JOHN DEMON MORGAN Case No. 70424

Judgment of Conviction filed 04/19/2016.......224-225 Jury List filed 02/22/16......186a Motion for Dismissal[sic] or, in the Alternative, a Bill of Particulars filed 02/05/2016.. 150-158 Motion to Compel Counts 1 and 2 to be Pled in the Alternative filed 02/05/2016....... 159-165 Order filed 05/06/2015057

4	
1	Request to File Order Under Seal filed 05/05/2015
2	State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Discovery filed 01/21/2016 146-149
3	State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Dismissal or, in the Alternative, a Bill of Particulars filed 02/16/2016
4	State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Own Recognizance Release filed 01/05/2016
5	140-144
6	State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion in Limine filed 02/11/2016
7	State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Compel Counts 1 & 2 to be Pled in the Alternative filed 02/16/2016
8	State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss filed 07/27/2015 113-121
9	Verdict filed 02/24/2016
10	Verdiev illed 02/2 i/2010
11	
12	<u>TRANSCRIPTS</u>
13	Recorder's Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings,
14	Jury Trial—Day One Date of Hrg: 02/22/2016
15	Bench Conferences – Jury Trial Day One
16	Vol IV
17	Recorder's Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings, Jury Trial—Day Two Date of Hrg: 02/23/2016
18	
19	Bench Conferences – Jury Trial Day Two Vol IV
20	Recorder's Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings,
21	Jury Trial—Day Three Date of Hrg: 02/24/2016
22	Bench Conferences – Jury Trial Day Three
23	Vol IV
24	Reporter's Transcript, Defendant's Motion to Dismiss
1	Date of Hrg: 07/31/2015
25	Recorder's Transcript,
26	Bench Conferences (Jury Trial – Days 1, 2 and 3) Dates of Hrg: 02/22/16, 02/23/16, 02/24/16
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1	Recorder's Transcript, Further Proceedings: Competency
2	Date of Hrg: 12/26/2014
3	Recorder's Transcript, Further Proceedings: Competency
4	Further Proceedings: Competency Date of Hrg: 01/16/2015
5	Recorder's Transcript, Further Proceedings: Competency
6	Further Proceedings: Competency Date of Hrg: 05/15/2015
7	Recorder's Transcript, Further Proceedings: Competency; Challenge Hearing
8	Date of Hrg: 02/06/2015265-296
9	Recorder's Transcript, Further Proceedings: Competency-Return from Lakes Crossing
10	Date of Hrg: 12/11/2015
11	Recorder's Transcript, Further Proceedings: Competency-Return from Lakes Crossing
12	Date of Hrg: 12/18/2015349-330
13	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing, Initial Arraignment
14	Date of Hrg: 12/01/2014
15	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing, Sentencing
16	Date of Hrg: 04/14/2016
17	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings, Motion to Dismiss 326 345
18	Date of Hrg: 08/06/2015
	Rough Draft Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings, Calendar Call and Defendant's Motion for Discovery Date of Hrg: 04/16/2015
20	
21	Rough Draft Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings, Calendar Call; Defendant's Motion for Dismissal or, in the Alternative, a Bill of Particulars; Defendant's Motion to Compel Counts 1 and 2 to be Pled in the Alternative; and Defendant's
22 23	Motion in Limine Date of Hrg: 02/18/2016
24	Rough Draft Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings,
25	Further Proceedings: Return from Competency Date of Hrg: 02/12/2015
26	Rough Draft Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings,
27	Further Proceedings: Return from Competency Court and Defendant's Motion for Own Recognizance Release
28	Date of Hrg: 01/07/2016
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1	Rough Draft Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings, Motion for Discovery Date of Hrg: 01/21/2016
2	Date of Hrg: 01/21/2016
3	Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings, Overflow
4	Date of Hrg: 02/16/2016
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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

February 22, 2016

C-14-302450-1

State of Nevada

John Morgan

February 22, 2016

8:30 AM

Jury Trial

HEARD BY: Johnson, Susan

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 15D

COURT CLERK: Melissa Murphy

RECORDER:

Norma Ramirez

PARTIES

Craggs, Genevieve C.

PRESENT:

Graham, Elana L.

Heshmati, Arlene

Hojjat, Nadia

Morgan, John Demon

Deputy District Attorney

Deputy District Attorney

Deputy Public Defender

Deputy Public Defender

Defendant

IOURNAL ENTRIES

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Ms. Hojjat summarized a procedural overview of the case and noted the Deft will concede to identity at the start of trial. Mr. Graham added to the procedural overview of the case and noted the witness regarding the documents dropped at the scene is going to state they were documents with the Deft's name on it. Court advised it would like the parties to have a written stipulation regarding the piece of evidence. Court gave instructions regarding the Jury selection process. Blind Alternate selected (Seat # 13). Ms. Hojjat requested to pass 23 Jurors for cause. COURT ORDERED, request DENIED. Colloquy regarding potential Juror questions, scheduling and State's exhibits. Ms. Hojjat placed her objections with respects to State's Exhibits 1 and 8; however stipulated to foundation and authentication. Ms. Graham noted the photographs were relevant to the case and not prejudicial. Court advised it didn't see a problem with the photographs so as long as there weren't any authentication issues; however counsel can lodge their objections during trial.

PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL PRESENT: Introduction by the Court and counsel. CONFERENCE AT BENCH. Prospective Jury panel sworn. Voir dire of panel.

PRINT DATE:

02/29/2016

Page 1 of 2

Minutes Date:

February 22, 2016

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Ms. Hojjat placed her objections on the record with respects to challenges made at the bench and requested a new Jury panel. COURT stated FINDINGS and FURTHER ORDERED, request for new panel DENIED. Colloquy regarding challenges for cause.

PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL PRESENT: Voir dire continued.

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF JURY PANEL: Renewed motion by Ms. Hojjat requesting a hearing with the Jury commissioner on how the panel was put together. Opposition by Ms. Graham. COURT FURTHER ORDERED, oral Motion DENIED. Continued arguments regarding the method and resources of how the Jury is selected by the Commissioner. Court advised the Jury is not asked about race, creed or national origin and therefore will inquire whether the Jury Commissioner is available at 4:45 p.m. to testify.

PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL PRESENT: Voir dire continued. CONFERENCES AT BENCH.

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE PROSPECTIVE JYURY PANEL: Court advised Jury Commissioner Witt would be available to come in at 4:30 p.m. Ms. Hojjat placed her Batson challenge on the record made at the bench conference in which the court denied. Further argued the Deft's right to Voir dire had been restricted. Ms. Graham placed her opposition on the record and noted objections were properly sustained by the Court. COURT SO NOTED.

PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL PRESENT: Voir dire continued. CONFERENCES AT BENCH. Twelve Jurors and one Alternate selected and sworn. Jury list FILED IN OPEN COURT. Court instructed the Jury regarding trial procedures and parameter. Clerk read the Information and stated Deft's plea thereto. Court admonished the Jury for evening recess and FURTHER ORDERED, Trial CONTINUED at the given time.

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY: Mariah Witt SWORN and TESTIFIED. Following arguments by counsel, COURT stated FINDINGS and ADDITIONALLY ORDERED, Motion to Disqualify panel DENIED.

CUSTODY

CONTINUED TO: 02/23/16 1:00 PM

PRINT DATE:

02/29/2016

Page 2 of 2

Minutes Date:

February 22, 2016

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor COURT MINUTES February 23, 2016

C-14-302450-1 State of Nevada vs John Morgan

February 23, 2016

1:00 PM

Jury Trial

HEARD BY: Johnson, Susan

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 15D

COURT CLERK: Melissa Murphy

RECORDER: Norma Ramirez

PARTIES PRESENT:

Craggs, Genevieve C. Graham, Elana L.

Heshmati, Arlene Hojjat, Nadia

Morgan, John Demon State of Nevada Deputy District Attorney
Deputy District Attorney

Deputy Public Defender Deputy Public Defender

Defendant Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

JURY PRESENT: Parties stipulated to State's Exhibits on the record. Testimony and exhibits presented (see worksheet). CONFERENCES AT BENCH.

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY: Ms. Hojjat moved for a mistrial without prejudice based upon the testimony given by Officer Law as to other bad acts. Opposition by Ms. Craggs. COURT stated FINDINGS and ORDERED, Motion for Mistrial DENIED. Ms. Graham requested to file an Amended Information to flip the order of the counts and to update the department number. Ms. Hojjat noted she had no objection to the department change; however argued switching the counts would be prejudicial to the Deft. COURT advised it didn't see it being prejudicial. Amended Information FILED IN OPEN COURT.

JURY PRESENT: Testimony presented (see worksheet). Magdalena Becerra, Spanish Interpreter present. CONFERENCES AT BENCH. Juror question asked by the Court, marked and admitted.

PRINT DATE:

02/29/2016

Page 1 of 2

Minutes Date:

February 23, 2016

(14-302450-1

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY: Discussions regarding objections made at the bench onference regarding testimony of Maria Verduzco, perception of the officers as to what the charges were, and the 911 call by Mr. Gonzales. Court advised motions for mistrial regarding alleged 911 call and allegation on resisting arrest were denied at the bench. Further advised the Deft of his right not to testify under the constitution. Ms. Hojjat requested for the State's opening power point presentation be printed and admitted as a courts exhibit. Ms. Graham stated no opposition. COURT SO ORDERED. Ms. Graham requested to have the State's investigator testify about his efforts in obtaining a witness. Objection by Ms. Hojjat. Court advised the investigator will be allowed to testify. Colloquy regarding scheduling, witnesses remaining and preparation of Jury instructions.

JURY PRESENT: Testimony continued (see worksheet). CONFERENCES AT BENCH. COURT admonished the Jury for evening recess and ORDERED, Trial CONTINUED at the given time.

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY: Ms. Hojjat moved for mistrial regarding efforts to obtain witness Rubi Cruz and information that was not provided by the State. Opposition by Ms. Graham. COURT stated FINDINGS and ORDERED, Request for Mistrial DENIED. Ms. Hojjat requested Deft's investigator be allowed to testify. COURT SO NOTED. Further colloquy regarding Jury Instructions.

CUSTODY

CONTINUED TO: 02/24/16 9:30 AM

PRINT DATE: 02/29/2016

Page 2 of 2

Minutes Date:

February 23, 2016

DISTRICT COURT **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

February 24, 2016

C-14-302450-1

State of Nevada

John Morgan

February 24, 2016

9:30 AM

Jury Trial

HEARD BY: Johnson, Susan

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 15D

COURT CLERK: Melissa Murphy

RECORDER:

Norma Ramirez

PARTIES PRESENT: Craggs, Genevieve C.

Graham, Elana L. Heshmati, Arlene

Hojjat, Nadia

Morgan, John Demon

State of Nevada

Deputy District Attorney

Deputy District Attorney

Deputy Public Defender

Deputy Public Defender

Defendant

Plaintiff

IOURNAL ENTRIES

Defense Proposed Jury Instruction FILD IN OPEN COURT.

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY: Jury instruction and Verdict form, argued and settled on the record.

JURY PRESENT: Exhibits presented (see worksheet). State and Defense rested. Court instructed the Jury on the law. CONFERENCES AT BENCH. Jury Instructions FILED IN OPEN COURT. Parties stipulated to the documents that fell out of the Deft's bag containing his name on it. Closing arguments by Ms. Craggs and Ms. Hojjat.

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY: Following argument by Ms. Hojjat, COURT stated FINDINGS and ORDERED, oral Motion for Mistrial DENIED.

JURY PRESENT: Rebuttal argument by Ms. Graham. CONFERENCES AT BENCH. Court thanked February 24, 2016 Minutes Date: Page 1 of 2 02/29/2016 PRINT DATE:

C-14-302450-1

and admonished Alternate Juror. Amended Jury List FILED IN OPEN COURT. At the hour of 12:17 p.m. the Jury retired to deliberate. At the hour of 2:50 p.m. the Jury returned with a written Verdict FILED IN OPEN COURT. JURY FOUND Deft GUILTY OF COUNT 1 - ROBBERY and of COUNT 2 - BATTERY. Jury polled, thanked and excused.

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY: Ms. Graham requested the Deft be remanded without bail or have Deft s bail increased. Opposition by Ms. Hojjat. COURT ORDERED, State's Request DENIED; Deft s bail to REMAIN at \$50,000.00. COURT FURTHER ORDERED, matter REFERRED to the Division of Parole and Probation and SET for Sentencing.

CUSTODY

04/14/16 9:00 AM - SENTENCING

PRINT DATE:

02/29/2016

Page 2 of 2

Minutes Date:

February 24, 2016

DISTRICT COURT **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

April 14, 2016

C-14-302450-1

State of Nevada

John Morgan

April 14, 2016

9:00 AM

Sentencing

HEARD BY: Johnson, Susan

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 15D

COURT CLERK:

Melissa Murphy

Olivia Black/ob

RECORDER: Norma Ramirez

PARTIES

PRESENT:

Campbell, Cara L.

Heshmati, Arlene

Hojjat, Nadia Morgan, John Demon

State of Nevada

Deputy District Attorney

Deputy Public Defender Deputy Public Defender

Defendant

Plaintiff

IOURNAL ENTRIES

- Arguments by counsel and statement by Defendant. DEFT MORGAN ADJUDGED GUILTY of COUNT 1 - ROBBERY (F) and COUNT 2 - BATTERY (M). COURT ORDERED, in addition to the \$25.00 Administrative Assessment fee, \$3.00 DNA Administrative Assessment fee, \$150.00 DNA Analysis fee including testing to determine genetic markers, and a \$250.00 Indigent Defense Civil Assessment fee; Deft. SENTENCED on COUNT 1 - to a MINIMUM of TWENTY-SIX (26) MONTHS and a MAXIMUM of ONE HUNDRED TWENTY (120) MONTHS in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), and on COUNT 2 -SIX (6) MONTHS in the Clark County Detention Center, COUNT 2 CONCURRENT WITH COUNT 1, with FIVE HUNDRED THIRTY-THREE (533) DAYS credit for time served.

NDC

PRINT DATE:

04/15/2016

Page 1 of 1

Minutes Date:

April 14, 2016

1 TRAN CLERK OF THE COURT 3 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 CASE NO. C-14-302450-1 THE STATE OF NEVADA, DEPT. XXII Plaintiff, 10 vs. (ARRAIGNMENT HELD IN DEPT. LLA) 11 JOHN DEMON MORGAN, aka, John Morgan, 12 Defendant. 13 14 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MELISA DE LA GARZA, HEARING MASTER 15 MONDAY, DECEMBER 01, 2014 16 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING RE: INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT 17 18 APPEARANCES: 20 JAMES J. MILLER, ESQ., For the State: Chief Deputy District Attorney 21 22 NADIA HOJJAT, ESQ., For the Defendant: Deputy Public Defender 23 24 25 RECORDED BY: KIARA SCHMIDT, COURT RECORDER **ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT**

MONDAY, DECEMBER 01, 2014

* * * * *

PROCEEDINGS

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THE COURT: State of Nevada versus John Morgan, C302450. John Morgan?

6 C3024

THE CORRECTIONS OFFICER: He was removed from the courtroom for spitting.

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THE COURT: All right. We'll pass him one week.

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THE CLERK: December 8^{th} at 9:30.

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MS. HOJJAT: You know what, your Honor, actually --

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THE COURT: What? You're not going to be here on

13

the 8th?

defendant?

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MS. HOJJAT: Can I do a DC 7 referral on that

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THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. We'll pass him to 7.

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THE CLERK: You need to fill out the --

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MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

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MR. MILLER: What are we doing?

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MS. HOJJAT: A DC --

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THE COURT: We're going to put him to competency.

22

MS. HOJJAT: Yeah.

2324

THE COURT: He spit on the -- he was spitting back They had to take him out, and apparently Ms. Hojjat

25

there.

has maybe had some other issues with him. So DC 7 for a

competency issue. THE CLERK: December 26th, 9:00 a.m., Department 7. 2 Is that Judge going to be there on 3 THE COURT: the 26th? She's really sitting that day? MR. MILLER: She's not going to be here this week. 5 THE COURT: Oh, okay. All right. It's Friday after 6 7 Christmas. MR. MILLER: Probably not. 8 THE COURT: Okay. They give us the dates. We just 10 have to set them. (Whereupon, the proceedings concluded.) 11 12 ATTEST: Pursuant to Rule 3C(d) of the Nevada Rules of 13 Appellate Procedure, I certify that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected, or certified to be an accurate transcript. 15 Schmidt 16 17 Kiara Schmidt, Court Recorder/Transcriber 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

25

Electronically Filed 05/20/2016 04:16:15 PM

RTRAN CLERK OF THE COURT DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 3 4 5 STATE OF NEVADA. 6 CASE NO. C14-302450-1 Plaintiff, 7 VS. DEPT. VII 8 JOHN MORGAN, 10 Defendant. 11 12 HEARD BY THE HONORABLE JOSEPH BONAVENTURE, SENIOR JUDGE 13 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 2014 14 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF 15 FURTHER PROCEEDINGS: COMPETENCY 16 17 APPEARANCES: 18 BARTER PACE, ESQ. For the State: 19 Chief Deputy District Attorney 20 21 BELINDA HARRIS, ESQ. For the Defendant: Deputy Public Defender 22 23 24 25

RECORDED BY: RENEE VINCENT, COURT RECORDER

Friday, December 26, 2014 -- 9:15 a.m.

THE COURT: Page 23, John Morgan.

THE DEFENDANT: John Morgan here.

MS. HARRIS: Judge, there was split evaluations in the report, one competent, one incompetent. We need a third report.

THE COURT: All right. We'll continue proceedings for a third evaluation.

THE CLERK: January 16, 9:00 a.m.

[Proceedings concluded at 9:15 a.m.]

ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio-visual recording of the proceeding in the above entitled case to the best of my ability.

Renee Vincent, Court Recorder/Transcriber

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6	STATE OF NEVADA,)	0.05.10 0.44.000.450.4					
7	Plaintiff, Vs.	CASE NO. C14-302450-1					
8) V5.	DEPT. VII					
9	JOHN MORGAN,						
10	}						
	Defendant. Ś						
11							
13	HEARD BY THE HONORABLE JOSEPH BONAVENTURE, SENIOR JUDGE						
14	FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 2015						
15	RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS: COMPETENCY						
16	TONTILE PROCEEDII	VGS. COMPLIENCI					
17	APPEARANCES:						
18	For the State:	BARTER PACE, ESQ.					
19	TOT THE State.	Chief Deputy District Attorney					
20	· .						
21	For the Defendant:	CLAUDIA ROMNEY, ESQ.					
22		Deputy Public Defender					
23							
24							
25	RECORDED BY: RENEE VINCENT, COURT RECORDER						
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Friday, January 16, 2015 -- 9:24 a.m.

THE COURT: Page 29, John Morgan.

THE DEFENDANT: John Morgan right here.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. ROMNEY: Your Honor, this case we are requesting that a challenge hearing be February 6, if possible.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. PACE: Court's indulgence.

THE DEFENDANT: My court date is February

MR. PACE: Challenge hearing on -- I'm sorry, that sounds fine.

Challenge hearing with the State?

MS. ROMNEY: February 6.

THE COURT: 6th. All right.

THE CLERK: February 6, 10:00 a.m.

[Proceedings concluded at 9:24 a.m.]

ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio-visual recording of the proceeding in the above entitled case to the best of my ability.

Renee Vincent, Court Recorder/Transcriber

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2	2 DISTRICT COURT CLERK OF TH	E COURT					
3	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA						
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5	5 STATE OF NEVADA,						
6	6 CASENO C14 202450	1					
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8	8 DEPT. VII						
9	JOHN MORGAN,						
10	Defendant.						
11	1						
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13	3	HEARD BY THE HONORABLE JOSEPH BONAVENTURE, SENIOR JUDGE					
14	FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2015						
15	RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF						
16	FURTHER PROCEEDINGS: COMPETENCY						
17	CHALLENGE HEARING						
18							
19	APPEARANCES:						
20	For the State: BARTER PACE, ESQ.						
21	Chief Deputy District Attor	ney					
22	For the Defendant: NADIA HOJJAT, ESQ.						
:3	Doputy Public Defender						
24							
25	RECORDED BY: RENEE VINCENT, COURT RECORDER	٠					
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MR. PACE: It's her motion --

Friday, February 6, 2015 -- 10:17 a.m.

