, the State has previously turned over the 911/311 calls made under this event number. The State is unaware of any additional recordings in this case, but in the event that additional recordings are discovered, the State will turn them over to the defense.

#### Request No. 9 – The complete CAD report

The State objects to this request as the defense can obtain the CAD reports through their own investigation. Additionally, the State has previously turned over the CAD reports in this case. If the State obtains additional reports that are material and not equally available to the defense, they will be provided.

### Request No. 10—Complete names and contact information of all witnesses the State intends to call in its case in chief

Pursuant to NRS 174.234(1)(2), not less than five judicial days before trial, the State is to serve on the defense a witness list of the names and last known addresses of witnesses that may be called at trial. Other than this requirement and Brady obligations, the State has no obligation to provide any other information to the defense. The defense is not entitled to last known phone numbers for witnesses. Additionally, to the extent that witnesses and victims are listed as c/o Clark County District Attorney's Office, this is done in an attempt to preserve the victim and witnesses' safety and privacy. If counsel has difficulties locating State witnesses, the State will provide an updated address to counsel upon request. The State, however, will not publish the victim's address in a public court record.

#### Request No. 11—Copy of fingerprint lift cards relating to event number 150731-0413

The State objects to the relevance of this request. No latent print analysis was requested or completed in this case. Additionally, the defense has not noticed a latent print analyst of

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their own or requested that the prints be made available for independent review. As such, Defendant has failed to demonstrate that a copy of the actual latent print cards collected in this case are in any way relevant or material to the case going forward.

#### Request No. 12—Copy of Defendant's archived fingerprint cards

The State objects to the relevance of this request. No latent print analysis was requested or completed in this case. Additionally, the defense has not noticed a latent print analyst of their own or requested that the prints be made available for independent review. As such, Defendant has failed to demonstrate that a copy of his archived fingerprints is in any way relevant or material to the case going forward.

### Request No. 13—Copy of AFIS reports generated under LVMPD event number 150731-

As previously stated, no request for latent print analysis was submitted in this case. As such, no AFIS report was generated. Should the State complete a request at a future date, it will provide a copy of the AFIS report to the defense when it becomes available.

# Request No. 14—Details of compensation or benefits provided to any of the State's witnesses

The State objects to this request as it is overbroad to the extent it deems counseling services as "benefits" provided in exchange for witness testimony. Whether or not a witness or victim has received counseling or other services from organizations such as Victims of Crime is highly sensitive, confidential information. Furthermore, most of these services are provided through agencies outside the District Attorney's Office and are not a "benefit" offered in exchange for a witness's testimony, but a service provided to members of the community after their involvement in a traumatic crime.

As of now, the only compensation any witness has received from the District Attorney's Office are statutory witness fees and potentially transportation costs (assuming the witnesses collected them). The State anticipates witnesses will receive additional fees after testifying at trial.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Defendant is on a fishing expedition disguised as a request for exculpatory evidence and is attempting to use the mandates of <u>Brady</u> as a tool for discovery. Absent any explanation as to the relevance, reasonableness or materiality of the evidence requested, the State objects to Defendant's overbroad motion. The State believes it has given the defense all items in its possession that are discoverable, and will continue to comply with its obligations under <u>Brady</u> and its progeny. Should the State come into possession of anything further, it will be turned over to the defense immediately. The State invites and urges Defendant's counsel to review the State's file prior to trial.

The State will continue to provide discovery as required by statutory and constitutional authority. As any new information becomes available, the State will disclose it pursuant to its statutory and constitutional duties.

DATED this 151 day of October, 2015.

Respectfully submitted,

STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565

BY

MtCHELLE SUDANO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013260

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#### **CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC FILING**

I hereby certify that service of STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DISCOVERY, was made this \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of October, 2015, by Electronic Filing to:

JEREMY B. WOOD, Deputy Public Defender jeremy.wood@clarkcountynv.gov

C Jimenez

Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

ms/cmj/L-3

1	NOTC	Alm & Chum
2	PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 0556 309 South Third Street, Suite #226	CLERK OF THE COURT
3	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4685	
4	Attorney for Defendant	
5	DIST	TRICT COURT
6	CLARK	COUNTY, NEVADA
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	)
8	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C-15-308774-1
9	v.	) DEPT. NO. XVII
10	GABRIEL IBARRA,	)
11	Defendant.	) DATE: October 19, 2015 TIME: 9:00 a.m.
12		
13	DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF W	VITNESSES, PURSUANT TO NRS 174.234
14	TO: CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATT	ORNEY:
15	You, and each of you, wil	ll please take notice that the Defendant, GABRIEL
16	IBARRA, intends to call the following witne	ess in his case in chief:
17	WILLIE SINGLETARY	Public Defenders Officer
18	(Investigator)	309 S. Third St. Las Vegas, NV 89155
19	•	Las vegas, IVV 69133
20	DATED this 14th day of Octo	ber, 2015.
21		PHILIP J. KOHN
22	·	CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER
23		By: /s/ JEREMY B. WOOD
24		JEREMY B. WOOD, #12136 Deputy Public Defender
25		Deputy Public Defender
26		
27		
28	·	

### CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE A COPY of the above and foregoing was sent via electronic to the District Attorney's Office at Motions@clarkcountyda.com on this 14th day of October, 2015. By: /s/ KONIE BALDWIN An employee of Clark County Public Defender's Office Case Name: Gabriel Ibarra

Case No.:

Dept. No.:

C-15-308774-1

XVII

## **ORIGINAL**

1	PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER  FILED IN OPEN COURT CLERY OF GRIERSON
2	NEVADA BAR NO. 0556
	309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4685
3 4	Attorney for Defendant  By  Can  A  T  T  T  T  T  T  T  T  T  T  T  T
5	CAROL DONAHOO, DEPUTY
6	DISTRICT COURT
7	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA, )
	Plaintiff, ) CASE NO. C-15-308774-1
9	v. ) DEPT. NO. XVII
10	GABRIEL IBARRA, ) DATE: October 19, 2015 TIME: 9:00 a.m.
11	Defendant.
12	
13	DEFENDANTS PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTIONS
14	COMES NOW, the Defendant, GABRIEL IBARRA, by and through JEREMY B.
15	WOOD, Deputy Public Defender and hereby requests this Court issue the following jury
16	instructions.
17	DATED this 22 day of October, 2015.
18	PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER
19	CLARK COUNTY FUBLIC DEFENDER
20	
21	By: JEREMY B. WOOD, #12136
22	Deputy Public Defender
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24	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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28	C – 15 ~ 308774 – 1
1	JI Jury instructions 4497943
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#### DECLARATION

JEREMY B. WOOD makes the following declaration:

I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada; I am
the Deputy Public Defender assigned to represent the Defendant in the instant matter, and the
Defendant has represented the following facts and circumstances of this case.

20.

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I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (NRS 53.045).

EXECUTED this 77 day of October, 2015.

JEREMY B. WOOD

INSTRUCTION.	INSTRUCTION:	
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It is the constitutional right of an accused in a criminal trial that he may not be compelled

to testify. Thus, the decision as to whether he should testify is left to the accused on the advice and

counsel of his attorney. You many not draw any inference of guilt from the fact that he does not

testify, nor should this fact be discussed by you or enter into your deliberations in any way.

INSTRUCTION:
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Every person charged with the commission of a crime shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved by competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt; and when an offense has been proved against him, and there exists a reasonable doubt as to which of two or more degrees he is guilty, he shall be convicted only of the lowest.

NRS 175.201

INSTRUCTION:

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**7** 

28 Crawford v. State, 121 Nev. 746 (2005).

Every person who, under circumstances not amounting to robbery, with intent to steal or appropriate to his own use, takes from the person of another, without his consent, any money, property or thing of value is guilty of Larceny from the Person.

"Taking from the person of another" is an essential element of larceny from the person.

The crime requires more than a taking in someone's presence, possession, or constructive control.

Thus, the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed a larceny from the person of another. If after consideration of all the evidence you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that property was taken from the person of another, you must return a verdict of not guilty of larceny from the person.

NRS 205.270

Terral v. State, 84 Nev. 412 (1968).

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1	INICTELLICATION.
2	INSTRUCTION:
3	
4	The crime of Larceny from the Person may include the crime of Larceny.
5	You shall find the defendant guilty of Larceny if:
. 6	(1) Some of you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty
7	of Larceny from the Person, and
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10	(2) All twelve of you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt the defendant is guilty of
11	the crime of Larceny.
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27	Rosas v. State, 122 Nev 1258
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INSTRUCTION:	
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When a person is accused of committing a particular crime and at the same time and by the same conduct may have committed another offense of lesser grade or degree, the latter is with respect to the former, a lesser included offense.

If you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of the offense charged, he may, however be found guilty of any lesser included offense, if the evidence is sufficient to establish his guilt of the lesser included offense beyond a reasonable doubt.

1	INSTRUCTION:
2	The crime of Larceny from the Person is restricted to pickpockets, purse snatchers, jewel
3	abstracters and the like.
4	You are instructed that Larceny is a lesser included offense of the crime Larceny from the
5	Person.
6	T CIBON.
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Terral v. State, 84 Nev. 412

												Γ	NSTR	UCTI	ON:	
1 2		Larceny	from	the	Person	requires	that	the	person	of	another	has	been	violate	ed and	her
3	privac	y invaded	i.													
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Terral v. State, 84 Nev. 412

INSTRUCTION:
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Every person who steals, takes and carries away the personal goods, property or money of another with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the good, property or money is guilty of larceny.

NRS 205.220, NRS 205.240

<b>INSTRU</b>	CTION:
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If you find a larceny has been committed, you are charged with determining the value of the property or services involved.

The test for determining the value of property is the reasonable and fair market value at the time and in the locality of the theft, if there is such a price.

Where such a market cannot be reasonably determined, you may consider the purchase price or replacement cost of the property.

You may consider any expression of opinion on value that the Court has received into evidence. You are not bound to accept any such opinion as conclusive, but you should give it the weight to which you find it to be entitled. You may disregard any such opinion if you find it to be unreasonable.

Bain v. Sherriff, 88 Nev. 699 (1972)

Cleveland v. State, 85 Nev. 635 (1969)

INSTRU	ICTION:	

If the evidence permits two reasonable interpretations, one of which points to the Defendant's guilt and the other to the Defendant being not guilty, you must adopt the interpretation that points to the Defendant being not guilty, and reject that interpretation that points to his guilt.

If, on the other hand, one interpretation of this evidence appears to you to be reasonable and the other interpretation to be unreasonable, you must accept the reasonable interpretation and reject the unreasonable.

Crane v. State, 88 Nev. 684, 504 P.2d 12 (1972)

Bails v. State, 92 Nev. 95, 545 P.2d 1155 (1976)

Before you may rely on circumstantial evidence to conclude that a fact necessary to find the defendant guilty has been proved, you must be convinced that the State has proved each fact essential to that conclusion beyond a reasonable doubt.

Also, before you may rely on circumstantial evidence to find the defendant guilty, you must be convinced that the only reasonable conclusion supported by the circumstantial evidence is that the defendant is guilty. If you can draw two or more reasonable conclusions from the circumstantial evidence, and one of those reasonable conclusions points to innocence and another to guilty, you must accept the one that points to innocence. However, when considering circumstantial evidence, you must accept only reasonable conclusions and reject any that are unreasonable.

CALJIC 224//CALCRIM 224

State v. Eighth Judicial District Court (Supranovich) (UNPUBLISHED)(Sept. 24, 2015)

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6	DIOTEL CON CONTROL
7	DISTRICT COURT
8	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
9	
10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,
11	Plaintiff,
12	CASE NO: C-15-308774-1
13	-vs- DEPT NO: XVII
14	GABRIEL IBARRA,
15	Defendant.
16	
17	<u>VERDICT</u>
18	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the Defendant GABRIEL IBARRA, as
19	follows:
20	
21	COUNT 1 – LARCENY FROM THE PERSON
22	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
23	☐ Not Guilty
24	Guilty of LARCENY FROM THE PERSON
25	Guilty of LARCENY value of the property less than \$650.00
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NOTICE OF MOTION TO: CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Attorney for Plaintiff: YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Public Defender's Office will bring the above and foregoing Motion on for hearing before the Court on the 19th day of October, 2015, at 9:00 a.m. DATED this 2 day of October, 2015. PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER Deputy Public Defender RECEIPT OF COPY RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Defendants Proposed Jury Instructions is hereby acknowledged this \_\_\_\_\_ day of October, 2015. CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY By:\_ 

#### **ORIGINAL**

**INST** 2 3 4 5 6 THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, 8 -VS-9 GABRIEL IBARRA, 10 Defendant. 11 12 13 14 15 16 facts as you find them from the evidence. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

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FILED IN OPEN

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CASE

C-15-308774-1

NO:

XVII

**DEPT NO:** 

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY (INSTRUCTION NO. I)

#### MEMBERS OF THE JURY:

It is now my duty as judge to instruct you in the law that applies to this case. It is your duty as jurors to follow these instructions and to apply the rules of law to the

You must not be concerned with the wisdom of any rule of law stated in these instructions. Regardless of any opinion you may have as to what the law ought to be, it would be a violation of your oath to base a verdict upon any other view of the law than that given in the instructions of the Court.

C-15-308774-1



#### INSTRUCTION NO.

If, in these instructions, any rule, direction or idea is repeated or stated in different ways, no emphasis thereon is intended by me and none may be inferred by you. For that reason, you are not to single out any certain sentence or any individual point or instruction and ignore the others, but you are to consider all the instructions as a whole and regard each in the light of all the others.

The order in which the instructions are given has no significance as to their relative importance.

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An Information is but a formal method of accusing a person of a crime and is not of itself any evidence of guilt.

In this case, it is charged in an Information that on or about the 31<sup>st</sup> day of July, 2015, the Defendant committed the offense of Larceny from the Person within the County of Clark, State of Nevada contrary to the form, force and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada as follows.

## **COUNT 1** - LARCENY FROM THE PERSON

Defendant did then and there willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, under circumstances not amounting to robbery, with intent to steal or appropriate to his own use, take from the person of another, to-wit: EVANGELIA MANTIKAS, without her consent, personal property, to-wit: an iPhone 5s.

It is the duty of the jury to apply the rules of law contained in these instructions to the facts of the case and determine whether or not the Defendant is guilty of the offense charged.

## INSTRUCTION NO. 4

To constitute the crime charged, there must exist a union or joint operation of an act forbidden by law and an intent to do the act.

The intent with which an act is done is shown by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case.

Do not confuse intent with motive. Motive is what prompts a person to act. Intent refers only to the state of mind with which the act is done.

Motive is not an element of the crime charged and the State is not required to prove a motive on the part of the Defendant in order to convict. However, you may consider evidence of motive or lack of motive as a circumstance in the case.

Every person charged with the commission of a crime shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved by competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt; and when an offense has been proved against him, and there exists a reasonable doubt as to which of two or more degrees he is guilty, he shall be convicted only of the lowest.

The Defendant is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved. presumption places upon the State the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt every element of the crime charged and that the Defendant is the person who committed the offense.

A reasonable doubt is one based on reason. It is not mere possible doubt but is such a doubt as would govern or control a person in the more weighty affairs of life. If the minds of the jurors, after the entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence, are in such a condition that they can say they feel an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, there is not a reasonable doubt. Doubt to be reasonable must be actual, not mere possibility or speculation.

If you have a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the Defendant, he is entitled to a verdict of not guilty.

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The evidence which you are to consider in this case consists of the testimony of the witnesses, the exhibits, and any facts admitted or agreed to by counsel.

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

Statements, arguments and opinions of counsel are not evidence in the case. However, if the attorneys stipulate to the existence of a fact, you must accept the stipulation as evidence and regard that fact as proved.

You must not speculate to be true any insinuations suggested by a question asked a witness. A question is not evidence and may be considered only as it supplies meaning to the answer.

You must disregard any evidence to which an objection was sustained by the court and any evidence ordered stricken by the court.

Anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence and must also be disregarded.

The credibility or believability of a witness should be determined by his manner upon the stand, his/her relationship to the parties, his/her fears, motives, interests or feelings, his/her opportunity to have observed the matter to which he/she testified, the reasonableness of his/her statements and the strength or weakness of his/her recollections.

If you believe that a witness has lied about any material fact in the case, you may disregard the entire testimony of that witness or any portion of his/her testimony which is not proved by other evidence.

Every person who, under circumstances not amounting to robbery, with intent to steal or appropriate to his own use, takes from the person of another, without her consent, any money, property or thing of value is guilty of Larceny From the Person. Property taken must have some value, but there is no required minimum value.

The offense of Larceny from the Person requires an actual taking from the person of another. This means that the property shall at the time be in some way actually upon or attached to the person, or carried or held in actual physical possession, or by other means, upon the person. The offense is not committed if the property is taken from the immediate presence, or constructive control or possession of the owner.

"Taking from the person of another" is an essential element of larceny from the person. The crime requires more than a taking in someone's presence, possession, or constructive control. Thus, the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed a larceny from the person of another. If after consideration of all the evidence you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that property was taken from the person of another, you must return a verdict of not guilty of larceny from the person.

The crime of Larceny from the Person is restricted to pickpockets, purse snatchers, jewel abstracters and the like.

The gravamen of the offense of Larceny from the Person is that the person of another has been violated and her privacy directly invaded.

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Larceny is the stealing, taking and carrying away of the personal goods or property of another, with the specific intent to permanently deprive the owner thereof. If the property taken is valued less than \$650 and was not taken from the person of the victim, a petty larceny was committed.

The term "taking" as that term is used as an element of the crime of larceny means that the personal goods or property of another are taken from the possession of the person who is entitled to them and into the possession of the person accused of the crime.

The term "carrying away" as that term is used as an element of the crime of larceny means that the taking is followed by an asportation or carrying away of the property so as to supersede the possession of the owner.

The "taking" element is separate and distinct, and a "taking" which is not followed by a carrying away or asportation cannot itself support a larceny conviction.

In order to constitute an asportation or carrying away, any removal of the property from its original status, such as would constitute a complete severance from the possession of the owner, constitutes an asportation or carrying away, even though the transfer of possession existed for a very brief period of time. What constitutes sufficient asportation to support a conviction for larceny is a question of fact for the jury.

You shall find the defendant guilty of larceny from the person if you believe the state has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed that offense.

When a person is accused of committing a particular crime and at the same time and by the same conduct may have committed another offense of lesser grade or degree, the latter is with respect to the former, a lesser included offense.

If you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of the offense charged, he may, however be found guilty of any lesser included offense, if the evidence is sufficient to establish his guilt of the lesser included offense beyond a reasonable doubt.

You are instructed that petty larceny is a lesser included offense of larceny from the person.

Robbery is the unlawful taking of personal property from the person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by means of force or violence or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property, or the person or property of a member of his family, or of anyone in his company at the time of the robbery. Such force or fear must be used to obtain or retain possession of the property, to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking, or to facilitate escape, in either of which cases the degree of force is immaterial if used to compel acquiescence to the taking of or escaping with the property.

You are instructed that the facts of this case do not constitute robbery.

A larceny victim's consent to a taking is valid only if that consent is freely and unconditionally given. Consent obtained by force, duress, or fraud is ineffective.

Although you are to consider only the evidence in the case in reaching a verdict, you must bring to the consideration of the evidence your everyday common sense and judgment as reasonable men and women. Thus, you are not limited solely to what you see and hear as the witnesses testify. You may draw reasonable inferences from the evidence which you feel are justified in the light of common experience, keeping in mind that such inferences should not be based on speculation or guess.

A verdict may never be influenced by sympathy, prejudice or public opinion. Your decision should be the product of sincere judgment and sound discretion in accordance with these rules of law.

Before you may rely on circumstantial evidence to conclude that a fact necessary to find the defendant guilty has been proved, you must be convinced that the State has proved each fact essential to that conclusion beyond a reasonable doubt.

Also, before you may rely on circumstantial evidence to find the defendant guilty, you must be convinced that the only reasonable conclusion supported by the circumstantial evidence is that the defendant is guilty. If you can draw two or more reasonable conclusions from the circumstantial evidence, and one of those reasonable conclusions points to innocence and another to guilty, you must accept the one that points to innocence. However, when considering circumstantial evidence, you must accept only reasonable conclusions and reject any that are unreasonable.

In your deliberation you may not discuss or consider the subject of punishment, as that is a matter which lies solely with the court. Your duty is confined to the determination of whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty.

• •

It is the constitutional right of an accused in a criminal trial that he may not be compelled to testify. Thus, the decision as to whether he should testify is left to the accused on the advice and counsel of his attorney. You many not draw any inference of guilt from the fact that he does not testify, nor should this fact be discussed by you or enter into your deliberations in any way.

. .

When you retire to consider your verdict, you must select one of your member to act as foreperson who will preside over your deliberation and will be your spokesperson here in court.

During your deliberation, you will have all the exhibits which were admitted into evidence, these written instructions and forms of verdict which have been prepared for your convenience.

Your verdict must be unanimous. As soon as you have agreed upon a verdict, have it signed and dated by your foreperson and then return with it to this room.

1.5

If, during your deliberation, you should desire to be further informed on any point of law or hear again portions of the testimony, you must reduce your request to writing signed by the foreperson. The officer will then return you to court where the information sought will be given you in the presence of, and after notice to, the district attorney and the Defendant and his/her counsel.

Playbacks of testimony are time-consuming and are not encouraged unless you deem it a necessity. Should you require a playback, you must carefully describe the testimony to be played back so that the court recorder can arrange his/her notes. Remember, the court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence.

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

Octob 20, 2015:

DESTRUCT HINGE

	ORIGINAL FILED IN OPEN COURT STEVEN D. GRIERSON CLERK OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P						
1	CLERK OF THE COUNTY						
2	oci 20 2015 at 4:20						
3	DISTRICT COURT BY Carol Donahoo DEPUTY						
4	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA						
5 6	THE STATE OF NEVADA,						
7							
8	Plaintiff, CASE C-15-308774-1						
9	-vs- NO:						
10	GABRIEL IBARRA, DEPT NO:						
11	Defendant.						
12	Defendant.						
13							
14	<u>VERDICT</u>						
15	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the Defendant GABRIEL						
16							
17	IBARRA, as follows:						
18	COUNT 1 - LARCENY FROM THE PERSON						
19 20	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)						
21	□ Not Guilty						
22	☐ Guilty of PETTY LARCENY						
23							
24	Guilty of LARCENY FROM THE PERSON						
25	DATED this 20 day of October, 2015						
26							
27	FOREPERSON						
28	C - 15 - 308774 - 1 VER Verdiel						
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	CLERK OF THE COURT						
309 South Third Street, Suite 226							
(702) 455-4685	e e						
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THE STATE OF NEVADA,	)						
Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C-15-308774-1						
<b>v.</b>	DEPT. NO. XVII						
GABRIEL IBARRA,	) DATE: November 10, 2015						
Defendant.	TIME: 8:30 a.m.						
MOTION FOR OWN RECOGNIZANCE RELEASE, OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE,							
FOR SETTING OF REASONABLE BAIL							
COMES NOW, the Defendant, GABRIEL IBARRA, by and through his attorney,							
JEREMY B. WOOD, Deputy Public Defender, and moves this Honorable Court for an order							
releasing the Defendant from custody on his own recognizance or, in the alternative, for the setting							
of bail in a reasonable amount.							
This Motion is based upon the attached Declaration of Counsel, any documents							
attached hereto, argument of Counsel and any information provided to the Court at the time set for							
hearing this motion.							
DATED this 27th of October, 2015.							
P	HILIP J. KOHN						
C	LARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER						
	S/ JEREMY B. WOOD EREMY B. WOOD, #12136 eputy Public Defender						
D	eputy Public Defender						
The second secon	PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 0556 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4685 Attorney for Defendant  DISTE CLARK CO THE STATE OF NEVADA,  Plaintiff,  v.  GABRIEL IBARRA,  Defendant.  MOTION FOR OWN RECOGNIZANC FOR SETTING O  COMES NOW, the Defendant  JEREMY B. WOOD, Deputy Public Defendant releasing the Defendant from custody on his coof bail in a reasonable amount.  This Motion is based upon the attached hereto, argument of Counsel and any hearing this motion.  DATED this 27th of October, 2 Picture of the counsel and any hearing this motion.						

#### DECLARATION

JEREMY B. WOOD makes the following declaration:

- 1. That I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada; that I am the Deputy Public Defender assigned to represent the Defendant in the instant matter, and that I am familiar with the facts and circumstances of this case.
  - 2. That Defendant has resided in Las Vegas Nevada for the past 10 years.
- 3. That he has the support of family including his mother Suzanna Suady, and his two sisters.
- 4. That he has obtained his high school diploma and was in the process of working on his business managment degree at CSN.
  - 5. That if released defendant would live with his cousin Chiyeto Martinez.
- 6. That Defendant did go to trial on the instant offense and was found guilty of Larceny from the Person.
- 7. That the offense was non violent in nature and revolved around a cell phone which was ultimately returned to the victim.
- 8. That the defendant has only one prior Felony from 2008 that was a Battery with a Deadly Weapon.
- I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (NRS 53.045).

EXECUTED this 27th day of October, 2015.

<u>/s/ JEREMY B. WOOD</u> JEREMY B. WOOD

### NOTICE OF MOTION CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Attorney for Plaintiff: TO: YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the foregoing Motion For Own Recognizance Release, Or, In The Alternative, For Setting Of Reasonable Bail will be heard on 10th day of November, 2015, at 8:30 a.m. in Department No. XVII District Court. DATED this 27th day of October, 2015. PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER JEREMY B. WOOD, #12136 Deputy Public Defender CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE A COPY of the above and foregoing was sent via electronic to the District Attorney's Office at Motions@clarkcountyda.com on this 27th day of October, 2015. By: /s/ KONIE BALDWIN An employee of Clark County Public Defender's Office

1	OPPS	Den J. Comme
2	STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney	CLERK OF THE COURT
3	Nevada Bar #001565 MICHELLE SUDANO	
4	Deputy District Attorney	
-	Nevada Bar #013260 200 Lewis Avenue	
5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500	
6	Attorney for Plaintiff	
7	DISTRIC	CT COURT
8		NTY, NEVADA
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
10	Plaintiff,	·
11.	-Vs-	CASE NO: C-15-308774-1
12	GABRIEL IBARRA, #2588689	DEPT NO: XVII
13	Defendant.	
14		•
15	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDAN RELEASE, OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE	Γ'S MOTION FOR OWN RECOGNIZANCE , FOR SETTING OF REASONABLE BAIL
16		NOVEMBER 10, 2015
17	TIME OF HEA	RING: 8:30 AM
18	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada	, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County
19	District Attorney, through MICHELLE SUI	DANO, Deputy District Attorney, and hereby
20	submits the attached Points and Authorities	in Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Own
21	Recognizance Release, or, in the Alternative,	for Setting of Reasonable Bail.
22	This Opposition is made and based upo	on all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the
23	attached points and authorities in support her	eof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if
24	deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.	
25	//	
26	//	
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## POINTS AND AUTHORITIES STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On August 3, 2015, the State file a Criminal Complaint charging Gabriel Ibarra (hereinafter "Defendant") with one count of Larceny from the Person (Category C Felony – NRS 205.270). A preliminary hearing was held on August 18, 2015. Following testimony of the named victim, Defendant was held to answer on the charge of Larceny from the Person. The State filed an Information on August 18, 2015.

On September 18, 2015, Defendant filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The State filed its Return on October 2, 2015.

Defendant's jury trial commenced on October 19, 2015. On October 20, 2015, the jury returned a verdict finding Defendant guilty of one count of Larceny from the Person. Following the jury's verdict, Defendant made an oral Motion for Judgment Not Withstanding the Verdict. The Court denied Defendant's motion and ordered that Defendant be held without bail pending his sentencing date. Defendant's sentencing date is currently set for December 10, 2015.

On October 27, 2015, Defendant filed the instant Motion for Own Recognizance Release, or, in the Alternative, for Setting of Reasonable Bail. The State's Opposition follows.

### STATEMENT OF FACTS

At approximately 2:50 am on the morning of July 31, 2015, Evangelia Mantikas was waiting for the bus near Boulder Highway and Flamingo. Preliminary Hearing Transcript (hereinafter "PHT"), Aug. 18, 2015, at 4. Defendant approached the bus stop and sat down next to Mantikas, who was texting with her iPhone. Id. at 5. Defendant asked to borrow Mantikas' phone. Id. at 5-6. Mantikas dialed the number for Defendant and then handed him her phone. Id. at 6. Defendant initially put the phone up to his ear, while holding the phone in the hand closest to Mantikas. Id. at 7. Defendant then switched the phone to his other hand, mumbled something and got up to walk away. Id. Mantikas got up to follow after Defendant and he took off running away from her. Id.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Trial transcripts have not yet been prepared. Where available, the State has cited to the preliminary hearing transcript.

Mantikas lost sight of Defendant once he began running. PHT at 7. There was a couple standing nearby so Mantikas asked them for help. <u>Id.</u> at 8. Together with the couple and Mantikas' girlfriend, whom she had called from the couple's phone, Mantikas began tracking the location of her phone using the "Find My iPhone" app. <u>Id.</u> at 8-9. Mantikas also called police and was able to provide them with updated information about the phone's location based on the "Find My iPhone" app. <u>Id.</u> at 9.

Officer Paul Kunz of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) testified that on the morning of July 31, 2015, he responded to the Oasis Meadows Apartment Complex after receiving an update that Mantikas' phone was pinging in that area with the Find My iPhone app. Officer Kunz observed Defendant going around the corner of an apartment building and momentarily lost sight of him. When Defendant reappeared around the other side of the building, Officer Kunz stopped him. Officer Kunz then went around the back of the building, and observed Mantikas' cell phone in a bush approximately eight feet away from the path where Defendant had first gone out of Officer Kunz' sight.

Eventually, police informed Mantikas that they had located her phone, and potentially the person who had taken it. PHT at 9-10. Mantikas went to a separate location with police and they returned her phone. <u>Id.</u> at 11. Police also conducted a show-up with Mantikas and she identified Defendant as the person who had stolen her phone. <u>Id.</u> at 10-11.

### LEGAL ARGUMENT

As a general rule, a defendant has no constitutional right to bail following conviction and pending appeal. Bergna v. State, 120 Nev. 869, 872, 102 P.3d 549, 551 (2004); NRS 176.015. Defendant has been found guilty by a jury of one count of Larceny from the Person. As such, Defendant is no longer cloaked with the presumption of innocence in this case and has no constitutional right to bail pending sentencing.

Although this Court has discretion to grant bail pending sentencing or appeal, Defendant is not a suitable candidate for an own recognizance release in this matter. NRS 178.4853 and NRS 178.498, which deal with the setting of bail before trial and conviction, are still instructive after Defendant's conviction.

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### NRS 178.498 provides as follows:

If the defendant is admitted to bail, the bail must be set at an amount which in the judgment of the magistrate will reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant and the safety of other persons and of the community, having regard to:

- 1. The nature and circumstances of the offense charged;
- 2. The financial ability of the defendant to give bail;
- 3. The character of the defendant; and
- 4. The factors listed in NRS 178.4853.