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or --

THE COURT: All right. All right.

MR. PACE: -- for a finding of incompetence.

MS. HOJJAT: Your Honor, I have a witness that I'm prepared to call today.

THE COURT: Who is it?

MS. HOJJAT: Your Honor, the Defense would call Dr. Dodge Slagle.

THE COURT: Please remain up over there, sir, raise your right hand and be sworn by the Clerk.

DR. DODGE SLAGLE

called as a witness, testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Thank you. Please state your first and last name and spell it for the record.

THE WITNESS: First name Dodge, D-O-D-G-E. The last name's Slagle, S-L-A-G-L-E.

MR. PACE: Your Honor, just one quick note. I didn't realize, I thought we were doing a challenge based upon reports. That's what I've been previously told, so I did not prepare to call any witnesses. So I may need to request a continuance at the conclusion of today's hearing for witnesses.

THE COURT: Oh, I don't want to have to bifurcate it. I mean, who told you that there was going to be no witnesses? Did she tell you, the attorney?

MR. PACE: No, it was the -- it was actually -- because she wasn't here last time we status checked it for her presence, I was instructed that it would just be a challenge on the paperwork, but --

MS. HOJJAT: No, Your Honor.

Fine.

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How are you employed or what do you do?

A	Yeah.	I'm a psy	chiatrist.	l'm primar	ily in private	e practice.	l'm
also a s	alaried profe	ssor at Tou	uro Univers	sity, Colleg	je of Osteor	oathic Medi	cine
and I'm	a medical di	rector of a	psychiatric	c unit at D	esert Spring	gs Hospital	. So
l'm emp	loyed at all (those place	es.			·	

Q Wow. And I'm assuming you've had extensive schooling to have the degrees that you have?

A I have completed osteopathic medical school. I've completed a psychiatric residency, undergraduate degree as well, majoring in psychology at --

Q Okay. Where did you --

MR. PACE: I'd stipulate to all the doctor's credentials. He's been practicing here quite some time, and I saw him yesterday --

THE COURT: I think he's qualified to testify. All right?

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

BY MS. HOJJAT:

Q And do you perform competency evaluations on behalf of the court of defendants in the criminal justice system in Clark County?

A I do. I think I've been doing competency evaluations about 20 years for the courts now.

Q Okay. Did you have an occasion to interview the Defendant in this case, John Morgan?

A I interviewed John Morgan on December 8th, 2014.

Q And when you interviewed Mr. Morgan, did you observe anything that you found interesting or that caused you concern as to his competency?

A I did.

Q Can you please tell us about that

A Yeah, he -- there were a couple things that were concerning to me. Although Mr. Morgan, I think, understood some of the factual information about what was before him, he engaged some usual behaviors and seemed to have some significant thought disorganization that was interfering with some of his answers, even though he genuinely was trying to cooperate with me and, you know, interacted in a way that suggested he wanted to be competent and wanted to be normal.

Some of those things would include -- you know, he told me that he felt as though something had contaminated him; that he had some kind of toxin in his body. And during the interview with me, he would have spit in his hand and then sort of fling it or drop it onto the floor. He did that multiple times during the interview with me. And, again, when I asked him about that, he said he just had this toxic something inside of him that he just had to get out. My sense was he understood that that wasn't exactly a socially appropriate thing to be doing when you're being interviewed by a doctor, but he just felt compelled that he had to do that.

Additionally, to some -- many of my questions, he gave me -- he would contemplate the answer for a few moments, sometimes minutes, and then give me answer, and then several minutes later come back to that and say, I have to change my answer. I think I -- I gave you the wrong answer when I did that.

You know, that to me suggested either thought disorganization or maybe that he was having a bit of trouble discerning what was real and

what was not real in his own memory. So I had a lot of concern that he would be able to give a reasonable history of things.

The things he had trouble answering were things like, Have you been in a psychiatric hospital? I think even things like, Are you married? Have you been married? Those kinds of questions that usually are not controversial, not something that someone is conflicted about. These were more, you know, I'm just not sure what the reality of my history really is here. So these things in particular, I think, you know, gave me enough concern that I rendered a finding that he was not competent.

Q So when you're saying he had difficulty with these questions, they were questions that you would under -- you would expect a normal, competent person to be able to give an answer on and give the correct answer on the first time?

A Yes. That's correct.

Q Simple things like -- I believe you gave the example of, Have you ever been psychiatrically committee, correct?

A Or -- or just admitted to a hospital, yes, a simple question. Yes.

Q Or admitted to a hospital.

A Yes.

Q Most people can say whether or not they've been admitted to a hospital once before?

A Yes.

Q He could give that answer and then stick by that answer?

A Well, he gave me answer --

Q Okay.

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multiple occasions during the interview with me, he would look to the side, spit or drool into his hand and then kind of fling it or drop it onto the floor from his hand.

Right. Q

Α And then sort of covered it up with his feet, actually, and gave me the impression he understood, I really shouldn't be doing this. And so when I asked him about it, he said, I have a toxin in me, and I have to get rid of it doing this. That's the compulsive part. I just have to do this, even though -- again, there was sense he was trying to conceal it from me as best he could, even though it was obvious what he was doing.

Q Okay.

And -- that's not a usual behavior in an interview with a doctor. Α

And I want to follow up with you on that a little bit. Obviously, Q the nature of the interview that you had with him is somewhat limited due to the courts retaining you to interview him for somewhere between 40 minutes and an hour.

Yes.

Would it affect your opinion, either positively or either make it Q stronger or weaker, to hear that he was engaging in similar behaviors in the courtroom?

MR. PACE: Objection. That's speculation.

MS. HOJJAT: Your Honor, he's been qualified as an expert.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know -- he doesn't know what happened in the courtroom. I don't know what happened in the courtroom. What do you mean?

MS. HOJJAT: Your Honor, he's been qualified as an expert --THE COURT: Are there some facts that I don't know about? MS. HOJJAT: I can provide a hypothetical to him because he's an expert, and I can provide facts to the Court. THE COURT: So it's a hypothetical. MS. HOJJAT: It's a hypothetical. THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. MR. PACE: Then you probably just need to rephrase it. BY MS. HOJJAT: Would it affect your opinion if you were to hear that he was Q engaging in similar type of behavior in the courtroom? If I understood that he was engaging in behavior similar, that Α spitting behavior, while he was in court, knowing how inappropriate that was, it would give me concern about his competence to stand trial. That wouldn't be enough in and onto itself, but it would be one piece of information that would be troubling to me regarding his competence. Right. And some of the factors of competence is ability to Q behave in the courtroom, correct? Yes. Okay. And if -- would it affect your opinion to hear that he was actually removed from a courtroom by marshals for spitting in Lower Level? It would affect my opinion. That would be something that Α 23 would support my finding that he was not competent. Okay. And I want to go back a little bit and talk to you about 24 Q

the -- the inability to necessarily remember the correct answer or figure out the

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correct answer to a simple question. Being able to accurately convey facts and testify is also one of the prongs of competency, correct?

Yes.

Okay. So if he's unable to recall simple facts, would that lead Q you to have concern about his ability to testify or provide relevant testimony?

Yes, although I'm not sure in his case it's a matter of recall or a matter of organization. I mean, I had some -- I might just struggle over the working a little bit.

Uh-huh. Q

I mean, my -- my interpretation of what was occurring with him was more an organizational problem than a recall, although they're connected. I mean, you know, his ability to put things in sequence and in correct order and to put the facts together in an organized way that reflects the appropriate history, I think is what I was really afraid he could not do.

Okay. One of the prongs of competency is ability to understand legal procedure and the nature and purpose of court proceedings. Would it affect your opinion to hear that after I had explained to him the process and the concept of entering a plea of not guilty in order to dispute charges and the idea of, if you want to maintain your innocence, you need to enter a plea of not guilty, if he kept refusing to enter a plea of not guilty because he was adamant that he was innocent and didn't understand why he would need to enter a plea of not guilty?

Yeah. Of course I'd want to ask him about that --Α

Q Okay.

-- and fully understand that. But, sure, if I -- you know, knowing Α

from his counsel that he was claiming to be innocent and yet, for whatever reason, would be unwilling to plead not guilty to this charge against him, that would be kind of potentially irrational and difficult to explain otherwise.

MS. HOJJAT: Okay. Court's indulgence.

BY MS. HOJJAT:

Q And you did ultimately form a conclusion after interviewing Mr. Morgan, correct?

A Yeah. Based on my interview, I came to a conclusion that he was not competent, you know, if he had some factual knowledge about things, but my opinion was that the degree of thought disorganization that I sensed he had would render him unable to cooperate with you.

Since then, you and I have had some conversations about, you know, the things that have gone on in your attempting to help him, that it probably solidified in my mind the opinion that I gave you, again, this inability that he's had to -- to -- you know, you told me that he's been unwilling to plead not guilty even though he's claiming to be innocent and this, somewhat irrationally, expecting that the charges will just go away because of his innocence and not really understanding the court procedure, though he can define what the officers of the court do and some basic stuff like that.

Q I want to talk to you about that a little bit. So an individual can sometimes understand in theory the idea of pleading guilty, pleading not guilty, proceeding to trial and then not necessarily be able to apply those concepts to their own situation, correct?

- A Right It's --
- Q And -- sorry. Go on.

A It's difficult sometimes. A person can have a factual understanding of something, but not a rational understanding of something.

Q And if you were to hear -- and you and I did discuss this. When you heard that he was not understanding that in order to maintain innocence, he needed to plead not guilty and go to trial, would that maybe lead you to believe something along those lines was going on?

A Yeah. Again, ideally, I would want to have more information about that, but just on the surface, that seems to not make good sense. How could someone who believes they're innocent be unwilling to render a plea of not guilty in a courtroom.

Q And then going back to -- you did -- you did have a final conclusion about Mr. Morgan's competence. What did you find?

A Based on -- you know, my conclusion in my report was based solely on my interview with him on December 8th, you know, and my opinion was that he was not competent, although I qualified that and said the degree of his lack of competence wasn't large, again partly because he has some factual understanding of things.

Q Okay. So not large meaning that he could be restored to competency with proper treatment?

A I would expect that, yes.

Q And I want to talk to you just a little bit about competency because the Court mentioned some doctors have found him competent.

Competency is waxing and waning, correct?

A In -- in someone with a psychiatric illness, often it can wax and wane. If someone has schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, that condition can,

you know, get better and worse, especially if there's treatment involved, but even if there's not treatment involved, like other medical problems. You know they -- you have them, but they can be more severe at some times in the course of the condition and less severe at other times in the condition. That's true for many psychiatric illnesses as well.

Q So, for example, Mr. Morgan could be in court engaging in the spitting, and when he's interviewing with you engaging in that same conduct, but possibly not engaging in that conduct when he was interviewed by, say, Dr. Colosimo. Just because he does it once, doesn't mean he's always going to be doing it?

A That would be correct. His condition could get a little better or a little worse and then do the reverse again later on. If it had gotten a little better or it could get a little worse again. We'd like to think that someone who's receiving treatment, you know, would be on the upswing and then tend to be heading toward getting better rather than worse, but --

Q Right.

A -- without treatment, certainly, the condition is going to flow at its own pace.

And is it fair to say that sometimes legal stressors can actually agitate a condition and people can become -- head more toward incompetence, say, when they're in court, when they're actually facing the legal process, as opposed to they've been sitting in jail for three months and haven't really had to face a judge --

A I think --

Q -- face a district attorney, face a defense attorney?

A I think sitting in a courtroom as a defendant has to be very high on the list of things that would be stressful, especially if you're facing a serious charge.

Q Okay. So if you were the first doctor to interview him directly after court, or soon after court, and you observed these behaviors and then the longer he was sitting and the longer he didn't have a court date, his behavior may be improved, that wouldn't necessarily be surprising because he's further removed from that stressor?

A That's correct.

MS. HOJJAT: I'll pass the witness, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Any cross?

MR. PACE: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. PACE:

Q Doctor, I'm Bart Pace from the District Attorney's Office. I don't think we've actually met, but I'm sure we'll meet many times.

A Uh-huh.

Q Let me just start with -- she was talking about his courtroom demeanor. Do you see anything in Mr. Morgan's courtroom demeanor today that's inappropriate?

A I have not been paying careful attention, but just on looking right now, I don't see anything inappropriate at the moment. That's correct.

MR. PACE: Okay. For the record, the Defendant's been maintaining the demeanor he's showing right now the whole proceedings, and this is obviously a proceeding directly against him and, therefore, is demonstrating

competent courtroom demeanor at this time.

MS. HOJJAT: Well, I would just slightly object to that because I did observe something, but I can put it on the record later if the Court wants.

MR. PACE: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. PACE:

Q Let me just ask you a couple of things. First of all, this issue of drooling and spitting -- you referred to it as drooling in your report. Can people form based on bad information, incorrect self-diagnosis of medical conditions and just be wrong and still be competent?

A It would depend on the scenario. Again, if we're talking about more of a medical scenario, as long as that individual understood the medical facts, you know, and disagree with them, they might still be competent, you know. If someone presented a medical fact to them to the contrary in their opinion and they just dismissed them as not being real or gave some paranoid explanation about why that couldn't be true, they probably would not be competent.

Q So you're saying if I have bad information about a medical condition and I act what I think is best based on the bad information I have, that's a sign of incompetency?

A That wasn't exactly what I was saying.

Q Okay.

A I'm saying if -- let's say I'm a doctor and I go in and tell a patient you have -- based on these lab tests here, they are, based on the information medically I have about you, you are suffering from diabetes. And

that patient says, well, you know, you've got the wrong blood. That blood must be from somebody else. There was an imposter that came in and drew blood from me, and I don't believe what they did with the blood. So I don't believe in any of your results, and so it couldn't possibly be true that I have diabetes, even though I have all the symptoms of diabetes, you know. So that person's belief wouldn't be rational and probably would not be competent in that situation --

- Q So do you --
- A -- even though they're entitled to their beliefs. Contrary to that --
 - Q No, I understand where you're going now.
 - A Uh-huh.
- Q So are you aware that Mr. Morgan's consulted with a doctor about his belief that he's received some sort of contamination?
 - A I'm not aware of that.
- Q Okay Next question is, have you had a chance to read the reports of Drs. Colosimo and Kapel?
 - A I have not.
- Q Do you -- would there -- you indicated that one of the explanations for the Defendant's stopping you and saying, what I told you earlier is not correct, this is what's correct, you indicated that that might be an evidence of a thought disorder, which might be an evidence of incompetency. Are there any other explanations for him changing his -- his statement of what his medical and psychiatric history for you? Are there any other explanations for that change?

A He could be being evasive or having some paranoid delusion about what's going on between he and I. I mean, I suppose there's many other explanations. Those that I proposed seem the most likely to me, but in fairness, there could be a multitude of explanations for why he did that.

Q Dr. Colosimo specifically found he has a personality disorder.

Isn't it common amongst personality disorders to lie?

A It would be prominent for antisocial personality disorder. For the majority of personality disorders, that is not a characteristic feature. I don't know what kind of personality disorder --

Q NOS.

A Okay.

Q So it's possible that --

A It's possible with someone with a personality disorder could lie.

Q Okay. And if somebody changed -- if somebody had a theory of how to interact with the doctor as to what was in their best interest and then they changed that theory halfway through the conversation, you know, because we all change our minds, isn't it possible then that his memory would change as well as to what he was going to tell the doctor about his memory?

MS. HOJJAT: I'm sorry, I'm going to object to that one just because I think -- maybe I'm misunderstanding the question, but did you just ask if it's possible if his memory changes?

MR. PACE: No. My question is --

THE COURT: Did you understand the question?

MR. PACE: I'll rephrase it if it's --

THE COURT: No --

THE WITNESS: May I just say what I think your question was, and then I'll try to answer what I think it was?

BY MR. PACE:

- Q Let me rephrase it --
- A Okay.
- question. If I go into a doctor's interview and I have a theory as to what's in my best interest by entering that doctor's interview, and sometime during that doctor's interview, I feel like maybe my original theory was a bad idea, and I have a propensity to lie, wouldn't that be a possible reason for somebody changing their history to their described history with you in the interview?

A It would. It would be a very unsophisticated strategy because it would -- typically, I think it would be rather obvious if that what was occurring when someone was doing that. So if someone was really bad at manipulating information and lying, that might be a strategy that they would use. It has not been one that I've seen often, again, because I think, you know, it would be quite obvious what's occurring in that setting.

Q Okay. And if Doctor -- Drs. Colosimo and Dr. Kapel, neither of them saw either thought disorder or delusion, any evidence of thought disorder or delusion on the part of the Defendant, wouldn't that lend credence to the concept that maybe he lied to you -- for whatever reason, lied to you in the interview and changed his story later because he thought it was it his best interest to change his story?

MS. HOJJAT: I'm going to object just because that's not -- I mean, I know it's a hypothetically, but that's not an accurate statement. Dr. Kapel

found -- Court's indulgence. One of the doctors found psychosis. Dr. Colosimo found psychotic features.

THE COURT: What?

MS. HOJJAT: Psychotic features, which include delusion. So it's not an accurate --

THE COURT: Okay. That is a hypothetical.

MR. PACE: Do you have a page number?

MS. HOJJAT: Yeah, page 4.

MR. PACE: Colosimo?

MS. HOJJAT: Yeah.

MR. PACE: Do you have a direction to paragraphs so we can move to that?

MS. HOJJAT: It's under the diagnosis, AXIS I, probable mood disorder with psychotic features.

MR. PACE: Okay. I will restate my question.

BY MR. PACE:

Q Without describing a single evidence of psychotic features in his report, wouldn't that lend credence to the possibility that the Defendant was just lying to you and then changed his mind?

MS. HOJJAT: And, Judge, I'm going to object because it's -- it's not an accurate representation of what Dr. Colosimo found here.

THE COURT: Overruled. Go ahead. You can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. So I -- realize I have not read that report, so I don't exactly know what was said there and how those findings come together, but I think your question is if -- in that I found some

evidence of psychosis and another evaluator didn't find evidence of psychosis, you know, is a possible explanation for that that he was malingering or lying to me as far as the evaluation that I did? Anything's possible.

Again, as I said earlier, my interpretation was he was working very hard to be cooperative with me and trying very hard to, you know, give me appropriate information, so I didn't -- you know, again, having done this a long time, I didn't have the sense that that was occurring, but I suppose it's a possible explanation.

Q And if his self-reports about medical and psychiatric history were consistent with what he eventually told you on his second revelation, would that be consistent with the fact that he might have told you a lie the first time?

A I'm not sure I understood the question. So if the second answer that he gave me was actually the correct answer, would that -- would that be evidence that he was lying to me the first time he answered those questions?

Q Yes.

A The curious thing about -- I can't imagine a context in which lying about the basic questions I was asking him would him serve him in any way. So the fact that he would even be doing that would strike me as quite odd and perhaps evidence of a thought disorder.

You know, again, they were really basic questions that really would have very little to do with -- with -- you know, whether he was guilty or innocent or perhaps even mentally ill. I suppose you could argue that being admitted to a psychiatric hospital might be some evidence of a mental illness, but I don't know that I could interpret it that way.

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Understand. Let's talk about -- you're going now to motivation. Q Let's talk about that. Are there other reasons other than psychotic that would cause a defendant to be uncooperative with his counsel, to not follow the advice of his counsel?

Α Yes.

Q Such as?

Such as the defendant doesn't agree with the direction that counsel's trying to go. Such as counsel [sic] is suffering from an intellectual problem rather than a psychotic problem, you know, an intellectual disability or dementia or, you know, some process like that. I suppose there's other reasons as well that don't initially come to the forefront of my mind.