### NRS 178.4853 provides as follows:

In deciding whether there is good cause to release a person without bail, the court as a minimum shall consider the following factors concerning the person:

- 1. The length of his residence in the community;
- 2. The status and history of his employment;
- 3. His relationship with his spouse and children, parents or other members of his family and with his close friends;
- 4. His reputation, character and mental condition;
- 5. His prior criminal record, including any record of his appearing or failing to appear after release on bail or without bail;
- 6. The identity of responsible members of the community who would vouch for the defendant's reliability;
- 7. The nature of the offense with which he is charged, the apparent probability of conviction and the likely sentence, insofar as these facts relate to the risk of his not appearing;
- 8. The nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the person's release;
- 9. The likelihood of more criminal activity by the person after he is released; and
- 10. Any other factors concerning his ties to the community or bearing on the risk that he may willfully fail to appear.

Defendant correctly alleges that he has one prior felony conviction, for Battery with a Deadly Weapon, from case C233552. The facts of that case are particularly concerning to the State in light of Defendant's instant conviction. In C233552, Defendant was originally charged with Robbery with Use of a Deadly Weapon and Battery with Use of a Deadly Weapon. The police report, attached hereto as Exhibit 1, indicates that Defendant ran up behind the victim

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in an alley and stole a camcorder the man was carrying on his shoulder, punching him in the face in the process. When the victim attempted to retrieve his property, Defendant pulled a knife out of his pocket and began swinging it at the victim, causing multiple cuts to the victim's stomach and arms. Defendant then fled into an apartment complex in an attempt to hide. When confronted by the victim a few moments later, Defendant brandished a hatchet at the victim and threatened to kill him.

Defendant's prior conduct is concerning to the State because it indicates that Defendant has a pattern of theft from unsuspecting strangers. As Defendant's conviction in case C233552 indicates, Defendant also has a history of violence, which is further evidenced by Defendant's multiple arrests for battery and domestic battery. Where Defendant has a history of stealing from strangers and the potential for violent confrontations, he poses a danger to society should he be released on his own recognizance in this case.

In addition to Defendant's history of similar criminal conduct, the State also has concerns about Defendant's likelihood to return to court if released on his own recognizance. In addition to his felony conviction, Defendant also has four misdemeanor convictions and three failures to appear. Perhaps most telling, however, is the fact that Defendant initially received a grant of probation in case C233552, but absconded soon after he was sentenced on August 20, 2007. A bench warrant issued for Defendant's arrest on December 27, 2007. Once Defendant was arrested on the bench warrant, his probation was revoked and his original sentence was imposed.

Defendant's bail was originally set at \$5,000 in this case. Defendant never made a request for an own recognizance release prior to his trial date and was evidently unable to post bail. Defendant has since been convicted of his second felony offense and has demonstrated no reason why bail should now be reduced or removed altogether.

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# EXHIBIT "1"

# S VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMANDE ARREST REPORT

0750	8	660	4/10
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	City		County		Adult		Juvenile	Sector/Beat N2
ID/EVEN 2588	NT# 8689	ARRESTE IBARRA, G	E'S NAME BABRIEL		(Last,	First, Mid	dle)	S.S.#
ARRESTEE'S ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code) 3841 ROYAL CREST ST. #5, LAS VEGAS, NV 89109 CHARGES: ROBBERY WITH DEADLY WEAPON / NRS 200.380								
OCCUR	RED:	<del></del>	TH DEADLY WE DAY OF WEEK MONDAY	<del></del>	LOCAT	ION OF A	RREST (Number, Street, 0 ST ST, LAS VEGAS, NV 89	
RACE	SEX M	D.O.B. 08/17/85	нт	WT	IAIR BALD	EYES BRO	PLAC	CE OF BIRTH RNARDINO, CA

CIRCUMSTANCES OF ARREST

OFFICERS INVOLVED:

Officer M. Brewer, P# 7426, 2N9 Officer L, Smith, P# 7336, 2NB Officer M. Dredla, P# 8049, 2NB Officer C. Clark, P# 9654 2N7 Officer K. Lopez, 2N7

ID SPECIALIST:

Morton, P#4935

VICTIM:

Hernandez, Juan

WITNESS:

Jones, Grant

PROPERTY IMPOUNDED:

One brown and silver axe with a wood handle, one black and silver folding knife, one consent to search card (impounded in SCAC), one Canon digital video camcorder was returned to the owner Juan Hernandez.

#### **DETAILS:**

On 04/30/07, at approximately 1310 hours, I, Officer M. Brewer, P#7426, operating as marked patrol unit 2N9, received a call to 3841 Royal Crest, regarding a subject that had a hatchet and was trying to cut someone. An update came on the radio, while we were in route that stated that now citizens in the area had the subject on the ground and were waiting for patrol units to arrive.

On arrival I found three subjects holding down an HMA, who was later identified as Ibarra, Gabriel; DOB; 08-17-85, one of the people holding down Ibarra was identified as the victim, Hernandez, Juan, DOB/04-05-76. I then moved up and detained Ibarra and placed him

ARRESTING OFFICER(S)	P# *	APPROVED BY	CONNECTING RPTS. (Type or Event Number)		
M. BREWER	7426	Lt. B. Quackenbush (3384) 05-01-07 @ 0614 hrs.	070430-1680 PROPERTY IMPOUND REPORT, ICR, TCR, AND DOA		
			CONFIDENTIAL		

LVMPD 602 (REV. 1.2-90) - AUTOMATED



ID/Évent Number:

2588689

Page 2 of

into restraints, as Officers Smith, Lourdes, P#7336, and Officer Dredla, Melonie, P#8049, who was operating as marked patrol 2NB arrived to assist.

Officer Smith, who is a spanish speaking officer, interviewed Hernandez. Hernandez stated that he was in the west alley of 3841 Royal Crest walking east toward Royal Crest St. Ibarra came up from behind Hernandez and grabbed a camcorder that Hernandez had on his shoulder. Ibarra punched Hernandez in the left side of his face as he grabbed the camcorder. Hernandez told Ibarra to give the camera back, Hernandez then stated, that Ibarra reached into his pocket and pull out a folding knife, opened it and swung it at Hernandez several times, making minor cuts on his stomach and arm.

Ibarra then ran into the court yard of 3841 Royal Crest. Hernandez walked following Ibarra into the court yard and when he entered the court yard he did not see Ibarra. After looking around for a few minutes he noticed Ibarra was hiding on an upstair walkway that was outside of apartment #5.

Hernandez told Ibarra to give back the camera. Ibarra at that point grabbed a wood handle hatchet and showed it to Hernandez saying "I'll kill you motherfucker." Hernandez then asked for help from people standing around. The apartment manager Hernandez and apartment security guard held Ibarra to the ground until I arrived and placed him into custody. I then spoke to the witness Jones, Grant who stated he did see Hernandez running to court yard and asked someone to call the police, because his camera was stolen.

I detained Ibarra and I read him his Miranda at approximately 1310 hours, and Ibarra told me he understood. After questioning Ibarra he stated to me that the camera was upstairs in apartment # 5, in a drawer, by the front door. Ibarra stated to me that he had taken the camera from Hernandez, because Hernandez had taken his girlfriends purse. I went to apartment #5 with Officer K. Lopez, P#6707, and spoke to the female who was inside the apartment who stated she rented it, name of Peggy Combs. We explain the situation to Combs and asked Combs if she would sign a consent to search card, so that we could see if we could locate the camera inside the apartment. Combs voluntary signed the consent to search card. Inside the apartment, inside the drawer, right next to the front door we found a silver Canon ZR60 digital video cam-recorder. I showed the camera to Hernandez who admitted that that was the camera that he had with him that Ibarra had stolen from him in the alley.

Based on the fact that Ibarra grabbed the camera from Hernandez and punched him in the face while doing so, then used a folding knife, scratching Hernandez several times, in order to facilitate his escape, Hernandez was arrested for Robbery with a Deadly Weapon in violation of NRS 200.380. Based upon the fact that after the event occurred and Hernandez was looking for Ibarra and he found Ibarra up by apartment #5 hiding and told Hernandez that he wanted his camera back, Ibarra grabbed a hatchet showed it to Hernandez and stated to Hernandez that he would kill him. Ibarra was then charged with Assault with a Deadly Weapon. Ibarra was transported CCDC and booked accordingly on the above stated charges.

ID/Event Number:

2588689

Page 3 of

MB/v8340h (Records)

Job# 73246

Date & Time Dictated: 04/30/7 @ 1626 Hours Date & Time Transcribed: 04/30/07 @ 0334 Hours

CC:

Officer M. Brewer, P#7426, SCAC

Electronically Filed 11/30/2015 11:29:37 AM

1 ORDR STEVEN B. WOLFSON CLERK OF THE COURT 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 CHARLES THOMAN Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #12649 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff 6 7 8 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 11 Plaintiff, CASE NO: C-15-308774-1 12 DEPT NO: XVII 13 GABRIEL IBARRA, #2588689 14 Defendant. 15 ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR OWN RECOGNIZANCE RELEASE, OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE FOR SETTING OF REASONABLE BAIL 16 DATE OF HEARING: November 10, 2015 TIME OF HEARING: 8:30 A.M. 17 THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the 18 10th day of November, 2015, the Defendant being present, represented by JEREMY WOOD, 19 Deputy Public Defender, the Plaintiff being represented by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District 20 Attorney, through CHARLES THOMAN, Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having 21 heard the arguments of counsel, based on the pleadings and good cause appearing therefor, 22 23 /// /// 24 25 /// 26 /// W:\2015F\112\73\15F11273-ORDR-(IBARRA\_GABRIEL)-001.DOCX

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion for Own Recognizance Release, Or, In the Alternative for Setting of Reasonable Bail, shall be, and it is DENIED; Court noted that Deft. has a prior Battery, Deadly Weapon case, three (3) failures to appear, and a prior revocation from probation for absconding.

DATED this 21/ day of November, 2015.

DISTRICT JUDGE

STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565

BY

CHARLES THOMAN
Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #12649

cmj/L3

JOC

Alun & Lauren

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-VS-

GABRIEL IBARRA #2588689

Defendant.

CASE NO. . C308774-1

DEPT, NO. XVII

# JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL)

The Defendant previously entered a plea of not guilty to the crime of LARCENY FROM PERSON (Category C Felony) in violation of NRS 205.270; and the matter having been tried before a jury and the Defendant having been found guilty of the crime of LARCENY FROM PERSON (Category C Felony) in violation of NRS 205.270; thereafter, on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2015, the Defendant was present in court for sentencing with counsel JEREMY WOOD, Deputy Public Defender, and good cause appearing,

THE DEFENDANT IS HEREBY ADJUDGED guilty of said crime as set forth in the jury's verdict and, in addition to the \$25.00 Administrative Assessment Fee and \$250.00 Indigent Defense Civil Assessment Fee plus \$3.00 DNA Collection Fee, the Defendant is SENTENCED as follows: a MAXIMUM of THIRTY-SIX (36) MONTHS with a MINIMUM parole eligibility of FOURTEEN (14) MONTHS in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), with ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-THREE (133) DAYS credit for time served. As the \$150.00 DNA Analysis Fee and Genetic Testing have been previously imposed, the Fee and Testing in the current case are WAIVED.

DATED this 16 day of December, 2015

MICHAEL VILLANI DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

S:\Forms\JOC-Jury 1 Ct/12/14/2015

NOAS PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR No. 0556 CLERK OF THE COURT 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4685 4 Attorney for Defendant 5 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 7 CASE NO. C-15-308774-1 Plaintiff, 8 DEPT. NO. XVII ٧. 9 GABRIEL IBARRA, 10 Defendant. 11 NOTICE OF APPEAL TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA 12 STEVEN B. WOLFSON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA and DEPARTMENT NO. XVII OF THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL 13 DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK. 14 NOTICE is hereby given that Defendant, Gabriel Ibarra, 15 presently incarcerated in the Nevada State Prison, appeals to the 16 Supreme Court of the State of Nevada from the judgment entered 17 against said Defendant on the 18th day of December, 2015, whereby 18 he was convicted of Larceny from the Person and sentenced to \$25 19 Admin. assessment fee; \$250 Indigent Defense Civil Assessment fee; 20 \$3 DNA collection fee; 14-36 months in prison with 133 days CTS; 21 the4 \$150 DNA analysis fee and genetic testing have been 22 previously imposed, the fee and testing in this case are waived. 23 DATED this 15th day of January, 2016. 24 PHILIP J. KOHN 25 CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER 26 27 By: /s/ Howard S. Brooks 28 HOWARD S. BROOKS, #3374

Deputy Public Defender

### DECLARATION OF MAILING

Carrie Connolly, an employee with the Clark County Public Defender's Office, hereby declares that she is, and was when the herein described mailing took place, a citizen of the United States, over 21 years of age, and not a party to, nor interested in, the within action; that on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2016, declarant deposited in the United States mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, a copy of the Notice of Appeal in the case of the State of Nevada v. Gabriel Ibarra, Case No. C-15-308774-1, enclosed in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was fully prepaid, addressed to Gabriel Ibarra, c/o High Desert State Prison, P.O. Box 650, Indian Springs, NV 89070. That there is a regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place so addressed.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

EXECUTED on the 15th day of January, 2016.

/s/ Carrie M. Connolly
An employee of the Clark County
Public Defender's Office

### CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC FILING

I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 15<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2016, by Electronic Filing to:

District Attorneys Office E-Mail Address:

PDMotions@clarkcountyda.com

Jennifer.Garcia@clarkcountyda.com

Eileen.Davis@clarkcountyda.com

/s/ Carrie M. Connolly
Secretary for the
Public Defender's Office

### DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

October 06, 2015

C-15-308774-1

State of Nevada

VS

Gabriel Ibarra

October 06, 2015

8:30 AM

Deft.'s Petition for Writ of Habeas

HEARD BY: Villani, Michael

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11A

COURT CLERK: Carol Donahoo

RECORDER:

Michelle Ramsey

REPORTER:

PARTIES PRESENT:

### JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Michelle Sudano, Dep DA, present on behalf of the State and Jeremy Wood, Dep PD, present on behalf of Deft. Ibarra, who is also present.

This is the time set for hearing on Deft.'s Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. Mr. Wood advised that although a crime did occur what happened was not Larceny from the Person. Larceny from the Person requires that the person of another be violated and his/her privacy directly invaded. The cases that cite to this issue specifically deal with pick pockets and purse snatchers. That is not what happened here; the victim handed the phone to the Deft. willingly and after the phone had been handed over, he left.

Argument by Ms. Sudano; the phone starts out on the victim's person. The Deft. then devises a ruse to get the phone from her; i.e. he requested to make a phone call, she hands the phone over, he then takes off. Ms. Sudano believes this incident is akin to purse snatching in that the Deft. used deceit, deception, or stealth in order to effect the crime rather than violence. Additionally, Ms. Sudano believes this is an intent question for the Jury for the reasons stated on the record.

PRINT DATE:

10/07/2015

Page 1 of 2

Minutes Date:

October 06, 2015

### C-15-308774-1

Mr. Wood advised that ruse or trickery is not part of the Statute or a part of the cited Case Law; he discussed Terral. It is clear a crime was committed but it is not Larceny from the Person. Court directed counsel to submit any applicable Case Law by 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday, October 7, 2015, to this Court's Law Clerk. ORDERED, matter CONTINUED for decision.

### **CUSTODY**

10/08/15 8:30 AM DECISION: DEFT.'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

PRINT DATE: 10/07/2015

Page 2 of 2

Minutes Date:

October 06, 2015

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

**COURT MINUTES** 

October 08, 2015

C-15-308774-1

State of Nevada

VS

Gabriel Ibarra

October 08, 2015

8:30 AM

Decision: Deft's Motion for Writ of Habeas

Corpus

**HEARD BY:** Villani, Michael

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11A

COURT CLERK: Shelley Boyle

**RECORDER:** Michelle Ramsey

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT:

Cannizzaro, Nicole J.