If -- are some of the personality disorders, do they tend to be --Q what's the proper term for this? Do they tend to be uncooperative?

There are many diagnosable personality disorders. There are a couple -- you know, there's really three clusters that we put them in, Cluster A. Cluster B and Cluster C. I don't know that being uncooperative would be characteristic of two of the three clusters.

In Cluster B there would be antisocial personality disorder and borderline personality disorder and narcissistic personality disorder, and some manipulation might be consistent with one of those personality disorders. The rest, not really.

Okay. And, finally, what if he just doesn't like counsel, if he Q disagrees that counsel's the best counsel for him?

I think that happens all the time, and I don't know that renders Α you incompetent, you know. As long as you understand what the counselor is

trying to get you to understand, you know -- if you can understand why you need to plead not guilty as an example of that and then maybe decide that you want to do something else, you may be very competent. The issue is can you -- do you understand what the attorney is trying to tell you about the situation that you're in. If you're not capable of understanding what the attorney is telling you -- so it's not a matter of agreeing; it really a matter of comprehending what's going on between you and the attorney.

Q So you're saying personalities not meshing -- wouldn't resulting in a lack of cooperation, which you can see --

A Typically, someone with a personality disorder would be able to understand what their attorney was presenting to them. They might not agree with it or they might try to be manipulative in some way in dealing with it, but they would -- you know, they would still have the capacity to understand and give reasonable answers about what's going on in the process before them. That would not cross thought disorganization.

Q I wasn't talking about thought disorganization specifically; I was talking about cooperation.

A People with personality disorders may be uncooperative, at least a couple of them.

Q Yeah.

A Again, for the most part, you know, personality disorders are a very broad basket, so there's a couple of kinds where that might be characteristic.

Q And what if that dislike for counsel went to the extent of prejudice against counsel, would that also increase the lack of cooperation?

1	A That could be a reason to be uncooperative, yes.					
2	MR. PACE: I really have no further questions. Thank you, Doctor.					
3	MS. HOJJAT: Brief redirect, Your Honor?					
4	THE COURT: Yeah.					
5	MS. HOJJAT: Again, Doctor					
6	THE COURT: Well, I'm looking at a report by Dr. Kapel. What was					
7	noted is that, he's very unhappy with this representations and would likely be					
8	difficult to work with, end quote.					
9	MS. HOJJAT: Yes.					
0	THE COURT: The doctor says that he's unhappy with his					
1	representation. Would that affect his decision, his opinion?					
2	THE WITNESS: I don't think it would.					
3	THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.					
4	REDIRECT EXAMINATION					
5	BY MS. HOJJAT:					
6	Q And briefly, Doctor, you didn't find him incompetent based on					
7	his any sort of unwillingness to work with me? That's not what your					
8	opinion was based on, correct?					
9	A I did not have a sense that he had any delusional or psychotic					
0	ideas about the relationship with you during the time I interviewed him, that's					
1	correct.					
2	Q And it had nothing to do, if I tell you nothing about our					
:3	interactions during the time of your interview, correct?					
:4	A Correct.					
25	Q You found him incompetent based on the fact that you believe					
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there was a thought disorder going on?

A Yeah. I found him incompetent based on the interaction he had with me and his ability to provide information to me and work through the process of an interview.

Q Right.

A The degree of disorganization that he had in the interview with me led me to believe it would be difficult for him to work in real time with an attorney trying to help him in the a court process.

Q Right. And Mr. Pace talked a lot about maybe he's lying, this, that and the other. When you got to questions like, do you know what a district attorney does, he wasn't lying to you; he was giving answers to the best of his ability, correct?

A Correct. My sense is he was trying to look good.

Q Okay.

A That he was -- that he wants to be competent, you know, and wants to look like he's very qualified and ready to go.

Q And, in fact, you found no signs of malingering, correct?

A I didn't see any signs of malingering.

Q And would it lend credence to your opinion if all three doctors found no signs of malingering?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And Mr. Pace talked about nobody other than you observing anything -- any sort of delusions of psychotic features, but, in fact, Dr. Colosimo did as well, so would it lend credence to your theory if two of three doctors found signs of delusions of psychotic features?

 A Yes.

Q And, again, whether or not he's competent for you in deciding apart from whether or not he's cooperating with me in court, it's based on his abilities as you observed him that you found him incompetent, correct?

A Well, information about how he worked with you would be relevant to whether he's competent or not. At the time I rendered this opinion, I didn't have any information about that, so --

Q Right.

A If that's what your question was.

Q I guess what I'm trying to clarify is, the things you observed are in no way discredited by learning that he told Dr. Kapel he doesn't like me? The things you observed are still the things you observed?

A That's correct. And I don't know why he doesn't like you. I mean, is it possible that's based on some kind of delusional belief? Sure. You know. I don't know, but that wouldn't really change my opinion.

Q Well, I mean, he really firmly believes I'm Mexican, even though I'm not Mexican. I'm not sure if that's a delusion or what that is. Could that possibly be a delusion in and of itself?

A I don't know if that would be a delusion, but there could be some delusional content about people of Mexican heritage that would impact him.

MS. HOJJAT: Okay. I'll pass the witness, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. PACE: No, I have nothing else.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Doctor.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MS. HOJJAT: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mister --

MR. PACE: No, no further questions. Just -- I think it's time for argument.

THE COURT: Yeah. Go on.

MS. HOJJAT: Your Honor, at this point I would ask the Court to either find him incompetent and send him to Lake's Crossing or send him to Lake's Crossing under the portion of the statute that allows him to be sent for observation.

I mean, at this point, Your Honor, we have an individual who I can make representations to the Court will not enter a plea because he believes he didn't do this. I mean, that -- and that's not me and him having issues because me and him aren't actually having issues.

THE COURT: I've got a lot of clients say they don't want to enter a plea, and the Court enters a plea for them. I mean, I've had that in my experience many times.

MS. HOJJAT: But Your Honor --

THE COURT: They don't want to enter a plea. They just stand silent. They don't want to enter a plea.

MS. HOJJAT: But --

THE COURT: I say fine, I'll plead not guilty for you and set a trial date.

MS. HOJJAT: There's a difference, Your Honor, though, between

somebody who's being stubborn and difficult and between somebody who genuinely doesn't understand.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. HOJJAT: I don't understand, I didn't do this, why isn't it just going away? One is somebody being difficult and unpleasant, and one is somebody who's having problems understanding legal procedure, and that's what I was talking to Dr. Slagle about. And Dr. Slagle, what he was observing was totally separate and apart from what I was observing. Dr. Slagle had no idea that he was refusing to enter a plea when he found him incompetent.

What he's finding is his behavior that's not appropriate in a courtroom. He's already been removed from one courtroom for this type of behavior. He seems to have this compulsion that he thinks he's been contaminated or something of that nature, so he's going to be behaving -- he's demonstrating behavior in court that's going to get him removed during trial in front -- in front of a jury.

He's not understanding why he needs to go to trial if he maintains he's innocent. He can understand the abstract concept. He can answer questions. He's not malingering. He's not refusing to work with me. We put on a preliminary hearing in Justice Court. It was just fine. There were no -- there was no -- you know, counsel keeps referencing antisocial personality, people who just want to lie, people who just want to be difficult. He wasn't being difficult. That's not what was happening here. He genuinely didn't understand why things weren't going away because he didn't do it. And that does go to a thought disorder, and that does go to competence.

I need him to understand the process. The doctors -- Dr. Slagle

said, and I agree, I think he's actually going to be returned to competency. I think once we get him on medication, probably pretty quickly he's going to be returned to competency, but I need him to be competent for us to go to trial. He's entering a plea of not guilty. I need him to just go to Lake's Crossing, receive treatment, be observed, be fixed, and then he comes back, and we can go to trial. Nobody here's saying he's going to be incompetent without probability.

THE COURT: And probably just send him there for restoration, a little extra assessment or --

MR. PACE: Well, we haven't -- we don't have the statutory threshold presenting him to restoration. We can't send him under 425. We don't have statutory of two doctors.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. PACE: The best that can be done is sending him under 415. I just think that he's -- he's acting totally reasonable today. She says she got through a prelim hearing with him, and everything went just fine. He looks like he's -- he's ready to go. I'm not saying he doesn't have a mental illness. We have tons of defendants with mental illnesses. We have tons of defendants who refuse to enter pleas, for constitutional reasons, for stubborn reasons, whatever.

I just think that Dr. Kapel hit the nail on the head with him; I think he's just disagreeing with counsel, and it's making him stubborn and obstinate as a result. He would probably be wise to listen to his counsel and take her advice more closely. And like Dr. Kapel said, he's going to be difficult to work with, but he's not -- he's not -- he's not got a psychotic feature that

interferes with his ability to assist counsel.

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MS. HOJJAT: And if I could just briefly respond.

found psychotic features. Second off, Mr. Pace had made the record earlier

that he behaved just fine in court today. Actually, after Dr. Slagle was called

as a witness, Dr. Slagle went up there, and the Clerk tried to swear Dr. Slagle

in. When Dr. Slagle [sic] said, raise your right hand to be sworn in, he raised

his right hand to be sworn in. So he doesn't even understand the calling of

the witness, who's the person who's supposed to be raising their right hand to

preserved, because I saw it. I saw him raise his right hand. He was confused

about who was the witness then, despite the fact that I clearly called Dr.

man who doesn't understand a plea of not guilty, a man who doesn't

understand who the witness is in the courtroom here today. If it's got to be

under 415, then it's got to be under 415, but I'm asking Your Honor to send

And I'd ask that the JAVS be preserved on that, if that was

We've got two of three doctors finding a psychotic disorder, a

MS. HOJJAT: Very briefly. I'm sorry. First off, two of three doctors

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THE COURT: Are you finished or --

MR. PACE: I'm finished.

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THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

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be sworn in.

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THE COURT: What?

him to Lake's so we can fix him.

Slagle, and Dr. Slagle clearly walked up there.

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MR. PACE: I thought it was going to be brief.

MR. PACE: I thought it was going to be brief.

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THE COURT: Well, that's all right. I mean, it's an important issue, I mean, and I understand. But we have two -- Dr. Colosimo, he finds that he presented basic criteria to be considered competent to proceed. Dr. Kapel was the third evaluation. He finds that the Defendant meets the criteria to be considered competent to proceed. They have the -- they feel he understands the nature of the criminal charges against him, the nature or the purpose of the court proceedings. They think he could aid and assist the person -- the counsel in the defense.

Other than he don't want to plead not guilty, you know, that's something that -- I don't know why, but I think he -- I find that he meets -- he's competent to proceed -- competent to proceed under NRS -- what is it -- 178.420?

MR. PACE: Correct.

THE COURT: And we're going to send him back -- send him back to the department.

THE CLERK: February 12th, 9:00 a.m., District Court 3.

THE COURT: Thank you so much.

[Proceedings concluded at 10:58 a.m.]

ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio-visual recording of the proceeding in the above entitled case to the best of my ability.

Renee Vincent, Court Recorder/Transcriber

Lener Vincent

RTRAN 1 CLERK OF THE COURT 2 3 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 THE STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO. C302450 6 Plaintiff, 7 VS. DEPT. NO. III 8 JOHN DEMON MORGAN, 9 Defendant. 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS W. HERNDON, 11 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2015 13 **ROUGH DRAFT** 14 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 15 FURTHER PROCEEDINGS: RETURN FROM COMPETENCY 16 17 18 19 APPEARANCES: 20 HILARY L. HEAP For the State: 21 **Deputy District Attorney** 22 NADIA HOJJAT For the Defendant: 23 Deputy Public Defender 24 RECORDED BY: SARA RICHARDSON, COURT RECORDER 25 Rough Draft - Page 1

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2015, 9:27 A.M.

MS. HOJJAT: Your Honor, if we can call John Morgan on page 6 of your calendar.

THE COURT: 302450, Mr. Morgan is present in custody, return from competency court, we need to get him arraigned.

MS. HOJJAT: Yes, Your Honor. And just -- just briefly to provide Your Honor with a little bit of history and what's going on in this case, we did put on a preliminary hearing. At the preliminary hearing at a certain point there were some concerns with the Court, I approached the bench, I let the bench know at that time that I thought he was just barely competent, but competent. We got to lower level, at lower level he was refusing to enter a plea of not guilty.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: He seemed confused by the process. I kept trying to explain the process to him. He didn't understand that that was where he needed to enter a plea of not guilty and invoke his right to a speedy trial.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: And he didn't believe me. At that point I did feel he wasn't competent. I sent him to competency court. It was a split evaluation at first. One doctor found him competent, one doctor found him incompetent. We had a third come back. I still felt he was incompetent, so I did request a challenge hearing. We had that challenge hearing last Friday in front of Judge Bonaventure who's sitting in for Judge Bell. I was the only one to call a witness. None of the doctors who felt he was competent or opined that he was competent showed up to the hearing, only my doctor showed up.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: During the hearing I still maintained that I don't think he's competent. I've got concerns about his understanding of what's going on. I've tried explaining things. He doesn't believe me. I don't think he's being difficult, I just genuinely believe he doesn't understand the process. The doctor opined and I agree, we don't think he's incompetent without probability, we just think he needs medication to be returned to competency. At the end of the hearing, Judge Bonaventure just basically read off the statements of the other two doctors who didn't show up to the hearing and said, well, because they found him competent, I'm not going to send him to Lake's Crossing for observation or medication.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: So at this point in speaking to him today, I've advised him he needs to plead not guilty, I'm advising him he needs to invoke his right to a speedy trial. He's still refusing to do so because he believes he's already done so and he believes that somehow the whole process starts over if he says those things today. So that's my record at this point. He's back here over defense objection. My position is still that I don't think he's competent and that he can't aid and assist and he doesn't understand the process. And I think he wanted to address the Court about some stuff.

THE COURT: All right, so based upon the findings last week by competency court, I'm going to find him competent. If there's some substantial change, I mean, I get that you believe he's incompetent, but it's based on the same thing that's been there, it's -- through the evaluations it sounds like. There hasn't been any material change --

1	THE COURT: Okay.				
2	THE DEFENDANT: But I was agreeing to, like, maybe, like, to resolve the				
3	matter or whatever, you know.				
4	THE COURT: Well				
5	THE DEFENDANT: Just be because I				
6	THE COURT: here's what'll happen, she's going to talk to the State, and				
7	they're going to see if they can resolve the charges in some fashion, okay?				
8	THE DEFENDANT: I see.				
9	THE COURT: But when you when you don't agree with the charges, that's				
10	what a not guilty plea is.				
11	THE DEFENDANT: Exactly, so I was I would enter not guilty then, like, you				
12	know, to go to go forward with the trial or whatever, you know.				
13	THE COURT: Okay.				
14	THE DEFENDANT: So, like, you know, by me by my individual self, like,				
15	working or whatever				
16	THE COURT: Right.				
17	THE DEFENDANT: and being no having a productive life or whatever.				
18	THE COURT: Okay.				
19	THE DEFENDANT: So I was just letting Ms. Nadia know that, hey, look, you				
20	know, these charges, I'm really not agreeing with these charges.				
21	THE COURT: All right.				
22	THE DEFENDANT: And I know it's it's a tape, I know it's a video recording				
23	of the incident or whatever, what happened, I don't even want to really I don't				
24	even want to say a incident because it wasn't it wasn't a incident at all.				
25	THE COURT: Well I don't want you to talk about the case at all.				

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THE DEFENDANT: I don't agree with none of that.

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THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: Yeah.

THE DEFENDANT: You know what, I really -- I still don't agree with Ms. Nadia, like, as far as her thinking I'm not competent enough to, like, with the trial or whatever, so, like, you know, it's some issues right there. So I'm, like, I'm really looking forward to maybe, if it's still going to be some disagreement right there, then maybe -- maybe I can address the Court, like, maybe my individual self and then maybe, like, you know, address the Court for the trial or whatever or --

THE COURT: What, are you saying you want to represent yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: I would like to defend my individual self, yes. I would like to defend myself, yes.

THE COURT: Well, if you want to do that then you can file a motion to me saying that you want to dismiss your attorney and the reasons why.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: And that you want to represent yourself and the reasons why and then I'll have to have a conversation with you to see if you're capable of doing that, okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. And --

THE COURT: So we'll take that up if and when that gets filed, all right?

THE DEFENDANT: All right. And then I just had one more brief -- just one more brief concern or whatever.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: You know, I know -- just about that same req -- I know you don't want me to talk about the -- the case or whatever --

THE COURT: Right.

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RTRAN 1 CLERK OF THE COURT 2 3 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 THE STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO. C302450 6 Plaintiff, 7 VS. DEPT. NO. III 8 JOHN DEMON MORGAN, 9 Defendant. 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS W. HERNDON, 11 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 2015 13 14 **ROUGH DRAFT** RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 15 CALENDAR CALL AND DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DISCOVERY 16 17 18 19 APPEARANCES: 20 For the State: HILARY L. HEAP 21 Deputy District Attorney 22 For the Defendant: NADIA HOJJAT 23 Deputy Public Defender 24 RECORDED BY: SARA RICHARDSON, COURT RECORDER 25 Rough Draft - Page 1

THE COURT: As she evaluates the competency issue.

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So Mr. -- Mr. Morgan, I understand as well that you may have expressed to Ms. Hojjat a desire to potentially represent yourself, correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. Yes, Judge Douglas Herndon, I would like to defend myself. I don't believe that Ms. Hojjat is, like, properly defending me or even wants to defend me at all because I know we had this concern the last time that I was in the court --

THE COURT: Right.

THE DEFENDANT: -- like, did I want to defend myself and everything, she keep bringing issues up against me that I have no, like, idea or even, like, any type of basis of what she's coming off for because I'm in complete understanding of everything what's going on.

THE COURT: Well, here's the thing, remember what we talked about before, a lot of times your attorney's job is to maybe tell you the things you don't want to hear, but nonetheless, it's their opinion about your case, and so they've got to give you an honest opinion about evidence in the case, about the wisdom of going to trial or maybe not going to trial, but here's the thing, before I could allow you to represent yourself, I kind of would need to go through a series of questions with you and find out a little bit about your background. But I cannot do that if there is any issue kind of hanging out there about competency. So I'm going to -- I'm going to send your matter back to the competency court and let them make a determination on that and when we come back, assuming that you're found competent, then we can have a discussion about representing yourself, okay?

THE DEFENDANT: I mean, like, is it, like, I kind of like been waiting to go to trial or whatever because we went through competency court already, you know.

THE COURT: I know. I know.

THE DEFENDANT: So I don't like -- been kind of like, just like, want to kind of like get this over with, you know.

THE COURT: No, I get you. I mean, everybody wants to get it over with. I understand that completely, particularly when you're in custody. But on the other hand, your attorney has not just kind of a moral obligation, but an ethical and a legal obligation if she thinks there's any issue related to competency to make sure that we take that up at the time of trial. And -- and it's kind of one of those things that can change. So even though you went before, it's not unusual for defendants to go back sometimes two or three times with regard to competency issues before we get a matter to trial, okay?

So I'll ask them to set it in competency court as quickly as they can, which is going to be?

THE CLERK: May 15th at 9:00 a.m., Department 9.