Ibarra, Gabriel

Wood, Jeremy

Attorney for State

Defendant

Attorney for Deft.

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Upon Court's inquiry, Mr. Wood argued that Nevada is a "from the person" state; the only the way this could be Larceny from the Person is if Nevada was a state that allowed "larceny in the presence." Further arguing, there are other ways the State could have charged this. Ms. Cannizzaro argued Ms. Sudano did submit case law to the Court, and had previously argued there is a distinction where there is a specific harm to the person, and submitted on the briefings and case law submitted. COURT stated its FINDINGS, and ORDERED, Motion DENIED.

**CUSTODY** 

PRINT DATE:

10/13/2015

Page 1 of 1

Minutes Date:

October 08, 2015

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

**COURT MINUTES** 

October 13, 2015

C-15-308774-1

State of Nevada

VS

Gabriel Ibarra

October 13, 2015

8:30 AM

Calendar Call

**HEARD BY:** Villani, Michael

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11A

COURT CLERK: Carol Donahoo

**RECORDER:** 

Sandra Pruchnic

REPORTER:

PARTIES PRESENT:

## **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Mary Kay Holthus, Chf Dep DA, present on behalf of the State and Jeremy Wood, Dep PD, present on behalf of Deft. Ibarra, who is also present.

This is the time set for Calendar Call. State and Defense announced ready. COURT ORDERED, matter set for trial on Monday, October 19, 2015; the trial is expected to take three (3) days; there are five (5) to seven (7) witnesses. Court instructed both counsel to provide their proposed Jury Instructions to Chambers on the first day of trial. Any special instructions should include case citations.

CUSTODY

10/19/15 9:30 AM JURY TRIAL

PRINT DATE:

10/16/2015

Page 1 of 1

Minutes Date:

October 13, 2015

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

October 15, 2015

C-15-308774-1

State of Nevada

Gabriel Ibarra

October 15, 2015

8:30 AM

**Motion for Discovery** 

HEARD BY: Villani, Michael

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11A

COURT CLERK: Carol Donahoo

RECORDER:

Michelle Ramsey

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT:

## **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Michelle Sudano, Dep DA, present on behalf of the State and Jeremy Wood, Dep PD, present on behalf of Deft. Ibarra, who is also present.

This is the time set for hearing on Deft.'s Motion for Discovery. Upon Court's inquiry, Ms. Sudano advised that the State filed a Response to the Deft.'s Motion on Tuesday, October 13, 2015; however, she believes that everything the State has in its possession has been turned over. Mr. Wood CONCURRED; he spoke with Ms. Sudano. It is part of the Public Defender's office policy to file said Motions to preserve the issue but he does not believe there is any outstanding discovery at this time. COURT ORDERED, Mr. Wood to prepare an Order for the Motion. State should sign off approved as to form and content.

For the Record: Ms. Sudano advised that the State did make an offer to the Deft. for an Attempt Larceny from the Person; state agreed to make no recommendation. The Deft. rejected said offer so it is REVOKED at this time.

CUSTODY

PRINT DATE:

10/16/2015

Page 1 of 1

Minutes Date:

October 15, 2015

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

**COURT MINUTES** 

October 19, 2015

C-15-308774-1

State of Nevada

Gabriel Ibarra

October 19, 2015

9:30 AM

Jury Trial

**HEARD BY:** Bixler, James

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11A

COURT CLERK: Carol Donahoo

RECORDER:

Michelle Ramsey

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT:

# **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Michelle Sudano, Dep DA, present on behalf of the State; Jeremy Wood, Dep PD, and Jasmin Spells, Dep PD, present on behalf of Deft., who is also present.

9:47 a.m. Jury Trial commenced. Court and counsel begin Voir Dire examination of the prospective Jurors. Jury and one (1) alternate selected and sworn. Court Clerk read the Information to the Jury and stated the Deft.'s plea thereto.

Opening statements by Ms. Sudano and Ms. Spells. Testimony and exhibits presented (see worksheets).

4:38 p.m. Court ADJOURNED; COURT ORDERED, Jury Trial CONTINUED.

**CUSTODY** 

CONTINUED TO: 10/20/15 10:00 AM

PRINT DATE:

11/20/2015

Page 1 of 1

Minutes Date:

October 19, 2015

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

**COURT MINUTES** 

October 20, 2015

C-15-308774-1

State of Nevada

Gabriel Ibarra

October 20, 2015

10:00 AM

Jury Trial

**HEARD BY:** Bixler, James

COURTROOM: RIC Courtroom 11A

COURT CLERK: Carol Donahoo

**RECORDER:** 

Michelle Ramsey

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT:

# **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Michelle Sudano, Dep DA, present on behalf of the State; Jeremy Wood, Dep PD, and Jasmin Spells, Dep PD, present on behalf of Deft., who is also present.

10:46 a.m. Jury Trial resumed. Testimony and exhibits presented (see worksheets).

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY: Court canvassed Deft. with regard to his right not to testify or to testify in this case. Jury Instructions and Verdict form settled on the record.

JURY PRESENT: Court instructed the Jury. Closing arguments by Ms. Sudano and Mr. Wood; rebuttal by Ms. Sudano.

At the hour of 2:52 p.m., the Jury retired to deliberate. Court thanked and excused the alternate. At the hour of 4:20 p.m., the Jury returned with a verdict as follows: GUILTY of LARCENY FROM THE PERSON (F).

PRINT DATE:

11/20/2015

Page 1 of 2

Minutes Date:

October 20, 2015

#### C-15-308774-1

Jury polled; Court thanked and excused the Jury. COURT ORDERED, Deft. REMANDED to custody, without bail.

4:27 p.m. Court ADJOURNED.

**CUSTODY** 

12/10/15 8:30 AM SENTENCING

PRINT DATE: 11/20/2015

Page 2 of 2

Minutes Date:

October 20, 2015

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

**COURT MINUTES** 

November 10, 2015

C-15-308774-1

State of Nevada

VS

Gabriel Ibarra

November 10, 2015

8:30 AM

Deft.'s Motion for Own Recognizance Release or, in

the Alternative, for Setting of Reasonable Bail

**HEARD BY:** Villani, Michael

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11A

COURT CLERK: Carol Donahoo

**RECORDER:** 

Michelle Ramsey

REPORTER:

PARTIES PRESENT:

## **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Charles Thoman, Dep DA, present on behalf of the State and Jeremy Wood, Dep PD, present on behalf of Deft. Ibarra, who is also present.

This is the time set for hearing on Deft.'s Motion for Own Recognizance Release or, in the Alternative, for Setting of Reasonable Bail. A Jury Trial was held in this matter on October 19, 2015.. The victim in this matter handed over her cell phone to the Deft. to make a call and he ran off. The Deft. has one prior Felony, this was a non-violent offense, and the Deft. has ties to the community. Therefore, Mr. Wood believes the Deft. is a good candidate for probation.

Court noted that Deft. has a prior Battery, Deadly Weapon case, three (3) failures to appear, and a prior revocation from probation for absconding. Mr. Thoman CONCURRED. COURT ORDERED, Motion DENIED for the reasons set forth above.

CUSTODY

PRINT DATE:

11/16/2015

Page 1 of 1

Minutes Date:

November 10, 2015

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

December 10, 2015

C-15-308774-1

State of Nevada

Gabriel Ibarra

December 10, 2015

8:30 AM

Sentencing

**HEARD BY:** Villani, Michael

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11A

COURT CLERK: Carol Donahoo

**RECORDER:** 

Michelle Ramsey

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** PRESENT:

# **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Michelle Sudano, Dep DA, present on behalf of the State and Jeremy Wood, Dep PD, present on behalf of Deft. Ibarra, who is also present.

Pursuant to the Jury's verdict, DEFT. IBARRA ADJUDGED GUILTY of LARCENY FROM PERSON (F). The State is requesting a sentence of fourteen (14) to forty-eight (48) months for the reasons stated on the record. Statement by Deft. Argument by Mr. Wood; the Deft. has one (1) prior felony. The Defense contests the nature of the charges and the offense here. For the reasons stated on the record, Mr. Wood is requesting that the Court give the Deft. a chance on probation.

COURT ORDERED, in addition to the \$25.00 Administrative Assessment fee, the e\$150.00 DNA Analysis fee including testing to determine genetic markers, which was collected on August 31, 2007, the \$3.00 DNA Collection fee, and an Indigent Defense Civil Assessment fee in the amount of \$250.00, Deft, SENTENCED to a MAXIMUM of THIRTY-SIX (36) MONTHS and a MINIMUM of FOURTEEN (14) MONTHS in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), with ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-THREE (133) DAYS credit for time served.

BOND, if any, EXONERATED

PRINT DATE: 12/15/2015

Page 1 of 1

Minutes Date:

December 10, 2015

TRAN CLERK OF THE COURT 2 3 4 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 8 CASE NO. C-15-308774-1 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 DEPT. XVII Plaintiff, 10 ۷Ş. (ARRAIGNMENT HELD IN DEPT. LLA) 11 GABRIEL IBARRA, 12 Defendant. 13 14 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MELISA DE LA GARZA, HEARING MASTER 15 THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 2015 16 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING RE: 17 **INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT** 18 APPEARANCES: 19 ELANA L. GRAHAM, ESQ., For the State: 20 **Deputy District Attorney** 21 KELLI DEVANEY, ESQ., For the Defendant: 22 Deputy Public Defender 23 24 25 RECORDED BY: KIARA SCHMIDT, COURT RECORDER

-1-

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 2015

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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: State of Nevada versus Gabriel Ibarra, C308774. He is present in custody. Ms. Devaney is here on his behalf. Counsel?

MS. DEVANEY: Good morning, your Honor. Today, Mr. Ibarra will be entering a not-guilty plea to the charges set out in the Information.

THE COURT: Sir, you received a copy of the Information stating the charges against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You got to step up to that microphone, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You read through it and understood it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you want to waive a formal reading of the charges?

MS. DEVANEY: Do you need it read out loud to you?

THE DEFENDANT: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: How do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty.

THE COURT: You do have a right to a trial within 60 days. Do you want to waive or invoke that right?

THE DEFENDANT: I want to invoke my right.

THE COURT: Speedy trial.

THE CLERK: Your calendar call is October 13th at 8:30, with a trial date

-2-

#### ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

	· ·
1	of October 19 <sup>th</sup> at 9:30, in Department 17.
2	THE COURT: Counsel, pursuant to statute you have 21 days from
3	today for the filing of any writs. If the transcript has not been filed as of today, you
4	have 21 days from the filing.
5	MS. DEVANEY: And, your Honor, may I request all discovery pursuant
6	to statute?
7	THE COURT: Discovery is granted pursuant to NRS 174.235.
8	THE DEFENDANT: So I will be having a speedy trial, right?
9	THE COURT: You will.
10	MS. DEVANEY: You have a speedy trial.
11	THE COURT: That is speedy. Speedy means within 60 days, sir.
12	THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
13	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
14	(Whereupon, the proceedings concluded.)
15	* * * *
16	ATTEST: Pursuant to Rule 3C(d) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, I
17	certify that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected, or certified to be an accurate transcript.
18	
19	Jahne St.
20	Kiara Schmidt, Court Recorder/Transcriber
21	
22	
23	

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RTRAN CLERK OF THE COURT 2 3 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 CASE NO. C-15-308774-1 Plaintiff, 10 DEPT. XVII vs. 11 GABRIEL IBARRA, 12 Defendant. 13 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P. VILLANI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 14 15 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 2015 16 ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS RE: 17 DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 18 19 APPEARANCES: 20 MICHELLE SUDANO, ESQ., For the State: Deputy District Attorney 21 22 JEREMY B. WOOD, ESQ., For the Defendant: Deputy Public Defender 23 24 RECORDED BY: MICHELLE RAMSEY, COURT RECORDER 25 ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT State of Nevada v. Gabriel Ibarra C-15-308774-1

#### LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 2015

[Proceeding commenced at 10:06 a.m.]

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THE COURT: This is Defendant's motion for writ of habeas corpus. I see calendar call is next week. Go ahead counsel.

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MR. WOOD: Your Honor, I think as you've read through the -the writ, clearly something happened. Clearly a crime was committed. But the State has an obligation to follow rules of procedures as well as follow the statutes. And what happened was not a larceny from a person.

Nevada Statute regarding larceny from a person and the states that -- and the cases that cite that statute cite to it are very specific. Larceny from a person requires from the person. The reason larceny from a person is a felony regardless of value unlike a petty larceny or a grand larceny it's because it takes from the privacy of an individual.

The statute specific -- or the cases that cite to that specifically talk about purse snatchings, they talk about pickpocketing's. That's because when someone pickpockets you, they reach into your privacy, take the wallet and they're gone. Hence, the larceny from a person. That's why it's a felony.

Now, unfortunately, that's not what happened here. preliminary hearing transcript is very clear. The victim testified that she handed the phone willingly. The phone was in her presence and then it was taken and he left. That's not a larceny from a

person, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I didn't -- I mean, it's alleged. Didn't the

Defendant say can I use your phone; I have to make a phone call --

MR. WOOD: Absolutely.

THE COURT: -- and the phone was turned over --

MR. WOOD: Yes.

THE COURT: -- and then I guess he hit the road.

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

MR. WOOD: Correct.

MS. SUDANO: Morning, Your Honor. Michelle Sudano on behalf of the State. I think that this case is very easily distinguishable from the one and only case that was cited by the defense in this case; that <u>Terral</u> case from the 60's where the Supreme Court said that it couldn't be a larceny from a person where somebody reached over and grabbed gaming chips from a table where the victim was just playing and he didn't have those on his person at any time during that theft.

I think what's distinguishable here is that the phone very clearly starts out on the victim's person. She's sitting on the phone, using the phone at the bus stop when the Defendant comes up to her. He -- it's the State's position engages in some sort of ruse to get the phone turned over to him. You know, he asked to make the phone call. She turns the phone over to him, thinking that he's going to use it to make a phone call and then he takes off.

So, it is more akin to the purse snatching or the pickpocketing or any other sort of theft that goes back to deceit or deception, stealth in order to be effected instead of using the violence.

And so here, his ruse was just, hey, can I make the phone call. And so it is that same violation of her privacy and her person because he sat down right next to her, gets her to turn the phone over and then he takes off running.

And so it is much more akin to one of those theft by distraction or theft by some sort of ruse than any of the arguments made by Mr. Wood would suggest.

And so for that reason I really think that this is an intent question for the jury. Obviously, if he intends to take that phone when it's still on her person and he gets it through that ruse, then that's the question for the jury. Larceny from a person would be the specific intent crime because he has the intent to take the phone and to keep it.

And so I think that that's going to be a question for the jury whether or not he intended to take it while it was still on her person or at some point after. With that, I would submit it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Wood, if someone comes to my home and says your -- your son sent me here 'cause his car broke down and he wants me to pick up your car so he can get home and that was just all bogus. Is -- are you saying there's no crime?

MR. WOOD: Exactly. And this is the thing, Your Honor, ruse or trickery to get something is not a part of the statute and it's not a part of any of the case law cited. Terral specifically states the reason a larceny from a person is a larceny from a person is because it's the privacy of your body. It is taken from you. It is not handed over willingly and then someone decides to run with it.

There is clearly a crime that happened. And the State has methods where they can correct this, but it is not larceny from a person as the <u>Terral</u> state or the <u>Terral</u> case cites. It -- it's just not. There is no trickery or ruse or anything that is involved in the calculus in deciding whether something is larceny from a person. Trickery is not something that the statute cites. It is not something the case law mentions.

either through their own individual law library or through your appellate divisions of your respective offices, want to submit to me any other case law on this matter from the State or any other State in the union or Federal Court, please do so Wednesday -- by Wednesday at 3. You can just send my law clerk an email and just say here's these three or four cases, page 7 for this case, page 9 for that case. I mean, it's a 30-page case. I don't want to read the whole case, but if you can just clue us in where it's at that maybe relevant. I would like to -- I will take the time to review those, okay. And we'll come back on Thursday for a decision.

MR. WOOD: Understood. 1 2 THE COURT: So give it to me Wednesday at 3. All you got to do is here are these five cases and just tell us what page or pages 3 that have the relevant language for this issue. 4 MR. WOOD: Understood. 5 6 THE COURT: Thank you, 7 MS. SUDANO: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 [Proceeding concluded at 10:11 a.m.] 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly 19 transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability. 20 ATTEST: Pursuant to Rule 3C(d) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate 21 Procedure, I acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected or certified to be an accurate transcript. 23 24 Court Recorder/Transcriper 25

RTRAN 1 **CLERK OF THE COURT** 2 3 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 CASE NO. C-15-308774-1 Plaintiff, 10 DEPT. XVII vs. 11 GABRIEL IBARRA, 12 Defendant. 13 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P. VILLANI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 14 15 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015 ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS RE: 16 17 DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 18 19 APPEARANCES: 20 NICOLE CANNIZZARO, ESQ., For the State: Deputy District Attorney 21 22 JEREMY B. WOOD, ESQ., For the Defendant: Deputy Public Defender 23 24 RECORDED BY: MICHELLE RAMSEY, COURT RECORDER 25 ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT State of Nevada v. Gabriel Ibarra

C-15-308774-1

## LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015

[Proceeding commenced at 9:19 a.m.]

THE COURT: This is Ibarra. Gabriel Ibarra. This is continued on the writ of habeas corpus. I think it was on the issue of the taking for -- actually from a person it was -- recap here, it was argued that the Defendant allegedly said can I borrow your phone. The victim willingly turned it over. Again, alleged that the Defendant then hit, you know, beat feet and ran down the street. He didn't return home. That's an old phrase by the way. And then that was the issue.

And then I asked both sides to submit to me some case law for their respective positions that this qualified for larceny from the person. The defense was supposed to say it does not qualify larceny from the person. Anything further from the defense?

MR. WOOD: I'll be really brief, Your Honor. I just want to indicate I submitted one case from California that kind of go through there's two -- States that have largeny from a person deal with this. It's either in the presence or it's on the person specifically.

Unfortunately, for the State in this case, <u>Terral</u> says specifically that Nevada is a, from the person State. And you can take that from the robbery statute which says you take it from someone or in their presence. But the larceny from the person statute not amounting to robbery says specifically from the person.

Terral reiterates this. It says specifically Nevada is one of those States that follows taking from the person.

So the only way this could be a larceny from the person is if it was one of these States that allows for it in the presence. Not for from the person. And so I'll submit it on that, Your Honor. There are other ways the State could have charged this. I think we don't see many of these issues because most States will charge it as a petty larceny or a grand larceny or attaining money under false pretenses or an embezzlement. They don't charge it as a larceny from the person. That's why you don't get many where this set of circumstances occurs.

THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Cannizzaro.

MS. CANNIZZARO: Your Honor, I know that Ms. Sudano did submit some additional case law to this Court. Basically the -- the additional argument from the State in addition to what Ms. Sudano argued at the last Court date was that there is a distinction between cases where there that there is that increased threat of harm to the victim. And I think those cases that she submitted do lay that out as well.

So we would submit it on the briefing and the arguments and the remainder of that case law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. My gut feeling here is that the turning over the item was obtained by fraud or ruse. That would not violate this going forward under <a href="Terral">Terral</a> case. And I am citing to the California Appellate case <a href="People versus Nguyen">People versus Nguyen</a>, 217

ı	Cal App 4th 286. And that case victims their victims consent to	
2	a taking negates larceny only if the consent is freely and	
3	[indecipherable] given. As a result, consent obtained by fraud	
· 4	excuse me force, duress or fraud is ineffective. And I think	
5	that's the appropriate statement of law, but the Supreme Court	
6	disagrees and so be it and they'll clarify this issue of law.	
7	So I'm going to deny the writ for that purpose, so feel	
8	free to take that on a writ 'cause it'll be interesting for them to	
9	resolve this issue, okay.	
10	MR. WOOD: Thank you, Your Honor.	
11	THE COURT: And so we just need to we have a trial date and	
12	we have a calendar date. And we'll see everybody back October 13th	
13	MR. WOOD: Understood.	
14	THE COURT: Thank you. Interesting issue, counsel.	
15	[Proceeding concluded at 9:24 a.m.]	
16		
17	* * * *	
18		
19	ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case	
20	to the best of my ability.	
21	ATTEST: Pursuant to Rule 3C(d) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate	
22	Procedure, I acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected or certified to be	
23	an accurate transcript.	
24	Michelle Ramsey	
25	Court Recorder/Transcriber	

RTRAN CLERK OF THE COURT 3 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO. C-15-308774-1 Plaintiff, 10 DEPT. XVII vs. 11 GABRIEL IBARRA, 12 Defendant. 13 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P. VILLANI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 14 15 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2015 16 ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS RE: 17 CALENDAR CALL 18 19 APPEARANCES: 20 MARY KAY HOLTHUS, ESQ., For the State: Deputy District Attorney 21 22 JEREMY B. WOOD, ESQ., For the Defendant: Deputy Public Defender 23 24 RECORDED BY: MICHELLE RAMSEY, COURT RECORDER ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT State of Nevada v. Gabriel Ibarra C-15-308774-1

### LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2015 1 2 [Proceeding commenced at 9:47 a.m.] 3 4 THE CLERK: We have Ibarra, page 7. 5 MS. HOLTHUS: That's the one that both sides are ready on, 6 Judge, Ibarra. THE CLERK: Mr. Wood is ready on that one. 7 THE COURT: You ready on that one --8 9 MR. WOOD: Correct. THE COURT: -- and State's ready? MS. HOLTHUS: And Sudano is ready on it as well. 11 THE COURT: All right. Ibarra matter; is Mr. Ibarra here? 12 is. All right. We'll go Monday, 9:30. Please have -- counsel, please provide the Court with proposed jury instructions at that --14 15 at 9:30. Special instructions with case citations. Please feel free to email those instructions to the law clerk. 16 MR. WOOD: Understood. 17 THE CLERK: How many days? 18 MR. WOOD: I would guess three. 19 MS. HOLTHUS: Three to four days. 20 21 MR. WOOD: Three to four. MS. HOLTHUS: Five to seven witnesses according to --22 THE CLERK: And who's the DA? 23 24 MS. HOLTHUS: Michelle Sudano.

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THE CLERK: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. [Proceeding concluded at 9:48 a.m.] ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability. ATTEST: Pursuant to Rule 3C(d) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, I acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected or certified to be an accurate transcript. Court Recorder/Transcriper 

RTRAN 1 **CLERK OF THE COURT** 2 3 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 CASE NO. C-15-308774-1 Plaintiff, 10 DEPT. XVII vs. 11 GABRIEL IBARRA, 12 Defendant. 13 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P. VILLANI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 14 15 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2015 16 ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS RE: 17 DEFENDANT'S REQUEST: MOTION FOR DISCOVERY 18 19 APPEARANCES: 20 MICHELLE SUDANO, ESQ., For the State: Deputy District Attorney 21 22 JEREMY B. WOOD, ESQ., For the Defendant: Deputy Public Defender 23 24 RECORDED BY: MICHELLE RAMSEY, COURT RECORDER 25 ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT State of Nevada v. Gabriel Ibarra C-15-308774-1

#### LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2015

[Proceeding commenced at 9:56 a.m.]

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THE COURT: How about the Gabriel Ibarra case?

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MS. SUDANO: Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: This is a motion for discovery. Did the State

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file an opposition?

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MS. SUDANO: We did file and opposition yesterday or actually I think it was filed Tuesday. I can provide a copy for Your Honor

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if you need it. However, I think that everything has been turned

over to Mr. Wood that the State has in its possession. I don't

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know that there was anything that we even needed to discuss here

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today.

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MR. WOOD: Your -- Your Honor, that's correct. I have spoken

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with Ms. Sudano. As Your Honor knows based on the standard of

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review, it's our office policy to file those motions. I don't believe that there's any outstanding issues at this point, but I

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believe that there's any outstanding issues at this point, but

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did file it to preserve the issue.

19 THE COURT: Why don't we do this -- why don't you do this, Mr.

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Wood, prepare an order for your motion assuming like the State's agreeing to these thing, have them sign approved as to form and

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content. I'll sign off on it that way everyone is protected if

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there's a -- you had a discovery motion, you have a discovery

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order.

MR. WOOD: I'll have that done today, Your Honor, and sent to

1 Ms. Sudano. THE COURT: Thank you. I think both sides know how I rule on 2 these matters. 3 MS. SUDANO: Your Honor, if I may while we're here on this case. We are set to start trial on Monday. I just wanted to put 5 the offer on the record at this point. 6 7 THE COURT: Sure. MS. SUDANO: The offer was an attempt to larceny from a person 8 with the State agreeing to make no recommendation at the time of sentencing. That offer will be revoked at this time. 10 THE COURT: Mr. Wood, is your client aware of that offer? 11 MR. WOOD: Yes. I did speak to him about that offer and he is 12 still -- we are still going to trial. 13 14 THE COURT: All right. Is that correct, sir? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 15 THE COURT: All right. That's fine. 16 MS. SUDANO: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Someone else will be handling that trial by the 18 19 way. MS. SUDANO: Are we still here --20 THE COURT: Yes. 21 MS. SUDANO: -- at 9 a.m.? Thank you, Your Honor. 22 [Proceeding concluded at 9:59 a.m.] 23 24 25

ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability. ATTEST: Pursuant to Rule 3C(d) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, I acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected or certified to be an accurate transcript. Court Recorder/Transcriber 

1	RTRAN Strum
2	CLERK OF THE COURT
3	
4	
5	DISTRICT COURT
6	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
7	OHING OGORITY HEVIDI
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA, )
9	) CASE NO. C-15-308774-1
10.	vs. DEPT. XVII
11	GABRIEL IBARRA,
12	Defendant.
13	)
14	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES BIXLER, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
15 -	MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2015
16	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS RE:
17	JURY TRIAL - DAY 1
18	
19	APPEARANCES:
20	For the State: MICHELLE SUDANO, ESQ., Deputy District Attorney
21	pebura pistrict vicoruel
22	For the Defendant: JEREMY B. WOOD, ESQ.,
23	JASMIN D. SPELLS, ESQ., Deputy Public Defenders
24	
25	RECORDED BY: MICHELLE RAMSEY, COURT RECORDER
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	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
	State of Nevada v. Gabriel Ibarra C-15-308774-1

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## LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2015

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[Proceeding commenced at 9:36 a.m.]

[Outside the presence of the prospective jury panel]

THE COURT: Let's cover a few ground rules to see if we're all on the same page. Now we -- we've addressed and we don't have to worry with that business about them filming anything, right?

MS. SUDANO: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Good. Okay. Can we do this -- how many witnesses?

MS. SUDANO: Six from the State, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Guys got any?

MR. WOOD: Us, just potentially the one.

THE COURT: Okay. So, can we do this with one alternate?

MS. SPELLS: I think that should be fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I hate to have any more than we absolutely have to. We can do it with one alternate. We'll have 13 in the jury panel. You guys -- we'll give you five challenges each. We can do this with 23 people up there in the box. And I prefer as we -- as I go through the voir dire, I'll ask -- is there anything in particular that you want me to ask? I do the standard. I ask them if they have been accused of a crime. Anybody close to them ever been accused of a crime. All of that kind of stuff. And anything in particular about this case that you want me to quiz the jury pool about?

MS. SUDANO: Nothing particular from the State. No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything?

MR. WOOD: I don't think so, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So, as I excuse somebody over here out of the 23 for cause, you guys have your jury list, right? So you know exactly whose -- after -- after you count off 23, 24 is going to be sitting right there and just go 24, 25, blah, blah, blah, right down the list. So, you're going to know exactly who's coming up. And if somebody gets excused, I prefer rather than moving these guys around, just bring in that person and putting them in that chair. Whatever -- so, keep it all pretty much straight.

There's 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23; we got 23 chairs. All right. This pools about what 45? Is that what we -THE MARSHAL: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. We don't have anything else.

Let's get going. Oh, by the way --

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, can we --

THE COURT: -- I think you're assuming or presuming, guessing that this is going to be about three days.

MS. SUDANO: It's possible it'll go into a third day. We're hopeful we'll be done tomorrow, but I would probably advise the jury three days just to be safe.

THE COURT: All right. Well, there's one small caveat. Wednesday at 3 I have a commitment that I got to be out of here

want to pull her out of school on the chance that she might have to

1	be here earlier. So two is perfect or a longer lunch is perfect
2	for the State as well today.
3	THE COURT: Okay. We could break around we can break
4	around 12:30 and say from 12:30 to 2, take an hour and a half. Is
5	that will that work?
- 6	MS. SPELLS: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
7	THE COURT: Anything else?
8	MS. SPELLS: No.
9	MS. SUDANO: Not from the State.
10	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Then let's bring in the jury
11	panel.
12	THE MARSHAL: All right, Judge.
13	THE COURT: Were there any offers that you needed to put on
14	the record?
15	MS. SUDANO: We did put the offer on the record
16	THE COURT: Okay.
17	MS. SUDANO: last week when we're at in front of Judge
18	Villani.
19	THE MARSHAL: The jurors are present.
20	[In the presence of the prospective jury panel]
21	THE MARSHAL: Jurors are present, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: All right. Let's all have a seat. Good morning.
23	THE JURORS: Good morning, Your Honor [in unison].
24	THE COURT: My name's James Bixler, I'm a Senior Judge
25	sitting for Judge Villani this week. I'm going to explain to you

real quickly how this process works in regards to the jury selection. And I'll give you a few pointers before we get going. The questions that we ask you, it's real important that you give us full, complete, honest answers. So the very first thing we're going to do is swear you all in. So I want everybody to stand, raise your right hand, the Clerk is going to swear everybody in.

[Clerk swears prospective jury panel]

THE COURT: Everybody have a seat. All right. The next thing we do is we have roll call. We want to make sure that we got the right guys here, okay. So just answer present, here, whatever tickles you answer so that we can have a record of who's here. Just so you're aware.

This is Michelle is right there, our recorder. She's in charge of making a record. This is a verbatim record of everything that goes on in the courtroom. Every question, every answer has to be precisely recorded so they can make a transcript. Sometimes you're going to hear somebody, maybe me, could be here stop the proceeding if people are talking on top of each other or they can't hear and we're not going to have a good record. So don't -- don't be embarrassed for somebody if we have to stop the proceeding because somebody's not making a good record, okay.

Carol, right here beside me is the Clerk. She's in charge of taking the evidence, marking everything, keeping track of it, swearing in the witnesses just like she sworn in the jury, jury pool.

And -- and JR over here is the Marshal. He's the one that brings in the witnesses. He's hopefully the only here that has a gun and he's in charge of security obviously. Most importantly is you guys as the jury can't talk to any of us on this side, me, the Clerk, the Recorder, the Prosecutors, the witnesses, the defense. You can't do any of that. The only person you can converse with is JR, okay. So if you have some information you need to give to us, you give it to JR. He contacts us, okay. So, just -- just a couple of the ground rules. All right.

Now, here's how this works. This is the State of Nevada versus Gabriel Ibarra, and it's case number C15308774-1. And just for the record, this is Department 17 of the Eighth Judicial District Court. So this is a criminal case, okay. This case is not going to take very long. We anticipate it's only going to take about three days, okay. So we'll come back and I'll ask everybody if they're okay with sitting on a jury for three days, but we got a few things first of all that we got to do.