THE COURT: And then as soon as that determination is made, we'll get you back here as quickly as we can --

THE DEFENDANT: Is there any type of way, like, because -- is it going to competency court because I'm trying to defend myself or is it that she just got a issue with me overall like --

THE COURT: No, no, no, no, it has nothing to do with her having any issue with you. Ms. Hojjat doesn't have any issue with you at all. There are certain things, and I don't to put them all on the record because a lot of it is things that they're allowed to bring up to the Court that don't have to be told to the State, but that -- that impact people's ability to understand the nature of proceedings, to understand the nature of the process, to be able to help them in their defense, things like that. It isn't like I don't like Mr. Morgan so I want to send him to

1	competency court, that's not it at all, okay?					
2	THE DEFENDANT: Isn't it any type of way that I could get, like, an O.R. or					
3	something like that?					
4	THE COURT: Not at this time. You can raise that in front of Judge Togliatti					
5	after the competency evaluations are completed, or we can talk about it when you					
6	come back here, okay?					
7	THE DEFENDANT: You say in front of Judge					
8	THE COURT: Togliatti, she's the one that runs our competency court.					
9	THE DEFENDANT: So, they'll be able to release me from jail?					
0	THE COURT: Well, once the competency evaluations are done and she ca					
1	make some determination on that, you can ask her about that. She will probably					
2	kind of defer it until it comes back to my court. But you can ask her about it, okay?					
3	Okay. So that's going to be May 15 th at 9					
4	THE CLERK: 9:00 a.m.					
5	THE COURT: 9:00 a.m. in District Court, Department Number 9.					
16	MS. HEAP: Thank you.					
7	MS. HOJJAT: Thank you very much, Your Honor.					
8	THE COURT: And the trial date'll be vacated.					
9	MS. HOJJAT: Thank you, Your Honor.					
20	PROCEEDING CONCLUDED AT 9:49 A.M.					
21	*****					
22	ATTEST: Pursuant to Rule 3C(9) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, I acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not					
23	proofread, corrected, or certified to be an accurate transcript.					
24	Leur Richardon					
25	ŠÄRA RICHARDŠON Court Recorder/Transcriber					
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RTRAN 1 CLERK OF THE COURT 2 3 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 8 CASE NO. C-14-302450-1 Plaintiff, 9 DEPT. IX 10 VS. 11 JOHN DEMON MORGAN, 12 Defendant. 13 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JENNIFER P. TOGLIATTI, 14 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 15 **FRIDAY, MAY 15, 2015** 16 ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT **RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE:** 17 **FURTHER PROCEEDINGS: COMPETENCY** 18 19 APPEARANCES: 20 BARTER PACE, ESQ. For the State: **Deputy District Attorney** 21 22 CLAUDIA ROMNEY, ESQ. For the Defendant: 23 Deputy Public Defender 24 RECORDED BY: YVETTE SISON, COURT RECORDER 25 ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

Las Vegas, Nevada, Friday, May 15, 2015 at 9:22 a.m. 2 THE COURT: John Morgan, C302450-1. He's present in custody. Drs. 3 Chambers and Lenkeit find he is incompetent to proceed with adjudication. 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yep. MS. ROMNEY: Your Honor, we are not gonna challenge that finding and ask 6 7 that you send him to Lakes Crossing under 178.425. THE COURT: State's position? 8 MR. PACE: No challenge. 9 THE COURT: All right. The Defendant is remanded into custody for further 10 treatment and restoration by Lakes Crossing to competency pursuant to NRS 11 178.425, and he's ordered transported for that purpose. Thank you. 12 [Proceedings concluded at 9:23 a.m.] 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 ATTEST: Pursuant to Ryle 3C (d) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, I acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not 20 proofread, corrected, or certified to be an accurate transcript. 21 22 Court Recorder/Transcriber 23

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

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2				CLERK OF THE COURT			
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5	DISTRICT COURT						
6	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA						
7							
8	STATE OF NEVADA,						
9	Plaintiff,		CASE NO.	C-14-302450-1			
10	VS.		DEPT. IX				
11	JOHN MORGAN,						
12	Defenda	nt.	(
13	REFORE THE HONORAR	I F.IFNNIFFR) P. TOGLIATTI.	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE			
14							
15	RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE: FRIDAY, JULY 31, 2015						
16	DEFE	ENDANT'S M	OTION TO DIS	MISS			
17	APPEARANCES:						
18	For the State:		BARTER PACE, ESQ.				
19			outy District Atto				
20	For the Defendant:		CHRISTY L. CRAIG, ESQ. Deputy Public Defender				
21		•	- -				
22 .							
23							
24							
25	RECORDED BY: YVETTE SISON, COURT RECORDER						
			-1-				

THE COURT: Mistie Peterson, 298115; John Morgan, 302450; Jason Tresvan, 304969; Sanchez-Perez, Cristina 305157; Ferguson, Christopher 305237; 305320, Codi Strong; David Geer, 305391; Alfred Porter, 305416; Gabriel Bertangna, 305580; Dennis Martin, 305595; Mauricio Chavez-Vargas, 305637; Donald Ray Thomas, 305640; Rodrecka Wilkerson, who was just – was she not –

MS. CRAIG: Ms. Black.

MS. HARRIS: She's on 8/6.

THE COURT: She's what?

MS. HARRIS: 8/6.

THE COURT: Oh, she's on 8/6, that's right. Michael Page, 305782; Latonya Studt, 305788 who's also on 8/6's flight. Angela Scott, 305880, Desire Mimms who is 305887; Kattawna Williamson, 305900; Eric Doebo, 305919; Jared MacDonald, 306006; Locell Rush, 306109; Glen Foglietti, C306285; Ricky Apodaca 306294; Gene Jones, 306353; Anthony Raymond 306355; Brandon Alarcon 306398; Peter Kemp, 306482; Jesus Olvera, 306486; Sebastian Azcarate, C306579; Rigoberto Hernandez, C306814; Zayquan Jones, 306927; and Stephen Thomas, 307327. Counsel can you state your appearances for the record.

MS. CRAIG: Christy Craig from the Clark County Public Defender's Office on behalf of all the Defendants that you just named.

MR. PACE: Bart Pace on behalf of the State, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So, the record should reflect that I've had numerous, albeit, brief conversations with Ms. Craig and Mr. Lalli and Mr. Pace of the District Attorney Office regarding the Court's view of the propriety of me presiding over

motions to dismiss as pled because there are substantive motions related to alleged constitutional violations, and I directed you or I believe we discussed administrative order 07-7, which gives me the authority pursuant to the appointment of our Chief Judge, Judge Barker, to hear competency cases.

There are several paragraphs in that administrative order that I think are relevant to this circumstance. The third paragraph which says that NRS 3.0261 requires the Chief Judge to ensure the procedures which govern the consideration and disposition of cases and other proceedings within the jurisdiction of the District Court are applied as uniformly as practicable.

The fifth paragraph on page one; whereas, EDCR 1.30 b5 allows the Chief Judge to "make regular and special assignments of all judges."

The subsequent paragraph which references 1.30 b15 which authorizes the Chief Judge to reassign cases from a department to another department as convenience or necessity requires.

The second full paragraph on page 2 states that 1.60 EDCR, declares the Chief Judge shall have the authority to sign and reassign all cases pending in the district; references to a November 16, 2005 criminal judges agreement and a September 19, 2007, all District Court Criminal Judges reconfirming that agreement.

The last paragraph of page 2 that references the jurisdiction or the task of the competency judge that anytime during the proceedings when the competency is called into question, the Court shall order the Specialty Courts Division of the Clark County Courts to appoint the required psychiatrist or psychologist to complete the reports and coordinate the return of the reports to the judicial department assigned to all competency matters.

And, finally, it is further ordered that any challenges to the competency

and its process whether made in Justice Court or District Court shall be transferred to District Court, Department 5, for consideration and ruling.

So, I've told both parties that in light of the circumstances here which came to my attention while I was out of the jurisdiction, Judge Barker, who is the Chief Judge, understands the nature of these motions and has considered the administrative order in his appointment to me and basically told me that this is not for you to decide.

We have Eighth Judicial District Court rules which require a track and team system, and that he basically gave me my marching orders that these constitutional allegations and motions to dismiss should be returned to the originating departments because I am – and as I understood it, when he gave me the assignment or asked me to take it, confined to matters of the <u>Dusky</u> standard, the evaluations, considering the <u>Dusky</u> standard, and challenges associated thereto. And there have been other circumstances where other issues have come up that relate to the case or substantive ruling, and I have not entertained them. I've sent them back to the department if it does not relate to; are you competent or not competent.

So I told you that that was the inclination of the Chief; that was his position, and he – I'm only here because I'm appointed by him, and I believe you had an opportunity now to hear it from the horse's mouth –

MS. CRAIG: Yes.

THE COURT: -- briefly before we came into the courtroom, and so if there's any record you want to make at this point, please feel free, but I do not have the authority under the Chief Judge's assignment to hear all motions to dismiss in every single competency case. I am to determine competency under the <u>Dusky</u> standard

and that's it.

MS. CRAIG: May I? Respectfully, we disagree. While we believe that these are some substana [phonetics] motions, they are not substana [phonetics] to the underlying criminal case. They reference and are completely and totally about competency issues that are squarely in this Court because that's the Court that's supposed to hear competency issues.

I would point out that in <u>Ferguson</u>, the Nevada Supreme Court said that the Chief Judge has the authority to assign or reassign cases, and then unless objected to by one of the Judge's concern, criminal cases, writs, or motions may be consolidated or reassigned to any criminal department for trial and resolution.

For purposes of competency, all the cases are brought to this particular courtroom. If this was a motion to dismiss based on something that was individual to each criminal case that had to do with legal issues regarding the crime that's alleged, that sort of thing, then they would be appropriately in the other departments.

Because this issue is squarely about competency, the competency process, and the violations as a result of a failed competency process, I think the motions are properly in front of Your Honor, and I think that you should decide them.

MR. PACE: We understand the Court's ruling.

THE COURT: Okay. So, your objection to the reassignment of these cases to the originating departments pursuant to the track and team assignment model from the Eighth Judicial Court Rules approved by the Supreme Court, are noted.

Starting with the first case, Mistie Peterson, we are able to return that back to Department 20, I mean, excuse me, yeah Department 20 on –

THE CLERK: August 6th at 9 a.m.

THE COURT: Regarding 302450, John Morgan, we'll return that to District

Court 3 for hearing – and we'll place the motion to dismiss on calendar for – THE CLERK: August 6th at 9 a.m.

THE COURT: Now, the rest of the cases are Justice Court cases, and we are prepared at this point to – to perhaps go through and – it might take just a minute between me and my clerk to give you some dates just off the top. First four pages already have Justice Court 4 cases so, I could go through here – oh I'm sorry, here we go.

MR. PACE: Did the Court mention the courtroom for Morgan? John Morgan? THE COURT: Morgan was Department 3, Herndon.

MR PACE: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay, there's four cases for Justice Court 4; that would be Jason Tresvan, Codi Strong on page 6; page 26, Brandon Alarcon, and Peter Kemp, page 27. There's four cases. I can give you the following date for Justice Court 4. His schedule was the 6th, the 10th, or the 11th.

THE CLERK: August 10th at 8:30 a.m.

THE COURT: All right. Then we have – okay, we have five cases in Justice Court 14. Okay, those will be on the 10th at 7:30 in the morning. So, Cristina Sanchez-Perez on page 4 will be on August 10th at 7:30 in the morning. Page 7, David Geer, C305391, will be August 10th at 7:30 in the morning. Page 9, Gabriel Bertangna will be August 10th at 7:30 in the morning in Justice Court 14.

Page 15, Latonya Studt will be August 10th, 7:30 in the morning. Now here's the thing, I believe that Ms. Studt is on the 8/6 flight, and I'm going to, unless you have an objection, order her appearance waived so that she remains on that flight. In the event that your motion is not entertained, then she would have her place in Lakes Crossing.

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THE COURT: Okay, Justice Court 1 cases, Alfred Porter, August 11th at 7:30; that's page 8. Page 23, Ricky Apodaca, August 11th at 7:30; and page 31, Zayquan Jones, Justice Court 1, August 11th at 7:30.

Okay, JC 10, August 6th – page 16, Angela Scott, 305880, we're going to give you August 6 at 7:30. So, you'll have an hour and a half before you have to get District Court for one case. There's one more JC 10 case; the last page, 32, Stephen Thomas, August 6th, 7:30.

[Colloquy – The Court and the clerk]

THE COURT: Okay. Dennis Martin, page 10, Henderson Justice Court 3, August 18th at —

THE CLERK: At 9 a.m.

THE COURT: At 9 a.m. Also, page 13, Rodrecka Wilkerson, C305653-1, Henderson Justice Court 3, August 18th at 9 a.m.

Okay. JC 12, one case – how many appearances do you have on the 10th?

MS. HARRIS: On the 10th Judge?

THE COURT: Uhuh.

MS. CRAIG: Two.

MS. HARRIS: No way.

MR. PACE: Two courts.

MS. CRAIG: They're all in the same place honey.

THE COURT: Two courts?

THE CLERK: They're 4 and 14.

THE COURT: So, would you like to add one case in Department 12 or would you like me to move it to the 19th?

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MS. CRAIG: Sure. I don't see why not.

THE COURT: Okay then I will – page 11, Mauricio Chavez-Vargas will be August 10th at 7:30 in Department -- Justice Court 12. How many North Las Vegas 2?

THE CLERK: There's two of them.

THE COURT: Okay. And can we do the 19th of August, or did I already do it?

Did I give you any for the 19th yet? Okay. Okay, North Las Vegas 2, page 12,

C305640, North Las Vegas 2, August 19th at –

THE CLERK: At 8:30 a.m.

MR. PACE: And that's for who?

THE COURT: That is for Donald Thomas, North Las Vegas 2. Also page 21, Locell Rush. Locell Rush, C306109, will be North Las Vegas 2, August 19th at 8:30. Okay, how many for Justice Court 11?

THE CLERK: I have two.

THE COURT: Okay, any reason I can't do August 20th?

THE CLERK: No.

THE COURT: August 20th will be Justice Court 11, Desire Mimms, although I have some recollection from the competency meeting that something may be happening with her case; maybe it's being diverted or something, no?

MS. HARRIS: Later, and it's extremely later in the month; but she was incompetent due to decompensation.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, assuming that nothing gets resolved with Ms.

Mimms, then that case would go forward for argument on the motion to dismiss in Justice Court 11 on August 20th at 7:30.

Okay, you also have two more cases for that day in Justice Court 11 -

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THE CLERK: There's two total.

THE COURT: Oh, there's two total. One more case for Justice Court 11, and that's page 25, Anthony Raymond, C306355-1, that's August 20th at 7:30.

So, I also have Justice Court 2 I was inclined to give you, August 20th, and that person doesn't – that judge doesn't start 'til 8 in the morning, and that's only

THE CLERK: There's three.

THE COURT: -- three cases, so you'd have 5 cases in two departments, 7:30 and 8 o'clock. Is that acceptable?

MS. CRAIG: Fine with me.

THE COURT: All right. Justice Court 2, Eric Doebo, page 19, C305919-1, will be Justice Court 2 at 8 o'clock on August 20th.

Next page, page 20, Jared MacDonald, Justice Court 2, August 20th at 8 o'clock, C306006-1; and page 22, Glen Foglietti, Justice Court 2, August 20th at 8 o'clock, C306285; that leaves one North Las Vegas 1 case, and one Henderson 1 case. Would you like to take a break for that week and go to the following week or would you like to – I don't even think Henderson is available or North Las Vegas on Friday, so I'd have to go to the following week.

MS. CRAIG: That's fine. The following week.

THE COURT: All right. August 31st for North Las Vegas 1, is that possible?

THE CLERK: Yes.

THE COURT: August 31st for North Las Vegas 1on page 24, Gene Roy Jones and that's at –

THE CLERK: At 8:30 a.m.

THE COURT: -- 8:30. September 1st for the what I believe to be, youngest

case on the calendar, so it seems fair, Sebastian Azcarate will be Henderson Justice Court 1, is September 1st doable?

THE CLERK: I can do 9/3 at 9 a.m.

THE COURT: Apparently, can't do that one until 9/3 at 9 a.m.

MS. CRAIG: Okay.

THE COURT: So, I believe that I have now assigned all 31 cases. What we will do is we will electronically – we will email you a copy of the mark-up –

MS. CRAIG: Okay.

THE COURT: -- so when you have all the dates on each page for your convenience, and as they come in, what I was thinking is if you – I'm not gonna remember this – I mean, I'm not gonna remember all the dates, I think it would be to the benefit of Ms. Craig and Mr. Lalli if I'm trying to keep the departments together until the date comes, and so – I don't know, maybe bring the mark-up in every day, you know, have a copy here for me so that when I'm sitting here giving out dates, if it's filed – like the new cases today, you're going to be filing them when?

MS. CRAIG: When 14 days goes by or as soon as I get the – the email knowing that the order has been filed, so 14 days after the is filed. September 1st, that goes down to seven days.

THE COURT: Clearly, some of these departments I'm going to be able to keep giving cases to –

MS. CRAIG: Correct.

THE COURT: -- so, I'll need a copy of the mark-up just to – sitting here for Fridays.

THE CLERK: Sure.

THE COURT: Okay, Okay, you have a lot of running around to do.

MS. CRAIG: Yes.
THE COURT: You don't, but you do. Thank you.
MS. CRAIG: Appreciate it.
MR. PACE: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Oh, and by the way, you did agree to have your client's appearances waived for the purposes of this hearing?
MS. CRAIG: I do.
THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
MS. CRAIG: You bet.

[Proceedings concluded at 2:10 p.m.]

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ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.

Yvette/G. Sison

Court Recorder/Transcriber

RTRAN CLERK OF THE COURT 2 3 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO. C-14-302450-1 10 Plaintiff, DEPT. III VS. 11 JOHN MORGAN, 13 Defendant. BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID BARKER, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 14 THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 2015 15 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 16 **MOTION TO DISMISS** 17 18 APPEARANCES: 19 CHRISTOPHER J. LALLI, ESQ. For the State: Assistant District Attorney - Criminal 20 21 CHRISTY L. CRAIG-ROHAN, ESQ. For the Defendant: 22 Deputy Public Defender 23 SUSANNE M. SLIWA, ESQ. Also present: Senior Deputy Attorney General 24 25 RECORDED BY: SARA RICHARDSON, COURT RECORDER -1-

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 2015, AT 9:01 A.M.

THE COURT: All right, bottom of page 2. C302450, State of Nevada versus John Morgan. Record should reflect the presence of Counsel for Mr. Morgan. Good morning, Mr. Lalli.

MR. LALLI: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Craig.

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MS. CRAIG: Good morning.

THE COURT: First --

THE DEFENDANT: John Morgan, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning. How are you, Mr. Morgan?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm doing great. How you doing?

THE COURT: I'm doing well.

THE DEFENDANT: Good morning.

THE COURT: This is time set motion to dismiss. I'm intimately familiar with these issues. This is Judge Herndon's calendar. He's out for reasons that are not relevant for our purposes today but he'll be back next week. I'm willing to rule on it, take it from my perspective. But if you'd like Judge Herndon to weigh-in on these, I understand that as well. Either side want to wait for Judge Herndon?

MR. LALLI: No, we're happy to have Your Honor hear the matter.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Craig --

MS. CRAIG: And that's the royal we, so I'm good, too.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Craig, you have the floor. This is your motion.

MS. CRAIG: Well, Your Honor, I point out a couple of things. I know you've

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read the original motion to dismiss that I filed. I would direct the Court's attention to the Competency Court's order which is inside the packet.

The Competency Court's order dated May 21st of 2015 orders Mr.

Morgan to go to Lake's Crossings and they order it -- she orders it forthwith and that, of course, has been the subject of a federal lawsuit. I've included the papers in my pleadings. Forthwith has been defined as seven days. We agreed with the AG's Office in a federal consent decree that we would give them a plan over a year and right now we've agreed to wait 14 days in order to get someone to Lake's Crossings when they've been ordered. We've agreed that the definition of forthwith from now -- from that time of the consent decree until September 1st is 14 days-ish and on September 1st it goes back down to the defined seven days.

Mr. Morgan has already been waiting in custody for 100-and-some days. It'll be 118 days by the time he actually gets on the plane. That's well beyond the limit. It's a -- the State's already acknowledged that they're violating his due process rights and, in addition, they're violating Competency Court's order.

THE COURT: They're violating a statutory --

MS, CRAIG: They're --

THE COURT: They're violating Nevada statute by not complying with that time limit. Yes or no?

MS. CRAIG: Not only that, but they're violating Competency Court's order which says forthwith. It's a clear violation. There's no question there's a violation. What we're here today about is what's the remedy.

THE COURT: What's the remedy?

MS. CRAIG: And the remedy cannot be that he just sits around and waits until the State gets it right.