And the first one is the roll call, okay. So will you go through the roll call first?

THE CLERK: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Okay. Just answer present, here, whatever. Go right ahead.

THE CLERK: We're just going to use first names; is that okay?

THE COURT: Fine with me.

THE CLERK: Okay. And just say present if you're here.

[Clerk reads roll call of prospective jury panel]

THE COURT: Is anyone present whose name was not called?

Anybody fall in that category? Okay. Then we got the right group.

And what we're going to do is at this point we're going to start the process of voir dire or voir dire. It means questions or testing you for your qualifications to sit on this jury, okay.

So a couple of general qualifying questions that need to be asked. Is there anyone here in this group -- and these questions are probably what were asked of you downstairs -- is there anybody in this group that has ever been convicted of a felony offense and have not had your civil rights restored? Anybody fall in that category? Answer is no response from the jury.

If I ask a question and there's no response from anybody, then I'll answer the question so that there's a question and an answer like -- like they do that in Court, question and answer. It looks like I'm talking to myself and I might be talking to myself before we're all done. So the answer is no. All right.

Is there anyone in this group who is not a citizen of the United States? Anybody fall in that category? No response. The answer is no.

How many of the folks in this group have been naturalized citizens? They were not born in the United States, but became naturalized citizens. There's always a few. Okay. Good. Excellent. And I ask that question because for those of us who

This is the only country in the world that has what we do. I can promise you that none of these folks that were naturalized citizens are -- are -- will be jumping at the chance to get off of this jury because that's one of the things that they really kind of cover thoroughly. And it's amazing that this is the only country in the world that relies on its citizens to do the most important function involved in our entire legal system 'cause we trust our citizens to show up, pay attention, follow the instruction and answer the questions that are posed to them as a jury. No other country trusts their citizens to do what we're asking you guys to do.

And before we ever even get going, I want to thank you for being here. In all the years that I've sat on the bench, I have never had a jury with a smoke all cleared and the trial was over. I've never had a jury who did not take the experience of being a jury as a positive in their life, a positive experience. So, thing about before you -- I'm going to ask everybody in just a second if you're going to be able to sit here for a couple of days

and be on this jury and follow the instructions. And if you got something outside going on that's going to interfere with your ability to sit on a jury, you're going to get a chance to tell me about it. But I'm going to -- going to beg you if you don't have a real, real good reason for begging off this jury, please don't do it. We need -- we need people that have good common sense that can pay attention, follow the instructions and be fair and impartial to both sides of this case.

So what I'm asking you if you got some reason why you can't be here for three days, please be careful. If you got a real reason, trust me, I'm going to let you -- I'm going to let you off. All right.

One other quick little thing, as you guys could see when we went through the roll call, you guys are in a very specific order. Juries are selected at random. I always say, you know, I appreciate you guys volunteering for jury duty, but we all know you didn't volunteer, but you showed up. You got a jury summons. You showed up. If you wanted to volunteer for jury duty, you can't do that. Juries have to be selected at random from a large pool of folks and you just can't come down and volunteer for it.

And -- and there's -- they have to be a random cross selection from the community for jury duty. And there's folks over here who absolutely do not want to be here. There's folks over here that really don't care one way or the other, they can take it, they can leave it. And believe it or not there's folks over here

that actually want to be on a jury that want to serve on a jury.

In the olden days there was a jillion exceptions for jury service.

I mean, teachers didn't have to serve, cops didn't have to serve,
judges didn't have to serve. There are no except -- there are no
exemptions these days. Every -- everybody is subject to jury duty.

I've been sitting right where you are. And I was looking forward to finally being over there instead of over here once to see how it worked. When they finally get to the part where I say, you know any of these folks, you know any of these people here, I had to say well I know them all. I know everybody on that side. I know everybody on this side. But it's not going to keep me from being fair and impartial. I can promise you I can be fair and impartial. They go, get out. It lasted about five seconds. But that's not the case here.

So, I'm going to -- I want these people to -- you know, this is a criminal case. It's not going to take very long. We're going to read to you -- you want to read it to them right now, the information?

THE CLERK: Sure.

THE COURT: Okay. We're going to read you the information. The information is a charging document, okay. A couple of basic things, in the United States, a Defendant in a criminal case is presumed innocent, presumed innocent. If you were to go to deliberate right now, you have to find the Defendant not guilty no matter what. You have to find him not guilty 'cause there hasn't

been any evidence. It is incumbent upon the State of Nevada to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant committed the crime that he's charged with. And until the State has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant has committed the offense he's charged with, he's not guilty. He's not guilty. He doesn't have to say anything. He doesn't have to do anything. He doesn't have to prove anything. It's the State's burden of proof.

Is there anybody in this group that either doesn't understand that, the most basic concept of American jury prudence or going to like it? Is there anybody on either one of those two categories here? It's real important that you understand that because the Defendant doesn't have to put on proof. The Defendant doesn't have to say anything. Defendant doesn't have to do anything. He can sit there and play solitaire. And it's the State's burden of proof, okay.

So, here's what we're going to do. I'm going to enter -I'm going to have both the State and the defense introduce
themselves, identify their witnesses. You got to pay real close
attention to these folks and prove their naming as potential
witnesses in the case because the very next question I'm going to
ask you is if you know anybody. You know any of these folks, any
of these witnesses, okay.

So, counsel, you want to -- and also in conjunction with them introducing themselves and identifying the witnesses, I'm going to have them give you a capsule, just a small capsule, not an

opening statement, just a small capsule of what this case is going to look like, okay. Go right ahead.

MS. SUDANO: Thank you, Your Honor.

Good morning, everyone. My name is Michelle Sudano. I'm a Deputy District Attorney with the Clark County District Attorney's Office. I've been assigned to prosecute the case of State of Nevada versus Gabriel Ibarra.

Throughout this case the State intends to prove that on or about January 31<sup>st</sup> of 2015 the Defendant, Gabriel Ibarra, approached Evangelia Mantikas while she was stopped at a bus station or a bus stop, excuse me, about 2 o'clock in the morning. Approached her. Asked to borrow her cellphone which she handed it over to him. He took off running with it. A couple of hours later he was found in the vicinity of that phone by officers of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

The State anticipates calling some of the following witness although you won't hear from all of them; Evangelia Mantikas, Brianna Roche, an investigator with the District Attorney's Office either Joe Watts or Marco Rafalovich [phonetic], and then several members of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department including Nathaniel Navarro, Paul Kunz, Joshua Giese, Carlos Morales, Mark Patterson, Brandon McFarlane, Jason Fletcher, Carlos Urena, Luis Renhard, Sean Woodhard -- excuse me -- Sean Woodard and Christopher Hibbetts. Thank you all.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. Counsel.

At the end of this case you will understand why the State cannot prove that Gabriel is guilty of the crime of larceny from the person.

We will be calling potentially Willie Singletary and potentially Gabriel Ibarra. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

Okay. Now, while that's fresh in your mind. Does anybody in the jury pool know any of the counsel, the Defendant or any of those persons that were identified as potential witnesses? Anybody at all? No response, so the answer is no. Perfect.

All right. The next thing we're going to do real quick is I'm going to have the Clerk read the information to you all. It will inform you as counsel just did the actual charge against the Defendant, okay. And before she reads this -- before Carol reads this into the record, I need to remind you this is a charging document. It's not any kind of evidence at all, okay. It's just informs the Defendants and now it's going to inform you of the actual formal charges against the Defendant, okay. Defendant is innocent until the State affirmatively proves him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. How many times have I said that already? Go ahead.

[Clerk reads the Information]

THE COURT: Which is the Defendant has pled not guilty.

Okay. Now, is there anyone in this group -- I'm going to ask questions -- did I tell you that it's -- you were -- you were the random portion of the selection of the jury pool was accomplished downstairs by the Jury Commissioner's Office. Now you're in a particular order. It's real important that you stay in the order that you're in. And so the seat that you're in is your seat, okay. And that's how it will be when we get down to the actual jury.

So -- so you have a picture of how this whole process works. There's 23 people over here in this box area, we call the box. The rest of the jury pool is over here. In just a few minutes we're going to start focusing our questions on these 23 folks. Once 23 people have been passed for cause by both sides, then we're going to select the parties -- the District Attorney and the defense counsel gets to select out of these 23 folks 13 people to sit on this jury, 12 jurors and 1 alternate. And the alternate will be selected later, so nobody knows who the alternate is until after the evidence has all been adduced, okay. That way everybody is paying real close attention to what's going on. All right.

Just so you understand the process. As one of the folks over here in this group of 23 is excused for whatever reason, they'll be replaced by the next person in order. You guys are in a particular order also and it's important that every time we take a break that when you come back, you sit in the exact same seat

because everybody needs to know who's coming up next. And there will be plenty of people being replaced.

So as we start asking the questions of these 23 people, it's real important that you guys over here in the rest of the jury pool pay attention because when you come up here, I'm going to say all these questions that we've been asking these, were you paying attention, you weren't going to sleep back there were you, and do you have any responses to any of those questions. So I don't have to go back through every single one of them for you guys, okay.

So is there anyone in this group in this entire pool who has such a prejudice, sympathy or bias as to a race, religion, sexual preference or anything that's related to any of those subject matters that would prevent them from being able to be on this jury and being fair and impartial to both sides? Pretty wide sloth of questions I just asked. Everybody get what I'm asking? Anybody feel as though they have any of those prejudices or biases that would prevent them from being able to be fair and impartial? The response is no. Good for you guys.

All right. We're going to get to the -- the one question. We're anticipating this trial is going to take three days. In the big picture of trials, this is real short. I mean, this is real short. I mean, you could easily get -- picked on a jury pool that goes on for weeks, weeks. Three days is hardly anything. But still there could be something going on in your life that would prevent you from being able to sit on this jury to pay

attention.

We need people that can focus and pay attention to the evidence. The jury is actually the judge of the facts. The Judge sits up here is the Judge that questions and issues the law. The jury sits over there is actually the judge of what the facts are. And that's what you'll be asked to determine based upon the evidence that comes from the witnesses from this witness stand any exhibits that are admitted. You will listen to that evidence and you will determine what you believe the facts are. And you will apply it to the instructions that the Court gives you and then you will answer the ultimate question; did the State prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant committed a crime? Okay. And that's in a nutshell. That's how this whole thing works, okay.

This trial is anticipated to last three days. Is there anything going on in your life that would prevent you from being able to sit on this jury over the course of the next three days? And we're going to get to everybody in just a second. What I want you to do is raise your hand, identify yourself for the record. You don't need to stand up. Just identify yourself for the record and tell me what it is that's going on in your life that's going to prevent you from being able to sit on this jury for the next three days, okay.

Here are the kinds of things that I'm talking about.

These are the things that can get you off jury duty. If you have childcare issues, you have nobody to help you. You either got to

drop somebody off or pick somebody up and you have nobody to help you do that. Childcare or senior care. You could be taking care of somebody. You could be taking care of some -- an elderly person, same situation. You have no relief, nobody to help or assist you in that endeavor. I'll let you off.

If you have a doctor's appointment and you can't change it, you can't move it because it's sometimes the doctor's appointments are real hard to deal with and you have to go. You got a situation like that let me know.

If you have a trip or travel plans and you can't move it -- you can't move -- and you can't get your refund, I'm going to let you off, okay.

Here's what won't get you off, you got a job and you can't get off work or you don't get paid, you don't go to work or you're in some kind of a business or profession that nobody will cover you. If you're not going to work, I can't let you off for those types of economic business related reasons. What I can do is once we know that we have enough people in this panel, this whole pool to cover and it's a question between you and somebody that doesn't have one of those kind of business related reasons, I'll -- I'll let you off. But I can't let you off until I know that we have enough people that cover this trial, okay.

So, what I want you to do is I'm going to start and everybody can see how this is going to work real fast. I start in the back row, far right, you guy's left, and go down that line and

then come to the next line and then I come to third right here, 1 then I come over here to you guys, go in the first row, second row, 2 3 third row. So let's hear anybody in that back row can't -- has some reason that would prevent them from being here for the next 4 three days? Yes. You are? 5 JUROR NUMBER NO. 118: Mason. 6 7 THE COURT: Joseph Mason. JUROR NUMBER NO. 118: Mason, 118. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10

JUROR NUMBER NO. 118: I have childcare problems.

THE COURT: Okay. What's the deal?

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JUROR NUMBER NO. 118: My wife -- my wife works 9 to 5. work 2 to 10, so I watch him until I go to work. Bring him to the daycare and then I have to drop my truck off to her 'cause we only have a four door vehicle and pick up hers and then she goes and picks my son up afterwards. So me being here for three days is going to be a little issue.

THE COURT: No way you can make some arrangements somewhere? JUROR NUMBER NO. 118: No 'cause her mom -- mom's is in the Philippines for a month and her dad works fulltime as Caesars, so he works all day.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Now here's how this works, when you get -- I'm going to excuse you. You go down the Jury Commissioner's Office on the 3rd floor and let them know. And what they'll do is they're going to roll you into a jury down the road,

2 JUROR NUMBER NO. 118: Uh-huh. THE COURT: But they'll expect you the next time you get a 3 4 jury summons, they'll expect you to make some prior arrangements. So now you know how it works. They'll expect you to make some 5 prior arrangements before you go out, okay. JUROR NUMBER NO. 118: No problem. 7 THE COURT: Go on downstairs to the Jury Commissioner's office 8 and you'll be replaced by? 10 THE CLERK: Andrea Quimby-Nicols. THE COURT: Okay. You are Andrea. What's your jury number? 11 JUROR NUMBER NO. 146: 146. 12 13 THE COURT: All right. Anybody else in that back row? You guys all good to go? Okay. Good. Second row, anybody in this 14 15 second row has problems for the next couple of days? Yes. 16 are? JUROR NUMBER NO. 134: Yvonne, 134. 17 18 THE COURT: Yvonne. All right. What's up? 19 JUROR NUMBER NO. 134: Senior care. I am the sole caretaker of my father, 85 years old, disabilities. 20 THE COURT: Go downstairs, third floor. Same thing. 21 probably -- they're going to roll you into a jury pool down the 22 road probably three to six months and they'll expect you to make 23 some arrangements for somebody next time you get a jury summons, 24 25 okay.

probably somewhere from three to six months.

1 JUROR NUMBER NO. 134: Thank you.

THE COURT: And Yvonne will be replaced by?

THE CLERK: David Hall.

THE COURT: David Hall. All right. Second row. Anybody on that second row? You guys all good to go? Perfect. All right down here, anybody got something going on? Yes. You are?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: Jennifer, number 142.

THE COURT: Okay. What's up?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: I actually have MS and I have to give myself an injection at a specific time everyday, so. Oh, sorry. have MS and I have to give myself an injection at a certain time everyday, so.

THE COURT: Is it the same time everyday?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: Same time.

THE COURT: We can -- we can work around that. I mean, if you -- if you otherwise can be on this jury -- there's something else I need to bring up --

JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: -- if you are, not only have a doctor's appointment, but if you're on medication of some sort, if you're on medication that interferes with your ability to focus and concentrate, you're probably not a good candidate for jury service 'cause we really need people that can pay attention, focus and stay alert during the course of the testimony. So, if you got some condition like that, you're probably not a good candidate and at

least share that information with us. 1 2 We can take a break. And something else, if you're feeling like you need to go to the bathroom, let JR know and we'll 3 take a break. And I don't care if we just had a break 15 minutes 4 5 before. It's real important that the folks sitting on this jury are comfortable. So we try to accommodate you in any way we can. 6 7 So if you need to take a shot --JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: Uh-huh. 8 THE COURT: -- you let JR know. In fact, you tell us in advance what time you have to --10 JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: Okay. 11 THE COURT: -- do the shot and we'll just take a break. 12 just take a break right then and we'll do it every day. 13 JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: Okay. All right. Then -- then I'd be 14 15 okay. THE COURT: Does that accommodate you? 16 JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: Uh-huh. 17 THE COURT: Okay. And otherwise you're all good to go? 18 JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: Yeah. I'd be fine. THE COURT: Perfect. 20 JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: Other than that, I'm okay with it. 21 THE COURT: Perfect. 22 JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: Okay. 23 24 THE COURT: Thank you very much. By the way, in terms of thanks. When you guys come in 25

1 and out of the jury room, you will notice that everybody including 2 me stands up. We stand up as a way of saying thank you for giving 3 us your time to come down here to sit on this jury. Just to let 4 you know. I try to do everything I can to induce you guys to stick around. 5 All right. Let's go over here. Anybody in that front 7 row? Are you guys all good to go? All right. Got two on the end. 8 You -- first you, sir. Your name is what? 9 JUROR NUMBER NO. 151: Len Tayong, 151. 10 THE COURT: 151. Len-Aynsley. 11 JUROR NUMBER NO. 151: Yup. 12 THE COURT: Okay. What's up? 13 JUROR NUMBER NO. 151: I have ADHD. It's hard for me to concentrate for a long period of time. 14 THE COURT: You take medication? 15 JUROR NUMBER NO. 151: No. I was diagnosed in the 16 17 Philippines, so. THE COURT: Okay. You should go to a doctor and you should 18 19 get something that helps you 'cause they have those things. Go on down --20 21 JUROR NUMBER NO. 151: I don't have good insurance, sir. THE COURT: I know the feeling. I feel sorry for you. 22 Hopefully one of these days we'll get things like that fixed. 23 on downstairs and let them know that I excused you, okay. 24

get to a doctor and you get some treatment and your doctor says --

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think we decided we were going to take a lunch break around 12:30

trial will commence somewhere between 10 and 10:15. We decided

that later today when we were breaking and go 'til like Noon.

for about 90 minutes, then come back and finish the afternoon up. Wednesday we'd probably start somewhere around 9:30. Do the same 2 basic schedule, take a break somewhere around 12:30 for about an 3 hour and a half. And then Wednesday afternoon just to let everybody know, I have a commitment at 3 o'clock. So if we're not 5 done by Wednesday, we'll be breaking around 3 o'clock on Wednesday and then we'd start on Thursday probably around the same time 10 7 o'clock in the morning if we're still here Thursday. We're 8 anticipating that it'll be over with before then, okay. So that 9 kind of gives you a general idea of -- of the schedule and how this 10 would work, okay. 11 'Cause 4:30 is too early. If you got -- is it an 12

JUROR NUMBER NO. 152: It's his initial. His first --

THE COURT: First one?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 152:

THE COURT: How old?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 152: Three.

THE COURT: Really?

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JUROR NUMBER NO. 152: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Go downstairs. Go downstairs to the Jury Commissioner's office and let them know -- again, they're going to enroll you into -- into another pool down the road somewhere between three to six months, okay. If -- when they do that you'll -- they're going to expect you to make some arrangements or -- this wasn't even a childcare issue. This was just an appointment that

1	hard to move those.
2	JUROR NUMBER NO. 152: Sorry.
3	THE COURT: Thank you. I appreciate you being here.
4	All right. In the next row over there sitting like on
5	the end. Your name is?
6	JUROR NUMBER NO. 163: Sidney James, 163.
7	THE COURT: Okay. There you are.
8	JUROR NUMBER NO. 163: Oh yes. I have a doctor's appointment
9	tomorrow and I have diabetic neuropathy and I'm out of my
10	medication, so I can't miss the appointment 'cause I have to get my
11	medication refilled.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Go on downstairs, third floor. I
13	appreciate you being here. Sidney, thank you very much.
14	Anybody else in that second row? Yes. You are?
15	JUROR NUMBER NO. 161: Osorio, 161.
16	THE COURT: Okay.
17	JUROR NUMBER NO. 161: I have really bad anxieties. I feel
18	like I'm actually going to have one right now. And then I won't be
19	able to be focused.
20	THE COURT: Okay. You do you see a doctor for your
21	condition?
22	JUROR NUMBER NO. 161: No. I'm supposed to be going next wee
23	for it.
24	THE COURT: Well, go get some help. Go on downstairs to the
25	third floor. I appreciate you being here again.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 161: Thank you.

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of the law that I give you even if you don't agree. It's real

important 'cause you can't make up your own version of what you

All right. Now, we're going to start back up here with - is it Sherilyn?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 117: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. We're going to start with you, Sherilyn. And I'm going to ask questions of each one of you and we go right down the line. And then when I get done, I'm going to turn it over to counsel and there -- both sides are going to get a chance to ask any of you questions, they can ask every single one of you questions or they can just piecemeal and ask based upon your answers to these questions, they'll be probably picking out a few of you to see if there's something in your background that would in particular make you an inappropriate candidate for jury service in this case, okay.

So, here's a question for everybody. I'm talking about over here now, but you guys pay attention. Is there anybody in this 23 -- group of 23 who has served on prior jury duty? Okay. I knew there would be some. All right. Over here. Your name is?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 128: Katrina Bruce, 128.

THE COURT: Okay. What kind of jury duty were you on and how long ago was it? Was it --

JUROR NUMBER NO. 128: It was about four years ago, a federal 1 court. It was a civil case. 2 THE COURT: Were you by any chance the -- the foreman of that 3 4 jury? JUROR NUMBER NO. 128: I was not. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Did that jury deliberate? 6 7 JUROR NUMBER NO. 128: Yes. THE COURT: Criminal and civil cases are -- the only thing 8 that's the same about them is they're held in the same building. 9 But other than that, there is nothing else the same. The issues 10 that are presented to a jury in a civil case have no -- they're not 11 even close to what's going to go on here. Those matters are all 12 money issues and money has nothing to do with what's going on here. 13 So, can you -- can you set that aside in your memory and 14 not let it interfere with your ability to be on this jury, in this 15 16 kind of a criminal case? JUROR NUMBER NO. 128: Yes, sir. 17 Thank you. And who else did I see over 18 THE COURT: Perfect. here with -- yeah. You are? 19 20 JUROR NUMBER NO. 132: Phil is my first name and I'm 132. THE COURT: Perfect. All right. So how --21 22 JUROR NUMBER NO. 132: I'm not sure how long ago it was, I was -- I've only been a resident of this state for a couple of years 23 and I served on a jury in San Bernardino County maybe eight or ten 24 25 years ago. It was --

1	been accused of a crime? And then I'm going to ask you to tell us
2	about what kind of crime? Anybody been convicted or accused of a
3	crime? Anybody fall into that category? We have one response.
4	Okay.
5	JUROR NUMBER NO. 146: When I was a teenager I got
6	THE MARSHAL: [indecipherable] number.
7	JUROR NUMBER NO. 146: Oh, I'm sorry. Andrea, 146.
8	THE COURT: Okay.
9	JUROR NUMBER NO. 146: And I went to Court as a teenager for
10	underage drinking. I don't know if that counts.
11	THE COURT: It's all right. Anything about that experience
12	that would cause you to be unfit for jury service in a case like
13	this?
14	JUROR NUMBER NO. 146: No, sir.
15	THE COURT: And the reason I'm going to ask this question
16	specifically, we go through this because if you have do we have
17	a police officer witnesses?
18	MS. SUDANO: We do, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Okay. You got to make a commitment that you're
20	going to treat the witnesses just because a person is a police
21	officer witness, you can't give them extra credit or maybe
22	depending on your background, you might have a you might have
23	some bone to pick
24	JUROR NUMBER NO. 146: Right.

THE COURT: -- with a police officer in the passing. Maybe

Okay. We got one in the back row. 2 JUROR NUMBER NO. 125: George Baumer, 125. 3 THE COURT: Okay. What kind of experience or background you 4 got? 5 JUROR NUMBER NO. 125: I work primarily with the law enforcement and the army designing electronic systems for all the 6 7 vehicles. And so I've done several ride alongs with them, worked with Metro [indecipherable] all that. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. You have any kind of a personal relationship or connection with any of Metropolitan Police? 10 JUROR NUMBER NO. 125: If anybody, they're retired. 11 THE COURT: Okav. 12 13 JUROR NUMBER NO. 125: Uh-huh. THE COURT: Anything about that relationship that would 14 interfere with your ability to be on a jury in a case like this 15 16 where you're going to hear the testimony of a police officer? JUROR NUMBER NO. 125: No. I don't believe so at all. 17 18 THE COURT: You'll treat the testimony of the police officer just the same as any other witness? 19 20 JUROR NUMBER NO. 125: Absolutely. THE COURT: Okay. All right. Good. Perfect. So, I think 21 22 we're kind of done. Now, we're going to come back and I'm going to start with -- here's what I'm going to ask then and everybody so 23 24 you're prepared. I want you to tell me how long you've been in Las Vegas, what you do for a living, what your spouse does for a 25

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living, what your kids do for a living. We'll start with that and see what happens.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 117: Okay. Let me see if I can remember all the questions. I have lived in Las Vegas since I was born. I am 45 years old.

THE COURT: Badge number. I'm sorry.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 117: Oh, sorry. Sherilyn and badge number 117.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 117: I was born in Las Vegas. I've been here 45 years. I do not work. I am a stay-at-home grandmother.

THE COURT: Perfect.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 117: And my husband works for the City of Henderson in the IT department. My children -- one of my children is a security guard at a casino and my other child is a -- works for a banking company. My other child doesn't work.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you understand what we're going to ask the jury to do in this case? I mean, you're going to listen to the evidence, you're going to -- based upon the evidence that you hear, you're going to follow the instructions on the law that I give you, then you're going to go back and you're going to deliberate with the other members of the jury and ultimately 12 folks are going to decide whether or not the State has proven the case against the Defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. Can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 117: Yeah. Correct.

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you're 146, right?

THE COURT: Not suffering any adverse consequence. They can't fire you. They can't -- they can't demote you. They can't do anything adverse as a result of you being on jury duty.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 120: Right.

THE COURT: And the penalties for -- for doing something that
-- that they can't do are horrendous. And I mean it's like fifty
thousand dollars and it's not like a fine that goes to Court. It's
fifty thousand dollars that goes to an employee who may have gotten
fired. In addition to just not being able to fire you for being on
jury duty, you can't -- they got to give you enough time off so
that you can have at least eight hours sleep.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 120: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: So, you'll be able to work around this?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 120: Yes. Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Perfect. Great.

You are?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 124: Loretta, badge 124.

THE COURT: Loretta. Okay. Loretta, give us a little bit of your background.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 124: I'm a licensed clinical social worker.

I work for United Healthcare. My -- I'm a widow. I have two grown daughters, both are teachers.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything in your background -- so you work for United Healthcare and is there anything about your employment, your job that -- that's going to cause you an issue or problem with

,	being on a criminal case like this?
2	JUROR NUMBER NO. 124: No.
3	THE COURT: Okay. You understand what we're going to ask th:
4	jury to ultimately decide, right?
5	JUROR NUMBER NO. 124: Yes.
6	THE COURT: Is there anything in your background that would
7	cause you a problem or an issue with being charged with that kind
8	of an allegation?
9	JUROR NUMBER NO. 124: No.
10	THE COURT: Can you do that and be fair and impartial to both
11	sides?
12	JUROR NUMBER NO. 124: Yes.
13	THE COURT: Okay. Then we have George.
14	JUROR NUMBER NO. 125: Yup. George, 125. Thirty-four years
15	old. Lived in Las Vegas for 13 years. I'm married.
16	THE COURT: Okay. What do you do for a living?
17	JUROR NUMBER NO. 125: I design and and sell industrial
18	mounting solutions, so any time you see a laptop in a cop car or
19	things and MRAP vehicles, things like that.
20	THE COURT: Okay.
21	JUROR NUMBER NO. 125: Uh-huh.
22	THE COURT: Again, anything in your background that would
23	cause you an issue or a problem with doing what we're going to
24	JUROR NUMBER NO. 125: No.
25	THE COURT: the jury to do? Okay. All right.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 125: Good.

THE COURT: And we have --

JUROR NUMBER NO. 126: Christina --

THE COURT: All right.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 126: -- number 126. I have -- born and raised in Las Vegas. I'm only 19 years old, so I'm probably the youngest one here. I'm a preschool teacher's aide. And I am newly engaged, so not married yet. I think that was it. Is that all the questions?

THE COURT: Pretty close. So, at 19, yeah, there's going to be some folks that are going to be on this jury that are going to be a lot older than you.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 126: Yes.

THE COURT: Can you go back into that jury deliberation room 
- the whole point of deliberating is everybody is going to have an
opportunity to voice their opinion about the evidence that -- as
they saw and voice their opinion on whether or not they believe the
State proved that their case beyond a reasonable doubt. That's the
whole concept of deliberating is that all 12 jurors are going to be
kicking this around. And at 19 it's kind of important that you
don't get pushed around, that you're not afraid to voice your own
opinion. Can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 126: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you strong-willed enough that if you disagree with somebody else on the jury that you can stand your ground?

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JUROR NUMBER NO. 127: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you have a relationship with any of the employees? I mean, you probably be able to get in control and Metropolitan Police; both I would assume, right?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 127: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Have you been involved in any prolonged investigations where you're dealing with somebody from either the Metro or gaming control for a prolonged period of time?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 127: I've dealt with a few of them for weeks at a time, but not really anything personal.

THE COURT: Anything about having had that kind of an experience that would cause you to treat the testimony of a police officer differently than -- then somebody who's not a police officer?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 127: No, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Treat them -- be just as fair and impartial with the police officer witnesses you would be with anybody else?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 127: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Have any interesting cases going on?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 127: Yeah. Different ones.

THE COURT: You probably shouldn't be even answering my questions. All right. Well good. Anything in your background cause you an issue or problem with being on a jury in a case like this?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 127: No, sir.

cause you a problem with being on a jury in a criminal case like this? 3 JUROR NUMBER NO. 131: No. THE COURT: Once again you understand what we're going to ask 4 5 this jury to do? JUROR NUMBER NO. 131: Yes. 6 7 THE COURT: Anything that you can think of would cause interference in any respect in your ability to be fair and 8 impartial? JUROR NUMBER NO. 131: 10 No. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Good. All right. We'll go from Timothy to is it --12 JUROR NUMBER NO. 132: Phil --13 THE COURT: -- Phil. 14 JUROR NUMBER NO. 132: -- 132. I'm retired. My wife is 15 retired. I have a son who works helping set up convention venues 16 here in Las Vegas. I have a daughter who is a minister in Alloway, 17 18 Scotland. And that's all those questions I believed you asked. THE COURT: Alloway, Scotland, what's -- where's that? 19 JUROR NUMBER NO. 132: It's probably about 40 miles southwest 20 of Glasgow. 21 THE COURT: And she's a minister? 22 23 JUROR NUMBER NO. 132: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Okay. You know, a lot of people -- you have a 24 particularly religious background yourself? 25

old daughter.

THE COURT: Can you answer the ultimate question of whether or not the State proved the Defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 135: Yes.

THE COURT: If you think they failed to do that, can you come back and say not guilty?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 135: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you think they proved everything they need to prove, can you come back and say guilty?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 135: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Can you keep an open mind and be fair and impartial throughout the entire trial?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 135: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Which brings up something that I needed to kind of emphasize; you need to keep a fair and impartial and an open frame of mind until you have heard all of the evidence. Just because you hear a couple of the State's witnesses, you can't start forming an opinion yet. You got to wait 'til the last witness has been called and you've heard every bit of the evidence before you start formulating an opinion. Can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 135: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Perfect. Okay.

And let's go down to Susan.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 136: Yes. My badge number is 136. My name is Susan Gambarelli. I'm a native Nevadan. Born and raised her.

you can't talk to me or the staff or the attorneys, but it's real

important that you not discuss any aspect of this case to anybody and especially each other until all the evidence has been admitted and you retire to the jury deliberation room. That's the first time anything about this case should cross your lips.