The Ninth Circuit has said that the State's defense can't be: We don't have facilities, we don't have places, we're really crowded. That's just not a viable defense. They're going to have to answer in the Federal Court about why they haven't met the consent decree agreement.

But right now we're here today because that man's rights are being violated. He deserves to have been treated at Lake's. He's already been in custody for a substantial amount of time. The remedy must be that he -- the charges are dismissed and he's released from custody.

The State having not done their job and not having appropriate facilities should not be his burden and that's where it is right now. The State of Nevada hasn't put the money that they need and hasn't done the work that they need to do probably over the last 20 years. It's all caught up to them today. But the person who's bearing the brunt of that decision is Mr. Morgan and it's not fair; it's not right. It's a clear violation. He's entitled to a remedy and the remedy should be that the charges are dismissed and he's released from custody.

And I'll add, just as an aside, that because this is a violation of Competency Court's order, I don't think it should be in District Court III.

THE COURT: Well, you say that in --

MS. CRAIG: I think it promptly --

THE COURT: -- your supplemental but by arguing this, you're tacitly agreeing that jurisdiction -- well, you --

MS. CRAIG: I can argue two things. I'm not tacitly agreeing. You guys put us here. I'm still objecting to the decision that Competency Court made. I don't think it's appropriate. It's clearly her order that's being violated. It's not substantive as to -- substantive as to his underlying legal matter. I don't think it should be here.

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But now that it's here, against my wishes, he deserves a remedy and the remedy should be that the charges are dismissed and he's released from custody today.

THE COURT: Could I have State -- Counsel for the State of Nevada to state appearance for the record, please?

MS. SLIWA: Yes, Your Honor, good morning; Susan Sliwa, Attorney General's Office. I represent the State Division of -- from the State Bureau of Public and Behavioral Health.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. SLIWA: That includes Lake's Crossing Center.

THE COURT: What is the State of Nevada's position from the AG's or from your perspective?

MS. SLIWA: From -- well, Your Honor, from our perspective the state agencies are not a party to this criminal matter. There is a federal lawsuit that is -- that was filed by Ms. Craig's office along with another attorney. There is a consent decree that was entered into in that case.

THE COURT: Right. So you agree with Ms. Craig. A consent decree was entered --

MS. SLIWA: Yes.

THE COURT: -- and you're in violation of the consent decree. You even briefed me on that. You do.

MS. SLIWA: Understood. We --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. SLIWA: And I can tell you that we are making efforts to make --

THE COURT: And I read that --

MS. SLIWA: -- to make what needs to happen, happen. How --

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THE COURT: We've got a schedule, we've got a -- there's a plan. MS. SLIWA: Yes. THE COURT: There's a new building. So the issues that are in play as a function of this motion to dismiss are being potentially remedied to some degree but way, way outside the four corners of the timeframe that's required by statute and under the consent decree. MR. LALLI: May I be heard, Your Honor? THE COURT: You get to go next, but I just want to make sure I understand her position. You're admitting everything that Ms. Craig says in terms of the timeframes. You're not meeting that agreement and that basic responsibility. MS. SLIWA: Well, technically that is correct, Your Honor. The remedy for a due process violation is the process itself and that is what we are working toward. THE COURT: That's what he's going to tell me in a few minutes, I think. MS. SLIWA: Fair enough. And that --THE COURT: And that's where you stand. You didn't -- the remedy should not be dismissal. MS. SLIWA: Correct. THE COURT: Even though you are not in compliance with what you've agreed to do --MS. SLIWA: Correct. THE COURT: -- and Nevada law. All right. Mr. Lalli. MR. LALLI: Thank you, Your Honor.

There's three things that I would like to comment on. One is the motion

must be denied because dismissal is not the appropriate remedy as the Court has alluded to. Number two, discussion of the consent decree really has no place in this court. The appropriate discussion is over in Federal Court and I'll explain why. And finally, I do want to discuss the efforts of all of the justice partners here to address the challenges that the Lake's Crossing Center is facing. So I do want to address those.

But let's start with the immediate issue and that is that the Defendant in this case, and in 38 other cases, has filed a motion to dismiss. That is the remedy they are seeking, dismissal. And the legal authority for that, the only authority they cite is the Ninth Circuit Case, <u>Oregon Advocacy Center versus Mink</u>.

Now, that is a case, as I said, from the Ninth Circuit. The underlying facts are that a lawsuit was brought in the state of Oregon based upon a number of defendants who were being treated to competency and it was based upon delays that were occurring there. And the defendants believed that the delays in getting to the Oregon State Hospital were unreasonable and they alleged due process violations, not unlike what's happening here.

There was a waiting list that developed as a result of delays in getting to the hospital. There was eventually an injunction issued by the district court and the injunction ordered that all of those defendants be transported to the Oregon State Hospital in seven days. And that was the ultimate relief issued in the lower court and that action was appealed to the Ninth Circuit.

What's important is that there was no discussion regarding dismissal.

There was not a request for dismissal and a dismissal of the cases was not granted at the lower court level.

The Ninth Circuit considered the matter in Mink and they in fact agreed

that there was a due process violation because of the delays. However, what is critical in the Mink case is the relief that was granted. And at the end of the case what the Ninth Circuit says is: We conclude that the Oregon State Hospital's significant ongoing violations of substantive and procedural due process are sufficient to support the district court's injunction. We uphold the district court's injunction requesting the Oregon State Hospital to admit mentally incapacitated criminal defendants within seven days of a judicial finding of incapacitation. That's what happened in Mink and that's the only authority that they cite to the Court.

So if we apply Mink here, the appropriate remedy would be for this Court to order this Defendant within seven days to the Lake's Crossing Center, period.

THE COURT: But that's a paper tiger. That's an empty order because -MR. LALLI: Well, that's -- that is the authority that they've cited to the Court.

They haven't cited any authority to support the remedy of dismissal and that's what they're asking for.

THE COURT: I know.

MR. LALLI: That's an extreme remedy. It's their burden to do that, not ours. And so if they lack the legal authority for the relief sought, the Court has no option but to deny the motion. The Court has no option but to deny the motion just based upon their failure to cite the legal authority, the appropriate legal authority.

I want to talk about the consent decree. So the Court has that before Your Honor. And just by way of a little background, the consent decree developed out of a civil action filed in Federal District Court here in Nevada. And, again, it was for injunctive relief and declaratory relief pursuant to 42 USC 1983. It was not to have the Federal Court enjoin any prosecution here in State Court. And specifically

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24 25 what is quite telling is that it was brought by three plaintiffs, Burnside, Pugh and Duran, against three state officers in their official capacity. It was brought against Richard Whitley in his official capacity as the Administrator of the Nevada Division of Mental and Developmental Services. It was brought against Director -- I'm sorry, Dr. Elizabeth Neighbors, who is the Director of the Lake's Crossing Center for the Mentally Disordered Offender, and the third defendant was Michael Wilden, the Director of the Nevada Department of Health and Human Resources. And importantly, the consent decree is only binding upon those three individuals and that is spelled out in the consent decree in paragraph 17 which can be found on page 9.

> Paragraph 17: "This Consent Decree shall be binding upon Defendants, the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Lake's Crossing Center for the Mentally Disordered Offender, and the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services. "

That's who's bound by the consent decree. It does not bind the State of Nevada in our sovereign ability and our sovereign right to bring criminal prosecutions. It does not bind us. It does not bind Clark County or it does not bind any subdivision or any lower division, subpart of Clark County. We are not signatories to the consent decree and we are not bound by it, period. It has no place to be discussed in any of these proceedings, period end.

Now, there are provisions in the consent decree to effectuate its enforcement. If the Court were to look at page -- paragraphs 11 through 15 of the consent decree, particularly in paragraph 13. There is a provision to go back to Federal Court and for the plaintiff to say, hey, defendants, you're not in compliance. They can seek contempt.

THE COURT: Aren't you doing that, Ms. Craig?

MS. CRAIG: Yes.

THE COURT: That's what I thought.

MR. LALLI: And that's done in Federal Court.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. LALLI: They can seek contempt or any other remedy they deem appropriate in Federal Court. That is their remedy under the consent decree.

Again, the consent decree does not bind or present authority that dismissal of our criminal cases in State Court is an appropriate remedy.

Now, having said all of that, and it is our absolute position that these case -- that this motion must -- the Court has no option but to dismiss the instant motion, deny the instant motion.

I don't want to leave this Court or anybody else with the impression that we don't care about the challenges that the Lake's Crossing Center and that incompetent defendants are facing as they await for treatment to competency. I don't want to leave that impression with anybody. And I think that the efforts of the justice community are certainly of note.

A lawsuit was brought ten years ago. And to address the number of beds that were available to the State, the Lake's Crossing Center opened an annex and enlarged the number of beds that were available for treatment, bringing the total number of beds up to around 81. And those beds have continued to be of service to incompetent individuals since that time.

As a result of the instant litigation in Federal Court, the Lake's Crossing Center and the State of Nevada opened here in Southern Nevada the Rapid Stabilization Unit, or the C-pod, over in the Rawson-Neal Center here in Southern

 Nevada. As of today, I am informed there are 15 additional beds in Rawson-Neal for treatment of mentally ill defendants for restorative purposes.

THE COURT: Is that going to move this process along?

MR. LALLI: It's 15 additional beds. It can't help but move the process along.

THE COURT: Well, Ms. Craig will have her opinion in a second.

MR. LALLI: Sure. But the point of it is, Your Honor, go back 120 days ago, six months ago. Those are 15 beds that were not available that are available today. So to leave the impression that the State is merely ignoring the situation, that the justice community is ignoring --

THE COURT: I don't think Ms. Craig is saying -- based upon the brief I read, Ms. Craig is putting it solidly on the State.

MR. LALLI: Well --

THE COURT: She's not putting the County's efforts --

MR. LALLI: Well, I --

THE COURT: -- challenging --

MR. LALLI: Well, County is the one who's going pay the ultimate price if our cases are dismissed and this community is going to pay the price if these defendants are released out into the community.

In addition to the Rapid Stabilization Unit, there are currently weekly assessments occurring at the Lake's Crossing Center to determine whether the inmates, the patients, are capable of being in a double-bunk solution to where they can double-up the inmates there. I am informed that as of today, there are ten such inmates who are in a double-bunk situation which effectively brings on line five additional beds, because you've got two inmates per bed essentially. So that's effectively five additional beds.

And then, of course, you have the opening of Stein Hospital which has gone slower than everybody has hoped. But I do want to inform the Court that that is still on track to happen sometime in October. Sure it would be --

THE COURT: I thought it was November.

MR. LALLI: It's going to be turned over to the State in October and perhaps occupancy sometime the end of October, latest the beginning of November; sometime in that area. Would I like it to be sooner? Of course I would like it to be sooner. But we're not talking about a year from now. We're not talking about two years from now. We're talking about right around the corner.

Now, as if that didn't demonstrate efforts to address the situation -- and I know that the Court perhaps is aware of this. Last week we re-established the Lake's Crossing Task Force and we had our first meeting. And all of the justice partners participated in that, the jail, the Clark County Public Defender's Office, the District Attorney, the Attorney General, members from the Lake's Crossing Center. And the whole goal of the task force is to address the wait list and try to truncate that.

Can people be removed from the wait list for whatever reason? Maybe when people were booked into the Clark County Detention Center, they were suffering from a drug-induced psychosis and after they've had the opportunity to dry out for a while, the psychosis goes away. They are restored to competency. They can be re-evaluated and removed from the list.

Perhaps when somebody was arrested, because they have not had the structure of the environment at the jail, they've not taken their meds for a time, they get into the Clark County Detention Center, a more structured environment where meds are available to them. They begin to take their meds for a time and all

of a sudden, they're restored to competence just by virtue of staying there and those individuals can be removed from the list.

And then you have a whole segment of folks at the detention center who simply do not want to at first run through -- participate in the evaluation process. And after they've been there for a while, they decide that they do and they are amenable to re-evaluation.

And for all those reasons what we've found is when we re-evaluate people, they can be removed from the wait list and the wait list is truncated. And this one of the things that the task force looks at.

The task force also looks at problem defendants. If someone just — quite frankly, never going to be restored and they're on the wait list. Is someone because of a medical issue never going to be medically cleared to go to the Lake's Crossing Center, and will that cause us to want to negotiate or do something with their case to get them removed from the wait list? Or are there people eligible for misdemeanor diversion, which is another way to get them off the list. These are all things that the task force does.

And what I want to report to the Court is that after just one task force meeting, just one, 11 defendants were sent to misdemeanor diversion. Eleven defendants were sent to misdemeanor diversion and seven defendants were identified for re-evaluation. That doesn't mean that they will all be evaluated and found to be competent. I don't want to suggest that, but I do want to suggest that by putting all of the justice partners together and working on the problem seven defendants were identified for re-evaluation and can be potentially removed from the list after just one task force meeting. And I don't think there's a desire by anybody involved to disband the task force anytime soon.

One other point. I did mention that Stein was coming on line. I don't think I articulated for the record the number of beds. That's 46. Forty-six additional beds when Stein opens up.

So the remedy that is being sought, simply not appropriate. If they want that remedy, they can bring that motion. They've chosen not to. The consent decree is something for Federal Court not State Court. And we, as a justice community, are doing everything conceivable to address the wait list at the Lake's Crossing Center. For all of those reasons, we would urge the Court to deny the motion to dismiss.

THE COURT: Ms. Craig, does Mr. Lalli's argument that the State is not consciously indifferent to this issue, does that persuade you in any respect with regard to your motion?

MS. CRAIG: Well, he said the ultimate price, if you grant this motion, will be paid by the State. His suggestion is that the ultimate price should be on the back of Mr. Morgan and every other person who's waiting through no fault of their own to get treated to competency. It's just not fair.

With regard to -- I mean, I get it. It isn't the DA's fault that this back-up occurred. It isn't the jail's fault. It isn't the County's fault. They're not the players. The parties that are responsible are the parties that were -- that we sued in the federal lawsuit. They're the ones who bear the responsibility for making this facility available. And I agree, Stein when it's opened -- they don't even get the money to hire people until October. That's when the Legislature gave them the money. So when Stein is opened, when they have it staffed, when everybody's trained, that's going to be the ultimate long-term solution. There's no question about that. We're talking about the people right now.

Mr. Lalli is suggesting: Hold your breath; just wait. It'll all get better later, Mr. Morgan. I'm sorry you had to wait 118 days and I'm sorry that Mr. Jones who got ordered to Lake's July 17th won't go until December. Really, too bad; so sad. That's just the price you pay for being here in Clark County. It isn't fair. It isn't right. Common sense says they deserve a remedy.

With regard to the task force meeting, I'm thrilled that they did it in July. They -- he organized it because nobody else could get the parties to participate. The task force meetings had disappeared more than two and a half years ago. With all due respect, the DA's Office wasn't screaming to have the task force meetings restarted. I couldn't even get people to respond to my e-mails sometimes. They didn't have the meetings until I filed these motions and that's when Mr. Lalli said: What the heck is going on? That's when Mr. Lalli e-mailed everybody and said we need to restart these meetings. The meetings are appropriate. They really do solve problems and that's evident by the fact that we were able to make some things happen for some people.

What it does not change is that the wait list exists. It exists because the State hasn't met their burden. We're going back to Federal Court and they're going to have to respond. I don't know what the federal judge will do --

THE COURT: I think he was practicing for Federal Court when he was outlining what the State --

MS, CRAIG: But the reason --

THE COURT: -- the efforts the State has recently made.

MS. CRAIG: I mean the reason why we brought these lawsuits is 'cause we can't go to -- I mean, they weren't -- the District Court is not a party to the lawsuit.

The only remedy Mr. Morgan has is to come to his judge and say: My rights are

being violated. There's no end in sight for me.

THE COURT: Well, that's not fair. There is an end.

MS. CRAIG: Well, the end is just wait until your turn.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. CRAIG: Well, that isn't fair and isn't right and it's a violation of his due process rights.

And let's not even talk about how it impacts his ability to even get a fair trial later. I mean 118 days of just waiting means we're not able to have a rational discussion with him.

THE COURT: Wouldn't the rational decision then be at a point when Mr. Morgan is deemed competent, if that in fact occurs, that the action continues? That you, as Counsel, convince Judge Herndon, or whoever might be presiding on the effort, that that delay might have substantively -- more like a <u>Barker versus Wingo</u>, pre-arraignment delay prejudice component. That witnesses were lost, that his ability to defend himself under the primary action --

MS. CRAIG: Well, it's kind of hard --

THE COURT: -- was affected by the delay.

MS. CRAIG: It's hard to prove a negative and certainly we can do that, too. We're not precluded from doing both. This delay is solely in the hands of people outside Mr. Morgan's ability to control. It's solely in the hands of the government.

THE COURT: True.

MS. CRAIG: And they have a duty and a responsibility. There's no question that they have violated that duty and responsibility. The question now is what is the remedy for Mr. Morgan and everybody else? Are they just to supposed to suck it up and bear the burden? And that can't possibly be the answer.

I get that the State, the DA, is now involved and willing to participate and is moving things along. I think that's fabulous. Do I think Stein is going to be a huge help? I think it's going to be the answer. And, frankly, I'm thrilled that as a result of our lawsuit the State has agreed to finally open a facility in Southern Nevada. It's been needed for probably longer than a decade. It doesn't change Mr. Morgan's predicament and it's -- he deserves a remedy. The Court cannot say to him: Too bad, I'm so sorry your rights are being violated; come see me later. It's just not right. It's just not fair. Common sense says if there's a violation, there's a remedy and the remedy is clear, dismiss the charges. He should not be the person who's paying the ultimate price for the State's failure.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

MR. LALLI: I would just note --

THE COURT: Actually, it's her motion.

MS. CRAIG: That's right.

THE COURT: So she gets the last word.

MS. CRAIG: Kind of cool.

MR. LALLI: Very well, we'll submit it.

THE COURT: So now it's my turn.

On May 15th, 2015, District Court and I and the Competency Court assigned through the Administrative Order signed by Judge Hardcastle years ago reviewed evaluations by two doctors, as they must, and found Mr. Morgan incompetent. They also deemed him a danger to himself and to society and that commitment was required through this process for determination of his ability to proceed in the action, to receive treatment to restore competency.

The order issued by the judge based upon that decision gave a

specific timeframe within which Mr. Morgan would need to receive -- be transported to begin that restorative process or that evaluation. All agree that that timeframe has not been met.

There have been -- and the minutes should reflect there have been efforts in Federal Court that have been discussed here, whether they're -- I'm frankly considering the totality of the information here. There's been efforts in Federal Court to address these problems, these ongoing problems that have been ongoing for years. And there's now -- there is now a roadmap outlined based upon renewed urgency because Ms. Craig is actively prosecuting these motions and attempting or protecting her clients' due process rights.

But I have to balance the two issues. I have to balance the two interests, the interest in the community, the interest of Mr. Morgan. And I can't get to a point where the remedy of dismissal is the appropriate remedy, even with the violations that have been outlined. I think the remedy is to comply with the order. Although, I said earlier it's kind of a -- my phrase was paper tiger. Order the State to comply with the order and transport Mr. Morgan so he can ultimately receive the treatment that he is due and that that be a prompt restorative treatment.

But in terms of a remedy, the dismissal of the primary action, I simply can't get there because that is just too extreme. So I'm denying the motion to dismiss.

When is your effort in Federal Court moving forward, your -- on the consent decree?

MS. SLIWA: Nothing is set.

MS. CRAIG: This week.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'll be interested to see how the federal judge

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weighs in on that effort. But my primary focus here is balancing the interest of the community, the protection of the community and Mr. Morgan's substantive rights and I do not believe that the dismissal of the underlying primary action is the appropriate remedy. It's too extreme and so the action --MS. CRAIG: So what is the remedy?

THE COURT: The remedy is to compel the State to meet their statutory requirements and obligations.

MS. CRAIG: So are you going to -- if I propose an order or present an order saying that he must be transported within seven days from today --

THE COURT: That would be actually consistent with what the argument was and that would be my order.

MS. CRAIG: And then if they don't, I can come back to this Court and ask for another remedy? All right. I'll propose -- I'll present an order.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

MS. SLIWA: Well -- and, Your Honor, the -- according to the consent decree, I think we're still talking about a 14-day timeframe.

MS. CRAIG: Well, it's been way past 14 days. It's getting close to 118 days.

MS. SLIWA: I understand that.

MS. CRAIG: Okay.

THE COURT: I am encouraged that finally the bureaucracy, the state bureaucracy is moving forward productively in an effort to address the problems. It's been long -- it's been years, years in coming.

MS. CRAIG: Well, the first lawsuit was in 2005, so that's how long it's been.

THE COURT: I know.

MS. CRAIG: Okay. All right.

RTRAN CLERK OF THE COURT 2 3 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 8 CASE NO. C-14-302450-1 Plaintiff. 9 ۷S. DEPT. IX 10 11 JOHN DEMON MORGAN. 12 Defendant. 13 14 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JENNIFER P. TOGLIATTI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 15 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 2015 16 ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE: 17 FURTHER PROCEEDINGS: COMPETENCY-RETURN FROM LAKES 18 **CROSSING** APPEARANCES: 19 For the State: BARTER PACE, ESQ. 20 **Deputy District Attorney** 21 22 CLAUDIA ROMNEY, ESQ. For the Defendant: Deputy Public Defender 23 24

RECORDED BY: YVETTE SISON, COURT RECORDER

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

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ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

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

Yvette G. Sison

Court Recorder/Transcriber

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

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CLERK OF THE COURT

RTRAN 2 3 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO. C-14-302450-1 8 Plaintiff, 9 DEPT. IX ۷S. 10 11 JOHN DEMON MORGAN, 12 Defendant. 13 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JENNIFER P. TOGLIATTI, 14 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 15 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 2015 16 **ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT RE:** 17 FURTHER PROCEEDINGS: COMPETENCY-RETURN FROM LAKES **CROSSING** 18 19 APPEARANCES: 20 BARTER PACE, ESQ. For the State: 21 Deputy District Attorney 22 CLAUDIA ROMNEY, ESQ. For the Defendant: 23 Deputy Public Defender 24 RECORDED BY: YVETTE SISON, COURT RECORDER ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

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1	Las Vegas, Nevada, Friday, December 10, 2013 at 3.21 a.m.
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3	THE COURT: John Morgan, C302450-1; he's present in custody. Drs.
4	Henson, Fletcher, and Wright find the Defendant meets the criteria to be competen
5	to proceed. What's your position?
6	MS. ROMNEY: There's no challenge.
7	THE COURT: Mr. Morgan, I find you competent under NRS 178.420. You're
8	going back to District Court III on –
9	THE CLERK: January 7 th at 9 a.m.
10	THE COURT: Okay?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
12	THE COURT: And that Judge is going to handle everything to do with your
13	case.
14	THE DEFENDANT: All right.
15	THE COURT: Thank you.
16	[Proceedings concluded at 9:21 a.m.]
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19	ATTEST: Pursuant to Ryle 3C (d) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, I
20	acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected, or certified to be an accurate transcript. The proofread of the proofread
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23	Court Recorder Hansonber
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ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

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1 RTRAN CLERK OF THE COURT 2 3 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 THE STATE OF NEVADA. CASE NO. C302450 6 Plaintiff, 7 VS. DEPT. NO. III 8 JOHN DEMON MORGAN, 9 Defendant. 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS W. HERNDON, 11 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 2016 13 ROUGH DRAFT 14 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 15 FURTHER PROCEEDINGS: RETURN FROM COMPETENCY COURT AND **DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR OWN RECOGNIZANCE RELEASE** 16 17 18 19 APPEARANCES: 20 ELANA L. GRAHAM For the State: 21 TIERRA D. JONES 22 **Deputies District Attorney** 23 NADIA HOJJAT For the Defendant: Deputy Public Defender 24 RECORDED BY: SARA RICHARDSON, COURT RECORDER 25 Rough Draft - Page 1

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 2016, 10:22 A.M.

THE COURT: 302450, he is present? Yes. This is on, Mr. Morgan's return from District Court Department 9, and there's also a motion for O.R. release.

MS. HOJJAT: Yes, Your Honor, and I had also filed a motion for discovery prior to him being sent to Lake's Crossing. I did e-mail the Court last week to let you guys know that I was going to ask that we also hear the motion for discovery.

THE COURT: The only thing is I don't think there -- we ever had an opposition filed. It got filed and then he went to competency -- unless I missed it.

MS. JONES: We did not, Your Honor. We would be asking for time to file an opposition now that he's back.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. HOJJAT: I mean, that's kind of the reason liet everybody know in advance.

THE COURT: Well, all right, we'll pass that over for a couple of weeks. So that date's going to be --

THE CLERK: January 21st at 9:00 a.m.

THE COURT: -- for the discovery motion. Okay. And then the motion for O.R.?

MS. HOJJAT: And, Your Honor, again, I'm not going to rehash what I discussed in the motion. The only thing I will address from the opposition is they ask for the Court not to do a bail reduction. When I was looking it up, I was showing that it was a no-bail hold. I didn't see a bail setting at this time. And I believe I put that in the motion as well, it was 20,000 before he went to Lake's, he came back from Lake's and now --

THE COURT: Yeah, I don't know, is there some -- does -- does a transfer to competency court automatically result in a no-bail hold?

MS. HOJJAT: My understanding is once the order is that they're going up to Lake's, they turn it into a no-bail hold because they don't want somebody to bail out and then the bed at Lake's becomes available and --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: -- the person is gone in the wind. And so during that time period when they're awaiting transfer, it's supposed to become a no-bail hold, but they're supposed to have the bail reinstated when they return from Lake's Crossing.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: The bail here, as far as I'm showing, it was never reinstated. So, at least when I was looking it up.

THE COURT: Odyssey is saying again that it's 20,000, but you're saying that the jail --

MS. HOJJAT: Oh.

THE COURT: -- shows it was no bail?

MS. HOJJAT: Jail is showing it as zeros.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. HOJJAT: So, at the very least, if nothing else happens today, I would ask that we send something over to the jail to clarify with them that it should be a \$20,000 bail.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. HOJJAT: Other than that, I'll just submit it on my motion. I will say that I don't have access to N.C.I.C. and because the pretrial services sheet was showing some errors, I was kind of trying to piece together what his criminal history was, the

opposition didn't really provide much light. They do have access to N.C.I.C., but they were kind of -- it was little bit circular in terms of what that record actually is. My understanding is it's what I laid out, it's the -- the four misdemeanors, one gross misdemeanor, one felony.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Graham.

MS. GRAHAM: I guess I can shed some light on -- or try to not be so circular. I actually received the convictions and I guess Minnesota also sends the actual reports, which I didn't get into the facts and circumstances. But he has a 2007 Minnesota D.V. conviction; 2006 Minnesota misdemeanor D.V. conviction; a 2006 Minnesota misdemeanor violation of order for protection, that was against the mother of his child who was the victim of the previous two misdemeanor D.V.s that I mentioned. He has a 2001 misdemeanor assault conviction. He has a 2005 misdemeanor battery, domestic violence assault involving, again, the mother of his child. And he has a felony conviction for Minnesota, 2006. I went into the facts of that case for which the defendant had a -- or the defendant's baby's mother had a T.P.O. order of protection against him, he did what he did there at the nail salon. So regarding his criminal history, I think that's abundantly clear. I think he's violent, and I think that it's significant that all of his crimes of violence involve women as the victim.

Counsel here had an opportunity to review the surveillance which is not, like, a mere shove in the chest, he struck this gal who's quite small, with such force that it actually pushed her back on to the ground. He doesn't have any contacts here. The little time that he appears to spend here, the only real record of that is the fact that he was -- picked up a misdemeanor battery-D.V. The conviction is -- the likelihood of conviction is great. It's a violent crime.

I don't think that his competency issues if -- whether they're -- I mean, I'm not going to get into the validity of them or not, is a proper basis for considering an O.R. because it's not part of the statute. So I would ask that Your Honor at least keep the bail where it is. I was going to suggest an increase in bail. But I won't do that because that's not my motion.

MS. HOJJAT: And if I may --

THE COURT: Well, that's what I was going to ask, I mean, you were arguing in your motion for a no-bail hold. So, and I thought it was no bail. So I had, you know, in my mind, as I was reading everything I was trying to decide what I thought was an appropriate bail.

MS. GRAHAM: Right. And I didn't realize that --

THE COURT: So to the extent --

MS. GRAHAM: -- it was no bail.

THE COURT: -- bail is -- to the extent bail is set at 20,000, are you asking to increase or are you --

MS. GRAHAM: I would ask for 40,000 bail setting.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. HOJJAT: And --

THE COURT: And you're asking from the belief that it was no bail --

MS. HOJJAT: Yes.

THE COURT: -- to reduce it back down to 20?

MS. HOJJAT: I was asking -- yes. To clarify, Your Honor, my client asked me to file a motion for an O.R.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. HOJJAT: So I filed a motion for an O.R., and I ask that in the alternative,

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the Court was not inclined to grant the O.R. that it go back to what it was at prior to his transportation to Lake's Crossing, that he not be penalized for having been found incompetent and transported to Lake's Crossing.

Just briefly, to reply, what I'm hearing is all of his convictions are prior to 2007. I haven't heard of a single conviction. And they're kind of clustered together, 2006, 2007. What it sounds like, and this is why I think the competency issue is important and why I think his state -- status today is important, when he goes off of his medications there's some issues.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. HOJJAT: But when he's on his medications he is able to stay out of trouble, from 2007 to 2014 is a seven-year period of time that he was out of trouble. 2014 -- I can tell the Court, I had serious concerns about his competency, I sent him to competent -- for a competency referral twice. He did eventually end up being found incompetent. When he was transported to Lake's Crossing they did return a report saying they've placed him on medications and stabilized him on his medications. Talking to him here in court today and over the phone prior to court today, it's a world of difference. And we often see that with individuals who have mental health issues particularly things like schizophrenia, they're on their medications, they're perfectly fine. They are functional members of society.

THE COURT: No, I get it.

MS. HOJJAT: And so that's why I wanted to make the Court aware of that because it does make a difference. We can't just say because when you're off your medications you're violent, we're going to hold you in custody forever. I would suggest he's on his medications now, he's stabilized. Obviously, if the Court were to consider O.R.ing him or reinstating the bail to 20,000, which is what I ask in the

alternative, and order that he stay on his medications, that he receive the counseling, and my office can facilitate that through a social worker. But I think it matters that he's medicated and stabilized. And I'll submit it with that.

THE COURT: Well, look, I think it's certainly relevant as well. But if the -- if the issue is medicated versus unmedicated, and that's the explanation for a lot of the criminal conduct, then obviously, admittedly, unmedicated is not just stealing candy bars, it's crimes of violence, which is incredibly concerning to the Court because you can't just say I'm going to release somebody and take their word that they're going to keep taking their medications. I would love for that to be the case. But here's the thing, I was proceeding off the belief that there was a no-bail hold. So I thought it was appropriate to set a bail amount and I had reviewed everything that I could in terms of the SCOPE and the pleadings that you all gave and what I had come up with was a belief that \$50,000 bail would be appropriate. So regardless of where it should have been set before or after or no bail or 20, I'm going to order bail be set in the amount of \$50,000.

MS. GRAHAM: Do we have a trial date?

THE COURT: All right. And we need to -- yes, we're going to reset the trial date, and we'll set it on an in-custody setting.

THE CLERK: Jury trial will be February 29th at 9:00 a.m.; calendar call, February 25th at 10:00 -- or 9:00 a.m., I'm sorry.

MS. HOJJAT: I'm sorry, Madam Clerk, is there any way to get the following week? I'm out of the jurisdiction on the 29th.

THE COURT: What do we have on the 7th?

MS. HOJJAT: Or the week before, either one.

[Colloquy between the Court and the Clerk]

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RTRAN 1 CLERK OF THE COURT 2 3 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 THE STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO. C302450 6 Plaintiff, 7 DEPT. NO. III VS. 8 JOHN DEMON MORGAN, 9 Defendant. 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS W. HERNDON, 11 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 2016 13 ROUGH DRAFT 14 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 15 MOTION FOR DISCOVERY 16 17 18 19 20 APPEARANCES: 21 ELANA L. GRAHAM For the State: 22 Deputy District Attorney 23 NADIA HOJJAT For the Defendant: Deputy Public Defender 24 RECORDED BY: SARA RICHARDSON, COURT RECORDER 25 Rough Draft - Page 1

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THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Yeah, if somebody were to figure out later on that there was actually body camera of the incident, then that's discoverable.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Criminal histories, that I always say, look, you don't have to --generally speaking, I think everybody SCOPEs everybody, there's not an obligation
to N.C.I.C. everybody unless there's some reason to do that. If there is something
that's potentially exculpatory in an N.C.I.C., you need to go ahead and show it to
them. Likewise, anything else related to criminal history is under *Brady* that's -- or is
potentially exculpatory, that needs to be disclosed as well.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Four, notes and statements by defendant. Is that just kind of the generic, if my client made any statements to anybody that aren't memorialized somewhere we want to know about it?

MS. HOJJAT: Yes. Basically if they discover during pretrial that a cop says, oh, and by the way, he confessed everything to me in the car ride to the police station, I'd like to know about it.

THE COURT: That'd be nice to know.

MS. GRAHAM: If I sought -- if I would seek that -- to introduce that statement I would let them know.

THE COURT: All right. If there are any, well, if there's any statements that the defendant made that aren't memorialized somewhere that you become aware of, let them know.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

MS. GRAHAM: And, also --

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GRAHAM: -- the best resource for that probably as well would be the defendant.

THE COURT: Well, it's --

MS. GRAHAM: But I will do my due diligence in that regard.

THE COURT: I don't disagree with you.

Okay. Inconsistent statements of witnesses, that's, I think, basically covered by the obligation to present anything that's potentially exculpatory that arises, whether it's already known about or becomes known as we get up to trial. So that's discoverable.

Witness contact list, anything to add on that one?

MS. HOJJAT: I'm sorry, Your Honor, did we skip number 5, the chain of custody?

THE COURT: Oh, we did skip number 5, I'm sorry. Chain of custody reports, Ms. Graham.

MS. GRAHAM: I don't know what the chain of custody -- is that like the evidence log on impounded evidence?

MS. HOJJAT: Yes, any -- any documentation, what we've often found is if something wasn't impounded or something's gone missing, they'll create a report and in addition to that, there is documentation on the packaging of exactly who's touched it and exactly who it's gone through.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, there's a difference between I think what I would think of at least as a chain of custody report and are you asking to get, like, a picture copy of the outside of the evidence bag?

MS. HOJJAT: Yes, in addition to any reports that may have been generated about -- a lot of times when C.S.A. impounds something they'll create a report: We impounded this, we showed up, this is what we saw, this is what we impounded.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: I'm requesting copies of all of that. If there's any sort of report about, you know, I once had a case where something was impounded and then it wasn't in the evidence vault, they created a report saying we did impound this, we're now checking the evidence vault, it's gone missing, we're documenting the fact that it's gone missing.

THE COURT: So any evidence reports --

MS. HOJJAT: Yes.

MS. GRAHAM: Well --

THE COURT: -- that are generated by -- by -- when are officers are listing everything they've booked into evidence --

MS. GRAHAM: Like a property report?

THE COURT: --- or the C.S.A. Property reports, yeah.

MS. GRAHAM: The property reports, I think counsel has.

THE COURT: But also I know what Nadia's talking about with regard to C.S.A.s, if they generate reports because they're checked something out of the vault, they've tested it, they've put it back into the vault, that kind of thing.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. There's no C.S.A. in this case.

THE COURT: Okay, well, there you go. But in terms --

MS. GRAHAM: I just want to --

THE COURT: -- of getting copies of the stickers that are on the outside of evidence envelopes, I mean, that's just, you need to set up a time at the vault --

evidence vault, so I don't know if that was in there or not.

MS. HOJJAT: I was at the evidence vault before he went to Lake's Crossing, so it's been a while, my memory isn't the sharpest.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: But what I'm recalling is there was some court documentation in the backpack when we viewed the evidence vault, but there wasn't C.C.D.C. paperwork that I'm remembering.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: I'll find out about where that document is.

THE COURT: Okay. Witness contact list. Anything else on that?

MS. HOJJAT: We just ask that it be granted.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I mean, are you asking, like, other than their obligation to produce it under statute or --

MS. HOJJAT: No, no, I'm just requesting that they produce what they're required to produce under statute.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Yeah, that'll -- that'll be granted, I mean, the statute is what it is. I always tell people that the earlier those things get filed the easier it is for people to get ready for trial. But I can't hold either side to anything other than what's in the statute.

Books, documents, photos, et cetera, it sounds like you've reviewed the backpack contents, paperwork, right?

MS. HOJJAT: Yes. Yes. And I had filed this before the evidence vault --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: -- review happened, because this is very -- I filed this a long

private information for A.M.R., if she was treated, would be relevant to this case.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know without seeing the reports. But generally, if there's an A.M.R. report or if fire and medical responds to some type of event and produces a report, I mean, that's a little different than saying I want to get somebody's past medical history to just fish around in it.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay.

THE COURT: That would lead me to think that if A.M.R. responded, there was something related to the event that they were responding to.

MS. HOJJAT: I mean, realistically, Your Honor, the reason I want the reports is because oftentimes what happens in these cases is there's no substantial bodily harm charged, but suddenly you've got a victim up there going on and on about all the injuries they received. I -- I would frankly say --

THE COURT: Have you ever sat through any of my personal injury trials?

MS. HOJJAT: I have not, but I'm sure it's --

THE COURT: Come watch some time.

MS. HOJJAT: -- wonderful. Frankly, my objection at that point would always be to relevance. I don't think it's relevant because substantial bodily harm isn't alleged, but if the witness was allowed to testify about it, my position would be that I'm allowed to cross about what injuries they actually -- what doctors noted they had.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: And that would be why we'd want -- I mean, if the State's willing to say they're not going to have their victim testify to any injuries at all then I don't need the records.

MS. GRAHAM: The only thing I would ask, it's on video, so I would tell her, I would ask her, What's happening on the video right now?

THE COURT: Okay. Well, look, I think it's appropriate from a cautionary standpoint --

MS. GRAHAM: That's fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- if there were A.M.R. reports that you guys have them. So why don't you go ahead and prepare a court order and I'll sign it.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you, Your Honor. So for the record, number 8 is granted except for the A.M.R. records?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Number 9, electronic communications, 3-1-1, 9-1-1, et cetera.

MS. GRAHAM: That's been provided.

THE COURT: Okay. Video from the store?

MS. GRAHAM: That was provided at the preliminary hearing.

THE COURT: All right. And there is no other video that you're aware of, I take it?

MS. GRAHAM: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. If there is any other surrounding areas that had video that's discovered, then make sure you let them know about that as well.

Documents pertaining to the identification of the defendant. I'm not really sure what we're getting at there.

MS. HOJJAT: I haven't received anything at this point, usually when they do a one-on-one show-up there's the statement that they read them, This may or may not be the person, they have them sign it, things of that nature. I haven't gotten any of that.

THE COURT: Okay.

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RTRAN 1 **CLERK OF THE COURT** 2 3 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 THE STATE OF NEVADA. CASE NO. C302450 6 Plaintiff, 7 VS. DEPT. NO. III 8 JOHN DEMON MORGAN, 9 Defendant. 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS W. HERNDON, 11 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2016 13 14 ROUGH DRAFT RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 15 CALENDAR CALL; DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DISMISSAL OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, A BILL OF PARTICULARS, DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO 16 COMPEL COUNTS 1 AND 2 TO BE PLED IN THE ALTERNATIVE; AND **DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE** 17 18 19 20 APPEARANCES: 21 ELANA L. GRAHAM For the State: 22 **Deputy District Attorney** 23 For the Defendant: NADIA HOJJAT Deputy Public Defender 24 RECORDED BY: SARA RICHARDSON, COURT RECORDER 25 Rough Draft - Page 1

 respond.