As much of an inconvenience that it is for us to have you guys come down here and answer the call to serve on a jury, what a tragedy it is if -- if somebody else has to come down here later on because of jury misconduct mainly talking and discussing the evidence during the course of the trial is the single biggest reason why cases have to be retried.

So when I tell you it's real important that you not talk about the case, it's that important. You don't talk about the case. And if somebody else on the jury starts to say something to you about the case, you got to step up and say the Judge said we can't discuss anything that has to do with this case until we're deliberating. It's a real important instruction and I'll repeat that numerous times before we start getting ready to deliberate.

Can you follow those instructions?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 136: Yes, I can.

THE COURT: Perfect. Perfect.

MR. WOOD: Your Honor, I'm having trouble seeing. Can I move the podium and the Elmo --

THE COURT: Sure can.

MR. WOOD: -- just for voir dire.

THE COURT: Absolutely. Move it over here where you can get a

clear look. 1 Okay. Is it Anne -- Courtney Anne? 2 JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: Courtney, juror 137. 3 THE COURT: Courtney, tell us about yourself. 4 JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: Currently not working. I've done a lot 5 of different jobs, but most of them around gymnastics and coaching. 6 My husband works at the Wynn as a performer in their show. 7 we're -- I'm expecting a child December 8th. THE COURT: When are you due? 9 JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: December 8th. 10 THE COURT: You're going to be all right? 11 JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: I believe so as long as we have 12 13 bathroom breaks. THE COURT: If you need to go to the bathroom, like I said, 14 you -- we'll take a bathroom break any time you need to go. And I 15 don't care if we just had one. You let JR know and we'll have 16 another bathroom break. 17 JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: Okay. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: Yes. Thank you. 20 THE COURT: What's your -- what's your husband do, he's a 21 22 performer and does what? JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: He's like a Cirque de Soleil performer. 23 THE COURT: Oh, okay. Is there anything in your background 24 that would cause you a problem with being on a jury in a case like 25

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JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: I don't believe so. I have a brother who lives here and works at Verizon, so he works with cellphones. My sister lives here as well, but never been in this process. So it does make me a little bit nervous to make that decision like you were saying earlier, but I think going through it I'll be fine.

THE COURT: Perfect. There's no reason to be nervous.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: Okay.

THE COURT: 'Cause what we -- what we have you guys do is just be fair and impartial. Just keep an open and listen carefully to the evidence and then answer the question.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: Okay. Yes.

THE COURT: Can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: I can.

THE COURT: Perfect. All right.

Then we're at Mary.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 138: Mary Peterson --

THE COURT: Okay, Mary.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 138: -- 138. Been here 13 years from Chicago. I must say go cubbies.

THE COURT: They didn't play too well last night.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 138: I know. My husband and I are retired from education. My husband was a high school teacher for 33 years. I was a teacher assistant in a special ed class. I have -- we have three grown children out-of-state.

THE COURT: What do they do?			
JUROR NUMBER NO. 138: My oldest is works for IRI in			
Chicago. She's back home in research. She works out of her home,			
sometimes downtown. My son works in Flagstaff. He's an irrigation			
tech. And my daughter is a nanny and a legal secretary combined			
for the same family.			
THE COURT: Good.			
JUROR NUMBER NO. 138: Yeah. Thirty-three, thirty-nine and			
forty-six. I'm so proud I could remember.			
THE COURT: Where does she where does she live?			
JUROR NUMBER NO. 138: My son and my youngest are in Arizona.			
She lives in Phoenix.			
THE COURT: Okay. Anything about your background that would			
interfere with your ability to be a juror in a case like this?			
JUROR NUMBER NO. 138: No.			
THE COURT: You can answer the ultimate question of whether of			
not the State has proven the case beyond a reasonable doubt.			
JUROR NUMBER NO. 138: Sure.			
THE COURT: If you think the State failed to do that, you're			
going to [indecipherable] come back and say not guilty?			
JUROR NUMBER NO. 138: Yeah.			
THE COURT: Could you also come back and say guilty if you			
think the State didn't prove everything?			
JUROR NUMBER NO. 138: Oh yeah.			
THE COURT: Good. Okay. Perfect.			

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THE COURT: You got caught real quick didn't you?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 142: Exactly.

THE COURT: Holy cow.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. And then we come to --

JUROR NUMBER NO. 144: My name is Emilio, badge number 144.

I've lived in Las Vegas for 20 years. I'm a retail manager. My
girlfriend is a stay-at-home mom with our three month old daughter.

THE COURT: Okay. You covered all that real quick. What do you do again?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 144: I'm a manager in retail.

THE COURT: For who? For -- who do you work for?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 144: Burberry.

THE COURT: It's a good thing they have a recorder in here.

They have to play yours back a couple of times to make sure they
get everything that you're saying. So anything about your
background that would cause you an issue or a problem with being a
on a jury in a criminal case?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 144: No.

THE COURT: Okay. You're not going to have any problem at work for being here for a couple of days?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 144: No. I should be fine.

THE COURT: Okay. And if there's any kind of an issue, you need any information, I'll be happy to call and talk to your supervisor or whatever and give you a note or whatever you need. That applies to anybody. Anybody that needs some information like that, you let -- you let us know and we'll make sure it gets handled for you. All right. I don't want anybody worrying about

THE COURT: What casino do you work for?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 145: Caesars.

THE COURT: Okay.

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JUROR NUMBER NO. 145: No children. Single.

THE COURT: Any -- anything background wise that would be problematic in your being on a jury in a criminal case like this?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 145: No, sir.

THE COURT: You can keep an open mind, stay fair and impartial throughout the entire course of the trial and then go back and deliberate with 11 other people and answer the ultimate question of whether the State proved their case beyond a reasonable doubt? Can you do all that?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 145: Yes.

THE COURT: Perfect. All right. You kids want to take a couple minute break here to go to the bathroom? I'm going to turn

MS. SUDANO: That would be the State's request, Your Honor. Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's do this, we're going to take a short five minute recess. I'll admonish all members of the jury not to converse or discuss amongst themselves or with anyone else on any subject connected or related to this trial. Don't form or express any opinions on any subject connect or related to this trial until such time as this case is finally submitted to you for deliberation.

So -- now, keep in mind that we're going to take a real short and I mean five minutes 'cause we want -- I don't want to waste your time. I don't want to waste anybody's time. So let's just take five minutes and the Marshal, JR, is going to come get you and bring you back. And don't come in until he's brought you back in. And then stay in the same seat, okay.

So we'll take a real short five minute bathroom break and then we'll continue with this process.

[Outside the presence of the prospective jury panel]

THE COURT: Outside the presence of the jury, anything we need to put on the record here?

MR. WOOD: I don't think so, Your Honor.

MS. SUDANO: Your Honor, can I just clarify, I can ask general questions of the entire panel and then follow-up questions?

THE COURT: Sure. Sure. You --1 MR. WOOD: Does -- sorry. 2 THE COURT: No. Go ahead. 3 MR. WOOD: Does Your Honor have any sort of preference? Can 4 we switch off or do you want just one of us doing it? 5 THE COURT: Let me put it like this, I don't mind both of you asking, but I don't want both of you asking the same juror questions. You want to take so many of them and you take so many of them, that's fine. But I don't want you guys double teaming the same juror. 10 MR. WOOD: Okay. Understood. 11 THE COURT: Is that all right? 12 13 MR. WOOD: Yup. THE COURT: Okay. All right. We're in recess. 14 [Recess taken from 11:12 a.m. - 11:32 a.m.] 15 [Outside the presence of the prospective jury panel] 16 THE COURT: We are outside the presence of the jury. Anything 17 we need to address? I'm turning this over to you guys. You're on. 18 MR. WOOD: I don't think so, Your Honor. 19 MS. SUDANO: Not from the State. No. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 [In the presence of the prospective jury panel] 22 THE COURT: All right. Now --23 THE MARSHAL: All present. 24 THE COURT: -- is -- are there any empty seats that weren't 25

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

justice system as a whole either positive or negative in addition to it being, you know, that this is part of our civic duty?

Nobody. Nope. That wasn't a hand. Okay.

Is there anybody that would have a hard time basing their verdict solely on the evidence that's presented to you? So, there's a lot going on in the criminal justice. It's been in the news a lot, right, lately; Ferguson and the case in Baltimore, all of that. Could everybody set aside kind of those overarching thieves in the criminal justice system and just focus on the facts that you've got here in this particular case? Okay. I'm seeing everybody's nodding or staring at me with the eye. Nodding.

Now, do any of you have family or friends who are defense attorneys? Seeing no hands again.

Now one of the questions you were asked earlier was any - was whether or not any of you had been accused or convicted of a
crime. Do any of you have family members or close friends who are
accused or convicted of a crime? Up front, Mr. Guerra, badge
number 144. What happened --

JUROR NUMBER NO. 144: Yes.

MS. SUDANO: -- to you?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 144: It was actually my brother. He was charged with attempted murder.

MS. SUDANO: Was that here in Las Vegas?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 144: It was.

MS. SUDANO: Was that the District Attorney's Office that

prosecuted or handled that case?

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ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

1	And can everybody give them the same weight that you			
2	would give any other witness? Again, I'm not seeing any hands.			
3	Now, related to that last question; have any of you ever			
4	been the victim of a crime? Mr. Hall			
5	JUROR NUMBER NO. 147: Yes.			
6	MS. SUDANO: badge number 147.			
7	JUROR NUMBER NO. 147: Yeah. Many years ago my home was			
8	burglarized.			
9	MS. SUDANO: Was that here in Las Vegas?			
10	JUROR NUMBER NO. 147: No. It was in Tempe, Arizona.			
11	MS. SUDANO: Did they ever catch the person who broke into			
12	your home?			
13	JUROR NUMBER NO. 147: Believe it or not they actually caught			
14	the guy and I had my stuff that was stolen returned to me.			
15	MS. SUDANO: Wow, that's good. Anything about that experience			
16	that would affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this			
17	case?			
18	JUROR NUMBER NO. 147: I don't think so.			
19	MS. SUDANO: Now, do you think that that person was treated			
20	fairly by the criminal justice system?			
21	JUROR NUMBER NO. 147: Honestly, I don't know what the outcome			
22	of the case was. I just know they arrested him and I don't know			
23	what happened after that.			
24	MS. SUDANO: Do you think that you were treated fairly by the			
25	police and the case was investigated fairly and all of that?			

San Francisco. JUROR NUMBER NO. 133: It was a rental car, yes. MS. SUDANO: All right. Okay. Do you know if the person who 3 did that was ever caught? JUROR NUMBER NO. 133: No. I mean, I do know that they were 5 never caught for this particular crime. 6 MS. SUDANO: Now, do you think that the case with your car, 7 the rental car, the case with your family's home, to the extent you know anything about it; do you think that those were properly or fairly investigated by law enforcement? 10 JUROR NUMBER NO. 133: The one in Italy, yes. The one in San 1**1** Francisco I just filled a form and they told me they would let me 12 know about it, but never heard anything about it, so. I don't know 13 if that's -- it's proper procedure, but nothing happened about it. 14 MS. SUDANO: Now, anything about either of those experiences 15 that would affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this 16 particular case? 17 JUROR NUMBER NO. 133: I don't think so. 18 MS. SUDANO: Now, those both happened in jurisdictions other than Las Vegas in Clark County. Any issues with how those cases 20 were investigated or handled? Are you going to hold those against 21 the jurisdiction here, the Metropolitan Police Department? 23

JUROR NUMBER NO. 133: No.

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So you understand those are totally different? MS. SUDANO: JUROR NUMBER NO. 133:

MS. SUDANO: Okay. We had a bunch more hands.

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24 25 JUROR NUMBER NO. 136: Yes.

MS. SUDANO: Anything about that experience that would affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this case here?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 136: No. And I also had my storage unit was broken into as well maybe like two years ago.

MS. SUDANO: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 136: And I was very impressed because they did a Metro officer out and an investigator called and said, you know, they had checked the pawn shops and things like that, but nothing was ever recouped from that.

MS. SUDANO: So even though they never found any of your items or found the individual that took them, you did think Metro did a particularly good job on that investigation?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 136: Absolutely.

MS. SUDANO: Okay. Anything about that experience that storage unit break-in that would affect your ability to be fair and impartial?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 136: No.

MS. SUDANO: Did I miss anybody? Anybody else who was the victim of a crime?

Now, does anybody have family members or close friends who were the victim of a crime? Seeing no hands on that one. Okay.

Now, I'm actually going to pick on you because we were right there, Ms. Gambarelli. So if you were selected as a juror in

this particular case and you were in my position representing the State of Nevada, would you want somebody in your state of mind sitting on this jury?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 136: Yes.

MS. SUDANO: And why is that?

JUROR NUMBER NO. 136: Because that -- that individual had already gotten through something as a victim, so on a victim's point of view they understand what happened and how that person would feel.

MS. SUDANO: Now, does anybody feel differently than if they were representing the State of Nevada they wouldn't want somebody with their state of mind or their life experiences on the jury? Seeing no hands on that question.

JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: Just in case you want this information. About the -- my brother plays basketball a lot and he's gotten his phone kind of just swiped out of his gym bag quite a few times. Oh sorry, Courtney 137. But never did anything about it and always just got a new one.

And my state of mind isn't -- I think it's a different one, so it might be nice to have variety, but it's hard for me to make decisions. So I think that could be a positive and a negative.

MS. SUDANO: Now -- so anything about how your brother handled that situation when his phone's been taken in the past that you think might affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this

2	JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: I don't think so. We just never did
3	anything about it.
4	MS. SUDANO: Okay. And so you understand that he didn't do
5	anything about it, but that somebody else might react differently?
6	JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: Correct.
7	MS. SUDANO: And just so because somebody would react
8	differently than maybe you or your brother would; is there any
9	issue with with that? You understand I guess that people can
10	react to things differently?
11	JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: Correct.
12	MS. SUDANO: And all of those are valid reactions?
13	JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: Yes.
14	MS. SUDANO: Now, you said something else, you said that you
15	might be a little bit indecisive sometimes?
16	JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: Yes.
17	MS. SUDANO: So, if the State were able to prove this case to
18	you beyond a reasonable doubt, would you have any issue coming back
19	and finding the Defendant guilty?
20	JUROR NUMBER NO. 137: I don't know if I can answer that
21	question now. I think I'd have to go through the whole process and
22	then I think I'd be more sure with knowing everything.
23	MS. SUDANO: And same if, you know, if we couldn't prove this
24	case to you beyond a reasonable doubt, would you have any issue
25	coming back and saying not guilty?

particular case?

1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA		
2			
3	GABRIEL IBARRA, )	No. 69617	
4	Appellant, )		
5	) vi. )		
6	)		
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA, )		
8	Respondent.		
9	A DOUG A ANGUA A DOUBLINAN		
10	APPELLANT'S APPENDIX PHILIP J. KOHN	STEVE WOLFSON	
11	Clark County Public Defender 309 South Third Street	Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Avenue, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor	
12	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2610	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155	
13	Attorney for Appellant	ADAM LAXALT	
14		Attorney General 100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717	
15		(702) 687-3538	
16	Counsel for Respondent  CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
17	I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada		
18	Supreme Court on the state of the		
19	foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:		
20	ADAM LAXALT	HOWARD S. BROOKS	
21	STEVE WOLFSON  I further certify that I served a copy of this document by mailing a true and		
22	correct copy thereof, postage pre-paid, addressed to:		
23	GABRIEL IBARRA		
24	NDOC # 1017562		
25	c/o High Desert State Prison PO Box 650		
26	Indian Springs, NV 89070		
27	BY		
28	Employee, Clark County Public Defender's Office		
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