MS. HOJJAT: Okay. On the motion in limine, I just -- the only thing I want to add is, Your Honor, the whole thing's on video and it's really clear video, identity's not an issue in dispute in this case, and we're going to be conceding identity in our opening.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: So this idea that we need to bring in this information about this other crime, these documents, in order to prove identity, it's substantially more prejudicial than probative because we will be conceding identity in opening. There's really no way to get around identity in this case. Nobody's tried to say it wasn't him. The dispute is going to be whether the elements of robbery and battery with intent to commit a crime have been met.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: And so our position would be that these documents should be kept out because they would prejudice Mr. Morgan substantially and they wouldn't provide any insight into anything that's in dispute in the trial.

THE COURT: Okay. Bill of particulars.

MS. HOJJAT: Bill particulars, the only thing that I wanted to clarify because I wasn't sure if I was clear in my motion, what we're asking is that the State, it's the second part, the -- basically, what are they alleging is the use of force or fear to obtain or retain possession of the property. We just believe that they need to be specific about what they're claiming the use of force is. Obviously, common sense in this case, I suspect I know, but the point is they don't get to get halfway through trial and change their theory of this case and that's why we have pleadings, and without any specificity there, they can get halfway through trial and change their

pleadings. And so the point is just we want a little bit of specificity so that everybody walks into the trial knowing what they're alleging and what we're defending against.

THE COURT: Okay. And then you're submitting it on the motion to compel, right?

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

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Graham.

MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, identity is going to be an issue in this case. The video shows that a crime was committed, but it doesn't necessarily show who committed it. A show-up was conducted, two show-ups. One person said, I'm not sure that's the guy. Another person said that it was the guy. It sounds like maybe they're -- counsel is going to concede that, but that doesn't mean that the jury needs to accept it without proof.

THE COURT: Well, let's assume, I mean, there's certain things that I think the defense can concede and stipulate to and eliminate the need for certain things to be admitted like, you know, ex-felon in possession of a firearm charge --

MS. GRAHAM: Right.

THE COURT: -- the defense can stipulate to ex-felon status without the need sometimes, maybe sometimes not. But in this particular case, even if they say, well, we're going to stipulate to identity and you still feel it's an issue, why do we have to introduce documents as opposed to just being allowed to have officers testify that we found paperwork in his backpack, it identified him, it had his name on it?

MS. GRAHAM: Well, I mean, to be quite frank with you, an officer's testimony is not going to be believed by many as it would a piece of paper that was impounded that was seen on surveillance being dropped. It's best evidence rule. Why would we -- I mean, I understand why you would want to avoid some things in this case,

but there's -- the proof couldn't be any clearer than the black-and-white paper.

THE COURT: No, I -- look, I don't dis --

MS. GRAHAM: So that's my concern. That's my concern, just to answer the Court's question regarding that.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, what about on the motion to compel? Motion to compel and the bill of particulars.

MS. GRAHAM: The counts 1 and 2 to be pled in the alternative, I'll submit on my opposition.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: The bill of particulars, I think based on the case law and what's required for somebody to be able to understand what they're charged with, it's exactly what is alleged in the information. I spelled it out on page 2, lines 23 through 26, it's all of that conduct that is alleged, is what the State's theory is.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, Nadia, anything further?

MS. HOJJAT: Yes, just briefly on the motion in limine, Your Honor, this is a bad act, they're trying to get in a bad act. There's been no *Petrocelli* hearing, this case was actually dismissed, he never even ended up being adjudicated on it. Identity, I mean, when we're looking at bad act analysis, identity only becomes an issue if we raise it as an issue. Again, it turns into, I mean, this is muddying the record.

THE COURT: Well, I disagree with that. I mean, identity is always an issue. Identity, I mean, read the case law, identity is an issue when somebody pleads not guilty. As of that moment, they have the obligation to prove identity. It doesn't -- it's not that they have to wait for your questioning for that, you know, element to kick in for them. But I also agree that, you know, when somebody's stipulating to it, and I'm

assuming that would mean that you would stipulate that there was paperwork found that had his name on it and it was his paperwork.

MS. HOJJAT: And, Your Honor, not only will I do that, the other thing I wanted to raise with the Court, his resumes were also found in his backpack. If we want to just have a witness testify that paperwork was found with his name on it and then when we open the backpack, pull out the resumes with his name on it, I'm fine with that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: I'm just trying to keep the bad information that would prejudice Mr. Morgan out. I'm not trying to fight an identity battle here. I'm going to concede it in opening, and I'm going to stipulate.

THE COURT: Well, look, if there's any other paperwork that's non-court-related that identifies him, that's still open to the State to use.

MS. GRAHAM: Right, but --

THE COURT: With regard to the paperwork that was court-related, I do think, look, even though it's just dealing with a bunch of traffic issues it looks like, there's still, I mean, in light of the fact that the defense is willing to stipulate that there was paperwork found with his name on it, I think that cures any concern about somebody believing the police officer because they're going to be told that a stipulation they have to accept is proven, so.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay, that's fine. And just so Your Honor knows, he didn't drop his resume. His resume was later in the jail is where it was, so. Just so that the facts are clear there.

THE COURT: All right. And as for the motion to compel, look, I think there are certain crimes that, yeah, you do make a declaration before trial about, look,

yeah, these are pled in the alternative, sexual assault, lewdness with a minor, same conduct, things like that. A battery with intent to commit a crime and a robbery, I think can exist separately. I'm not saying that they necessarily do here. It may be that you don't adjudicate on both of them if he gets convicted on both of them. But I don't think the nature of the facts here and these two charges, I believe they have to declare they're, you know, necessarily pled in the alternative. So that's going to -- that's going to be denied.

And I'm also going to deny the motion to dismiss or for the bill of particulars. I think under Nevada law the pleadings in this case are sufficient under Nevada law to put on notice of what it is that's being defended against.

All right, what about calendar call?

MS. HOJJAT: Your Honor, we're announcing ready.

THE COURT: Okay. State?

MS. GRAHAM: State's ready too, five to seven witnesses. The State believes it can put its case on and conduct its jury selection in two days, two and a half days.

THE COURT: You hear that, Gus? I think that was directed at you.

All right, I'm going to send you -- send you to overflow. You'll appear in front of Judge Barker tomorrow morning at 8:30.

In courtroom 10C?

THE CLERK: Yes.

THE COURT: 10C.

MS. GRAHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And, Ms. Graham, is this your case?

MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor.

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1	THE COURT: All right, so assuming we finish our trial today, you could start
2	this on Monday, right?
3	MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: All right. That was also directed at you, Gus.
5	PROCEEDING CONCLUDED AT 10:23 A.M.
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20	ATTEST: Pursuant to Rule 3C(9) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, I
21	acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected, or certified to be an accurate transcript.
22	Jana & Mandon
23	SARA RICHARDSON Court Recorder/Transcriber
24	Court Necolder Hansonder
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RTRAN

CLERK OF THE COURT

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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

JOHN DEMON MORGAN,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C-15-302450-1

DEPT. XVIII

ROUGH DRAFT

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID BARKER, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 2016

OVERFLOW

APPEARANCES:

For the State:

ELANA L. GRAHAM, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney

For the Defendant:

NADIA HOJJAT, ESQ. Deputy Public Defender

RECORDED BY: CYNTHIA GEORGILAS, COURT RECORDER

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C311245 - Rough Draft

1	THE COURT: All right, good enough.
2	Thank you.
3	MS. NOJJAT: Your Honor, there was one issue. I was going to ask the Court
4	for a court order. They started shaving his head if you can just turn your head for
5	the judge to see, Mr. Morgan they started shaving his head and didn't finish and
6	obviously he can't go to trial like this.
7	THE COURT: Obviously he needs they need to clean that up.
8	MS. NOJJAT: So I would ask I'm going to send an order to chambers to
9	send to the jail to just that they
10	THE COURT: Just as long as you
11	MS. NOJJAT: need to finish.
12	THE COURT: coordinate with Post 10 so they're all good. Send an order
13	either to me or Johnson and we've got to get Mr. Morgan presentable for trial.
14	MS. NOJJAT: Perfect.
15	Thank you, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: All right, very good.
17	MS. NOJJAT: I appreciate it.
18	[Proceedings concluded at 8:35 a.m.]
19	ATTEST: Pursuant to Rule 3C(d) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, I
20	acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected, or certified to be an accurate transcript.
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23	Cynthia Georgias

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CYNTHIA GEORGILAS

Court Recorder/Transcriber
Eighth Judicial District Court Dept. XVIII

RTRAN 2

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

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JOHN DEMON MORGAN,

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Plaintiff,

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE SUSAN JOHNSON, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2016

RECORDER'S ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS **JURY TRIAL - DAY 1**

APPEARANCES:

For the State:

GENEVIEVE C. CRAGGS, ESQ. ELANA L. GRAHAM, ESQ.

Deputy District Attorneys

CASE#: C302450

DEPT. XXII

For the Defendant:

ARLENE HESHMATI, ESQ. NADIA HOJJAT, ESQ. Deputy Public Defenders

ALSO PRESENT:

MARIAH WITT Jury Commissioner

RECORDED BY: NORMA RAMIREZ, COURT RECORDER

Rough Draft Transcript - Day 1 - 1

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2016 AT 8:44 A.M.

[Outside the presence of the prospective jury panel]

THE COURT: This is the time set for State of Nevada versus John -- is it

Demon or --

 THE DEFENDANT: Demon.

MS. HOJJAT: Demon.

THE COURT: Demon Morgan. Thank you. Case number C302450-1.

And would counsel please identify themselves for the record.

MS. GRAHAM: My name is Elana Graham and this is Genevieve Craggs for the State.

MS. HOJJAT: And Nadia Hojjat and Arlene Heshmati on behalf of Mr. Morgan who's present in custody but dressed out.

THE COURT: Okay. I see that.

Okay. You may be seated. Okay. Counsel, before we bring the jury is there anything that we need to discuss?

MS. HOJJAT: I don't think there's anything we need to discuss. But just because this case has come to Your Honor out of overflow I did want to give a quick procedural and factual history if the Court would like just in terms of what motion work has been done and things like that; what's been litigated.

THE COURT: Okay. Perfect. Go ahead.

MS. HOJJAT: Your Honor, basically Mr. Morgan is charged with one count of robbery, one count of battery with intent to commit a crime. He -- the allegations here are that he entered an ampm, took a bowl of soup and a bag of peanuts, concealed them; was at the cash register paying for some items when he was

approached by the manager of the ampm. The allegation is that he punched her and then fled the scene. He did allegedly leave behind some court documents -- he dropped some court documents that had his name on them.

In terms of litigation that's been done in this case at this point, we did file a discovery motion that was granted in part, denied in part. We did file a motion to exclude the court documents that had Mr. Morgan's name on them. We filed it as a motion in limine; that was heard by Judge Herndon, which is the originating department. Judge Herndon ruled that any other documents that were on Mr. Morgan's person can be introduced but no court documents. And he had multiple court documents. There were some for jaywalking I believe; one for false statement to a police officer. He ruled that none of those could be introduced to the jury. But Mr. Morgan had some resumes that had his name on them. He ruled those could be presented instead to the jury in terms of documents for identification purposes showing the tie to Mr. Morgan.

Other than that we filed a motion for specificity as to Count 2, the robbery, because we felt it wasn't specifically pled. That was denied. And I believe that's it in terms of the procedural and factual history?

THE COURT: Do you agree?

MS. GRAHAM: I would just add that counsel -- in the discussion regarding the documents that he dropped at the scene, there were only three documents that he dropped at the scene which were CCDC papers in part that counsel said that there would be a stipulation or that they're conceding identity in this case.

MS. HOJJAT: That's correct. We will be conceding identity in opening and we'll do a stipulation if --

MS. GRAHAM: And so the witness who is going to testify about the

documents is merely going to state they were documents with his name on it. He's not going to describe what the documents were and we're not admitting them into evidence.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: And that would be pretty much the factual basis.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you going to put that stipulation in writing or are you just going to do it orally?

MS. GRAHAM: I don't think it will be necessary based on how the case is going to proceed, but I think if that's necessary we can include it in a jury instruction.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I kind of hate to have it as a jury instruction.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: I mean, we --

THE COURT: I think it'd just be clearer -- I mean, I like a clear record.

MS. GRAHAM: Sure.

THE COURT: It would be great just to have a written stipulation between you.

Because whenever it's an instruction then — I mean, this is a piece of evidence and I hate to have a jury instruction on a piece of evidence. Obviously we'll have an instruction on if the parties stipulate you may take that fact as proved.

MS. GRAHAM: No problem.

THE COURT: So --

MS. HOJJAT: Yeah. Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: And we will be conceding very clearly in opening that it's Mr. Morgan. Like we're not going to leave anything -- any doubt as to that in our opening.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

Anything else that we need to discuss? I will discuss how we pick a jury while we're waiting for the jury to come up. We're going to use the time that way.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Great.

MS. HOJJAT: Perfect.

MS. GRAHAM: I was just going to ask about that.

MS. HOJJAT: Yeah, that's it.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MS. HOJJAT: No. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Why don't we go get that jury.

Okay. The way I pick a jury it's -- actually you'll find that it goes fairly quickly. We put everybody in the back seats to start; okay. I will introduce my staff. I will ask you guys to introduce yourselves, introduce -- I don't want any reference to PDs or anything like that; just defense lawyers. I will -- first we'll start with the State. Introduce the attorneys. We will have you introduce all the witnesses you intend to call and then a very brief statement as to what the case is about from your point of view. When I say brief statement I'm talking about basically a sentence. Then we'll have the defense get up. You guys get to introduce yourselves, introduce your client. Identify all the witnesses you intend to call and then a brief statement as to what the case is about from your point of view.

Then I will -- we will start asking the jury the basic 20 questions. The basic 20 questions encompass, you know, do you know anybody who works at the District Attorney's Office; do you know the defense attorneys here; do you know the Defendant; do you know any of the witnesses that the parties intend to call. You

know, those -- have you ever served as a juror before, those kinds of questions. They're very basic. Of course you know what the hot button question is going to be. Is there any other reason why you cannot serve? That's when we get the flurry of hands that get up and say there's no way I can serve, you know, in this two day trial or three day trial. I will be identifying that it is a two day trial -- well, three day trial just in case. And tell them what the basic schedule is; what the basic rules are, you know, in terms of scheduling. But the hot button question will be why you cannot serve. I just listen to what they have to say and then I make them sit down.

There is one — in very rare cases do I not have a juror get up and say I don't speak English or understand English well. In that case I say well, that's okay. You know, of course I usually follow it up, how long have you lived in Clark County, that's when they say 27 years, and then I just say that's okay, if you don't understand we will put an interpreter in the box with you if you are chosen. You guys can make that determination whether or like that or not, but when you come here after my 20 questions then you guys get to — we get to discuss who should be let go for cause; okay. Then I will excuse those folks for cause; then we'll start putting people into the box. We will be putting 13 into the box; obviously 12 jurors and then one alternate; okay. Do you want that alternate blind?

MS. HOJJAT: No, Your Honor.

MS. GRAHAM: It doesn't matter to the State.

MS. HOJJAT: I'm sorry. Does the Court mean blind to us or blind to the alternate?

THE COURT: Blind to the alternate.

MS. HOJJAT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. You like that?

MS. HOJJAT: Yes, please.

MS. GRAHAM: The State would prefer blind to the alternate.

MS. HOJJAT: Yes, please.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'm going to let the defense pick your favorite number between one and 13.

MS. HOJJAT: Thirteen, Your Honor.

THE COURT: At the last trial they did that too.

Okay. All right. So juror number 13 will be the alternate; okay. So think about that when you're picking the jury. And you get four, four, one, one; okay. Four peremptories on each side, one for the alternate; okay.

This is where we're going to be seating them. Juror number 1 is going to be in that back seat closest to the door. So it will be one, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Number 8 is going to be seated between one and two. So it will be eight, nine, ten, 11, 12, 13. I try and move them as close to the door because those jurors that are on those back seats have a tendency to look and see what's going on the prosecution's table so you might want to turn your screen a little bit so they can't see what's going on.

We will allow muffs to amplify sound if we have somebody who's hearing impaired. And I do tell them to take off the muffs, but he cognizant that whenever you're at your tables and you got those microphones going they may be able to hear if they didn't take it off. There's been a time -- at least one time that I can recall where we had somebody in the back that didn't take it off and they heard what was going on and I had to excuse him immediately.

Okay. Let's see. Then once they are seated that's when the prosecute -- the State gets up and they ask whatever questions they want to ask; okay. They

will sit down; then the defense asks whatever questions they want. You guys can stand at the podium, you can mic up and walk around the well, have the podium there, I don't care it's your show; all right. Once the defense sits down that's when you come back up here; I will ask if you pass them for cause; okay. Let's assume that there's a juror that somebody's uptight about and I decide to let them go for cause. Let's assume it's juror number 3; okay. Then I go ahead and let juror number 3 go. We do not do the musical chair thing. We just take somebody from the back, the next one in line, and they sit in juror number 3 spot. So you know that juror number 13 is going to be the alternate no matter what unless you excuse him; okay.

So -- all right. Let's say next round -- by the way, I'm going to suggest you ask the questions in mass, okay, just because it does make it quicker. Like you may ask them have you ever been inside the 7-Eleven store in question; okay. Then you may have a few hands go up. It's just -- it's a lot better than saying juror number 1 have you been in this 7-Eleven before? Juror number 2 have you? You know what I mean?

MS. GRAHAM: Yes.

THE COURT: So it just makes it a lot quicker so you can focus on those particular prospective jurors.

All right. So once you ask them in mass then I envision the second round you're going to be focusing on that one juror that wasn't here, you know, that was seated in the back. If you forgot a question in mass before you can still ask it. I'm not going to restrict you, okay, so go ahead and ask your questions. Maybe something prompts something; I don't care. You can still ask in mass in each round.

Okay. Let's assume second round, we come on up, you guys are okay,

pass the entire panel for cause; then I'm going to ask the prosecution for their peremptory. You tell me what it is, we'll keep track, and then I am the one to excuse. So I'm either the bad guy or the good guy depending on your point of view; okay. So then I will excuse — let's say you perempt juror number 5. Juror number 5 leaves; we put somebody in the five spot, okay, and then we'll do it again prosecution and defense ask questions. Then let's say you pass juror number 5 for cause, then I'm going to ask you, you know — or I should say the panel. Like if you ask more in mass questions and something comes up that you think they need to be let go for cause then we can talk about it. But let's — the next perempt will be the defense. And then we just go back and forth. Let's say that you want to waive. That doesn't mean that you get another one on the backend. It means — like let's say that the prosecution waives number three, then I'm going to ask the defense, okay, excuse your number three challenge. Then the next one you have is four and that will be your last one. Does that make sense?

MS. GRAHAM: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Any questions about how I pick a jury?

MS. HOJJAT: I don't have a question. I did just want to briefly make a record. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: And I know it's a method of jury selection that multiple courts use. We do always as the defense just ask that the full -- in this case it will be 23. Twenty three people be passed for cause before we are forced to start exercising peremptory challenges.

THE COURT: What?

MS. HOJJAT: It's --

THE COURT: Twenty-three passed for cause?

MS. HOJJAT: Because we're going to be exercising five each essentially, so that would be ten taken out, so 13 plus ten essentially, 23. The reason we request that is because basically we're exercising our peremptory challenges blind as to who the next person would be coming into the seat. Peremptory challenges are not constitutional. They are statutory; however, the point is we should be exercising them on the four worst jurors, plus one for the alternate. Essentially what ends up happening in this situation is we could -- we could end up exercising a peremptory challenge on somebody who's actually -- somebody worse comes into the box. Essentially we could be harming our client in this method.

THE COURT: Well, that's why you should be paying attention on those 20 questions that I ask.

MS. HOJJAT: Right. And I understand the Court's -- it's the Court's discretion. I just wanted to make a record. I do have a case, it's unpublished, it's not binding authority by any means, but I do think that the Court can always take it into consideration. People don't normally challenge it. It was challenged once in a civil case and the Court did find that it's error to make us -- to make either party exercise a peremptory challenge without knowing who the next person coming up was, but they found it to be harmless error in that case. I do have the case. I just wanted to make a record.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, you'll know some basic information about the juror.

MS. HOJJAT: Right. But we haven't had the chance to dig into the questions that we would be asking and things of that nature. Just for the record, the case — I did bring a copy for everybody. The case is [indiscernible] versus Sunrise Hospital

and Medical Center. It's an unpublished decision, so again I'm not suggesting that it's binding on this Court by any means.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: I just wanted to make my record. And if the Court would like a copy of the case I have brought --

THE COURT: I don't need a copy of it. Your request is denied.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: I have just a question. If Your Honor can — and if you don't want to do it that's fine. In your general questions if you don't mind asking if anybody's ever worked as a clerk at a convenience store. And you don't have to ask that. If you don't want to ask that I can ask everybody and —

THE COURT: Yeah, I -- of -- and I don't have a problem if you ask if -- has anybody had a relative or good friend --

MS. GRAHAM: Sure.

THE COURT: -- work as one. You know, you can ask those kinds of questions sure. I usually leave the specifics to the lawyers --

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: -- as opposed to me asking them.

MS. GRAHAM: No problem.

MS. HOJJAT: Does Your Honor ask if they've been victims of crime?

THE COURT: No.

MS. HOJJAT: Okay.

THE COURT: In fact, my typical questions, again, have you ever served as a juror. Of course I'm going to ask the two -- are you a US citizen; have you been

convicted of a felony; have you ever been a party to a lawsuit before; have you — although I do exclude divorces because boy there was one panel half of them were divorced and they wanted to talk about their divorce, so — okay. So I do exclude those unless you guys really think that's important. I do ask if they were a witness to a lawsuit before; okay. Usually those prompt those kinds of responses, well, I was a victim and I testified at a court, you know, those kinds of things; okay. And party of a lawsuit, that usually prompts that — in fact that has also prompted I was a victim to a lawsuit or that I was accused, you know, in a case, so — I mean, I do ask those questions.

MS. GRAHAM: Would Your Honor consider -I don't know if you would like that too?

MS. HOJJAT: Yeah.

MS. GRAHAM: If Your Honor would consider asking if they have ever been a victim of a crime or accused of a crime?

THE COURT: Okay. I'll go ahead and ask that.

MS. GRAHAM: That would be great. We would both, I think, like that.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll ask it.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. And I think it would be faster if you did it than if we did

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: Usually it's that and if they were particularly dissatisfied with police, but I can follow up based on their --

THE COURT: I think that's a question for you to ask.

MS. GRAHAM: That's totally fine.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. GRAHAM: Thank you.

THE COURT: By the way, area you able to hear them okay? Her microphone's not quite --

MS. GRAHAM: Well, I'll turn it on. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: No, it's not you. The big mic.

MS. GRAHAM: Oh, this mic.

THE COURT: Yeah. Make sure that the big mic is closer to you.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Will do. Thank you.

THE COURT: I had a case -- I'm very sensitive to that because there was a case that I needed to review before, you know, preparation for a hearing and man I could barely hear anybody. We had people who were soft-spoken, and then they weren't by a mic, and I really have an appreciation for what our court staff goes through.

MS. GRAHAM: Mm-hmm.

THE COURT: So you'll probably see me doing this to her to make sure she can hear okay because she doesn't want to interrupt the proceedings saying, hey, speak up, you know. And I do tell the jurors to use their mom and dad voices. And if they don't -- never been a parent then I ask them to use their coach voice because sometimes I'll say have you ever been a coach? Yeah. Well, use your coach voice so that we can hear you. And so -- I know it's going to sound distracting, but it does make a better record when we do say could you put that microphone closer up to your mouth, that kind of thing.

MS. GRAHAM: No problem.

THE COURT: Okay. Any other questions about how I pick a jury?

MS. GRAHAM: Not from the State.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: Not from the defense, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. You'll -- it actually goes pretty fast after you see how it goes.

THE COURT RECORDER: Should I go off the record?

THE COURT: We can go off the record.

[Off the record at 9:02 a.m.]

[Proceedings resumed at 9:20 a.m.]

[Outside the presence of the prospective jury panel]

THE COURT: We are on the record, counsel. And we -- you've just given me the State's exhibits. And it is my understanding the defense is going to stipulate to the admission of all except one and eight.

MS. HOJJAT: That's correct, Your Honor. Photograph number 1 and photograph number 8 we are objecting to. We don't have a problem with the rest of the photographs, but two photographs — well, first of all let me back up. Substantial bodily harm isn't charged in this case. Actually — really technically none of the injuries are relevant to the case. She's only charge — he's only charged with robbery and battery with intent to commit robbery, so any of the victim's injuries would not be terribly relevant. Those two pictures particularly our position is they're more prejudicial — they're substantially more prejudicial than probative because they don't go to any element and they show the victim crying in both of them and it's just going to prejudice the jury. There's no probative value to this case to the elements here. The elements here are for them to show a taking and to show force. There is a video surveillance in this case. The video surveillance will show a battery. We'll actually be conceding a battery in opening as well. But showing her crying to the

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24 25 happened here. MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, they're absolutely relevant. One, the injuries are

jury it's just prejudicial. It doesn't provide any insight to whether or not a robbery

relevant to show a battery occurred and a robbery occurred. The fact that those pictures are taken of the victim immediately after she was robbed are relevant. One of the elements of robbery is threat of force, as well as fear; that the victim was in fear. I don't think anything could capture that quite more than how she appeared immediately after the crime. So they're absolutely relevant. They're not overly prejudicial. It's of the victim immediately after -- where we have to show fear, threat of force. And for those reasons they're absolutely relevant and they should come in.

MS. HOJJAT: And, Your Honor, just to summarize what the evidence is going to be. The video is going to show her being hit. She's going to get up and testify that she was scared. The other photographs encompass every single injury that's shown in one and eight. There's no injury in one or eight that is not encompassed in the other photographs. We're just asking that the jury not be shown photographs of her crying that can't be presented with other evidence, which there is plenty of other evidence that shows anything that would be proven by one or eight.

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel, I don't see a problem with these photographs as long as there's not an authentication issue, which I assume there's not because they were taken the same time as the other photos; right?

MS. HOJJAT: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Because I -- I mean, what's the difference. She might get up and say that she was crying. I assume she might be getting up on the stand, so what would be the difference?

MS. HOJJAT: I mean, our position is it's just -- it's substantially more

prejudicial than probative at this point. There's no probative value to her crying.

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel, I see no reason -- I mean, you can go ahead -- during the trial go ahead and lodge your objection, but I don't see a problem with them. Do you want me to go ahead and make the ruling now?

MS. HOJJAT: I mean, we just wanted to raise it as a housekeeping matter. I thought it might be more efficient --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: -- than doing it during the trial.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't see a problem with these. I mean, I would -- if you were to lodge your objection later depending on what the witness says or whatever; I just don't see them as any different than the others. And -- well, she's crying. I mean, what's the difference of her getting up and saying yes, he hit me and I started to cry. You know, I don't know the difference, so -- okay?

MS. HOJJAT: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: So you know what my position is.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. We see that Officer Black is here.

MS. GRAHAM: So, Your Honor, I guess -- can we put the stipulation on now that they're admitted, besides those two --

THE COURT: Well --

MS. GRAHAM: -- before evidence?

THE COURT: -- what we're going to do is when the jury is picked --

MS. GRAHAM: Great.

THE COURT: In fact, hopefully both Ms. Murphy and I will remember, but once they're picked, before you start your opening, that's when I'd like to have

somebody either say Your Honor, we've stipulated to the admission of all exhibits, except Exhibits 1 -- State's 1 and 8. And then I'll ask you, and you'll say yep, yep, yep, and then I can go ahead and say that they're admitted. And then you can make a decision now, or later, while we're working on these whether you want to worry about one and eight. If you want to still lodge your objection I'll force them to go ahead and lay the foundation for it; okay?

MS. GRAHAM: Great. I'll do that then before we start.

MS. HOJJAT: I mean, I guess to expedite things. My objection is not to foundation. I'm not going to object to foundation. My objection is solely that it's more prejudicial than probative and that it's not relevant.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: So I'll stipulate to foundation. I don't want to force them to lay foundation for photographs or anything like that.

THE COURT: Well --

MS. HOJJAT: I am solely object -- if I can just reserve my objection now to --

THE COURT: Well, maybe the way we can handle it would be when you guys put that stipulation on the record concerning everything except one and eight, you can say, Your Honor, the only objections we got to Exhibits 1 and 8 are that they're not relevant, or even if they were considered relevant they're more -- they're substantially prejudicial. You can go through that and I can say -- I could just say, counsel, I've looked at those photographs and I'm going to go ahead and allow the admission of them. And then you've got your record and then we -- then everybody can use the exhibits.

MS. HOJJAT: Perfect. And for the record, we don't have to do that in front of the jury; right? I mean, we can just -- once the case has started.

THE COURT: Well, I was going to have them go ahead and hear the

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THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: State's ready.

THE COURT: All right. Let's bring those jurors in.

[In the presence of the prospective jury panel]

THE COURT: You all may be seated.

Good morning. The case that we're about to call is State of Nevada versus John Demon Morgan, case number C302450-1, and this is the time set for trial.

Ladies and gentlemen, good morning. My name is Susan Johnson and I am the district court judge here in Department 22. This is the courtroom that I typically occupy in this courthouse. Before we get started for trial, which by the way, from a scheduling standpoint the attorneys are telling me that it is anticipated to go at most three days. And this is what the schedule would be. Today of course we go from now until we end at five. We would be getting a lunch hour of courses. There will be bathroom breaks as well and I'll get into that schedule in just a moment. We would start tomorrow at one o'clock. Why? Because I have such a heavy motion calendar we're lucky if we get 15 minutes between finishing our motion and starting trial. Wednesday — if the case goes into Wednesday, and there's a good chance that it won't, we would start at two o'clock. And the attorneys are letting me know that it is anticipated that we'd be done certainly by Wednesday afternoon.

Now understand this is an estimate, things happen, and if we go over a little bit please understand we're doing the best we can. And I will be asking for your cooperation in a lot of ways to make sure we make that schedule. One of the things I will ask is you are all like brides, so make sure you are on time whenever we take a break. For example, don't go out and go, you know, 30 minutes away to go get

lunch or something. So make sure that you are on time. Also I will be having regular bathroom breaks. I anticipate that we will probably take one around 11 or so. Please time them because every time somebody needs to take a bathroom break we would literally have to clear the courtroom. We can't just say okay, go out for a little bit and come right back because every one of you need to hear everything that is said; okay. So if we can time things -- I will try and make sure that we are taking breaks every hour and a half because I do realize that we all need to stand up and walk around a little bit and take a break; okay. We will also take lunch from about noon until 1:15. And then of course we will take our break -- I'll see how we're going. It'd be about 3:15 or so that we would take a break for bathroom; okay.

Before we get started I'd like to introduce my staff. The lady who is directly to my right is Melissa Murphy. She is the court clerk and she's taking care of exhibits. She takes care of the minutes of what's going on in the courtroom. And as I would say, generally keeps me straight, okay, as far as making sure that I do what I need to do. She does a very good job of it by the way.

The lady next to her is a court — is our court recorder, Norma Ramirez. And you see her typing. She is literally taking down every word that is said, so you might want to keep it clean; okay. Also she would ask — because we are recording everything — everything is videotaped. Please make sure that when you respond — we're going to be passing around a microphone and I'm going to explain that in a moment. But I'm going to ask that you speak up. Do not talk over either me or the lawyers when we're asking you a question. That is let us get our question out and then you go ahead and respond. And if I or the lawyers interrupt you we are going to take step back. Also don't talk really, really fast; that is tone it down from the 78 rmp down to a 33 1 /₃ rpm. Those of you who are over 40 will understand exactly

what I'm talking about; okay. So try and just understand. If you are going a little fast I know I'm going to get an indication from my court record and I'm going to ask that you repeat it, which as you can imagine will take a little bit of time, so — also, when you respond use your mom and dad voices, if you know what I mean. If you've never been a parent then use your coach voice, if you know what I mean, okay, when you respond.

All right. The gentleman in the back with that uniform on -- we always love a guy in a uniform; right? Well, that is Officer Nate Black. And he's the one you're going to have the most interaction with. If you've got a question about procedure he could probably answer those questions. If there's a question that you have that he cannot answer, he will get back to you because he's going to have to report to me about that. He can answer basic questions about where you should be; where are some decent places to eat around -- close to the courthouse. He would be the one to talk to about parking. If you've got a concern about needing a letter for your employer he would be the one to ask about those kinds of things; okay.

Now I have introduced us and the staff. At this point I'd like the lawyers to introduce themselves, so I'm going to start with the State. I need you to introduce yourselves, and make sure that microphone is close to you; identify all the witnesses you intend to call and then a very short statement as to what the case is about from the State's point of view.

MS. CRAGGS: Yes, Your Honor.

Good morning. My name is Genevieve Craggs and this Elana Graham. We are both deputies at the District Attorney's Office, so we represent the People of the State of Nevada. We are the prosecutors in this case.

In this case the Defendant is charged with one count of robbery and

one count of battery with intent to commit a crime. This arises out of events that occurred on October 30th of 2014 at 4605 East Flamingo Road here in Clark Count, Nevada.

Please listen carefully as I read this list of names, as these are witnesses that we may be calling in our case in chief. Rubi Cruz, Ed Dougherty, Mario Gonzales, Officer Cesar Ibarra, Sergeant Landon Law, Michael Moody, Officer Nathan Rivera, Officer John Squeo, and Mario -- Maria Verduzco. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. At this time I'd like to invite the defense lawyers to introduce themselves, their client; identify all the witnesses they intend to call and then a very brief statement as to what the case is about from their point of view.

Counsel.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you, Your Honor.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Nadia Hojjat, together my co-counsel Arlene Hesmati. We have the privilege and the pleasure of representing Mr. John Morgan. Mr. Morgan has pled not guilty to the charges against him.

You will hear during this trial, and we will submit to you, that while Mr. Morgan did commit a battery, and he will take responsibility for that, he is not --

THE COURT: Can you hear?

THE COURT RECORDER: I can't.

THE COURT: Is your microphone on, counsel?

MS. HOJJAT: It is on.

THE COURT: Why don't you pull that up because I can barely hear you and I'm sorry to interrupt you. Go ahead and --

MS. HOJJAT: I'm sorry. Could you all hear me or would you like me to start over. Sorry about that.

We will submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that while Mr. Morgan is guilty of a battery, and he has taken responsibility for battery, you will see during the course of this trial that he did not commit a robbery; that he did not commit battery with the intent to commit robbery. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, we're about to begin the voir dire examination of the jury. At this point the court clerk is going to take a roll of the prospective jury panel and then I will have you take an oath; all right?

MS. HOJJAT: And, Your Honor, I'm sorry. Could we approach briefly?

THE COURT: Okay. Sure. Turn off the microphones.

[Bench conference -- not transcribed]

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Murphy.

When your name is called would you please use your mom and dad voices and say either present or here.

[The clerk calls roll of the prospective jury panel]

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

All right. If you would all please stand and raise your right hand.

[The prospective jury panel was sworn in by the clerk]

THE COURT: Okay. You all may be seated.

Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, we're about to begin what we call the voir dire examination of all of you. The term voir dire means loosely translated to tell the truth. During this process you will be asked questions bearing upon our ability to sit as fair and impartial jurors. The Court, the lawyers, and all persons involved in this case are deeply interested in having this matter tried by a jury composed of 12

open-minded people who are completely neutral and who have no bias or prejudice towards or against either side.

Now you will note though that we are actually going to be sitting 13 people in the jury box. One of those folks are going to be the alternate juror. That alternate juror will be blind, meaning we know who that person is, but no one will know who that is; okay. Assuming that we actually go through the trial and send the 12 back with the alternate out there, that alternate will not be deliberating. That alternate is there in case somebody get sick or something happens to one of the regular jurors either during deliberation or, you know, during the trial something happens with that juror; okay.

In order to accomplish the desired result of having 12 open-minded people it is necessary for me to ask you some questions. The lawyers, if they choose, will also be given this opportunity. It is not our desire to unnecessarily pry into your personal lives. Although some of the questioning may at times seem somewhat or even intensely personal, our only objective is to determine whether there is any reason why any of you cannot sit as fair and impartial jurors in this case.

Wide discretion is vested in the trial judge as to the method of examination of jurors. Thus, from time to time I may entertain objections or intervene if I or any of the lawyers feel there is a problem with the way the examination is being conducted.

The following areas of inquiry are not properly within the scope of your voir dire examination by counsel. One, questions already asked and answered by the Court and other counsel. Two, questions touching upon anticipated instructions on the law. Three, questions touching upon the verdict a juror would return when based upon hypothetical facts. Four, questions that are in substance arguments of

the case.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is important that you know the significance of full, complete and honest answers to all the questions we're about to ask you. I caution you not to try to hide or withhold anything which might indicate bias or prejudice of any sort by any of you. Should you fail to answer truthfully, or if you hide or withhold anything touching upon your qualifications, that fact may tend to contaminate your verdict and subject you to further inquiry, even after you're discharged as jurors.

Your decision should be based upon all the evidence presented during the trial and not based upon preconceived prejudice or bias. Prejudice is a predisposition against something or someone and bias is a predisposition in favor of something or someone.

I'm going to conduct a general voir dire examination of all of you. Now this is the way we're going to do it. You see Officer Black back there and he's got a microphone. And you're going to almost feel that we are in the Jerry Springer show but we're not; okay. What I need you to do is -- I'm going to ask a question of all of you and if you want to answer in the affirmative please raise your hand, and don't raise it here, raise it up high so we can see it. And then I need you to -- we'll direct you and then we'll ask you put that microphone as close to your mouth without eating it, and state your name and your badge number and then you respond to the question. And the badge number is just the last three numbers; okay.

All right, first question. Has anyone here been convicted of a felony? Okay, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: My name is Kevin Johnson, badge number 049. And I have been convicted of a felony back in 2001, 2002.

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1	THE COURT: Okay, 2001, 2002?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: I believe it was 2002 that I
3	THE COURT: All right.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: was actually convicted.
5	THE COURT: Okay. And did you serve what was the crime by the way?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: Discharging a firearm from motor vehicle and
7	battery with the use of a deadly weapon.
8	THE COURT: Okay. And you actually were convicted of a felony?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: Yes.
0	THE COURT: Okay. I take it you served?
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: I did prison time and did parole.
2	THE COURT: Okay. How much time did you serve, sir?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: Three years.
4	THE COURT: And so your term ended in 2005?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: I was released at the end of 2004. I started
6	parole and then I believe I did three or four years of parole.
7	THE COURT: Okay. When were you discharged from parole?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: Hmm. I'm not exactly sure. I want to say
9	2000 the end of 2008, maybe the beginning of 2009.
0.	THE COURT: Okay. Were you discharged honorably?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: No, dishonorable discharge.
2	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much, sir.
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: All right.
4	THE COURT: Anyone else?
5	THE MARSHAL: Anyone else over here? Anybody over here? No.

1	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anyone who is not a United States citizen?
2	THE MARSHAL: Anybody here?
3	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anyone who is acquainted with the two lawyers
4	representing the State?
5	THE MARSHAL: Anybody over here?
6	THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. I need you to stand; state your badge number
7	and your name.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Clementine Wilson, badge number 0005.
9	THE COURT: Put that microphone close to your mouth, ma'am. We can't
0	hear you.
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Clementine Wilson, badge number 005. I ha
2	the pleasure of knowing Ms
3	THE COURT: Okay. I can't have you putting it here or up here.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: I've had the pleasure of knowing Ms. Elana
5	Graham. I worked under supervision with her mother at the Nevada Senior
6	Program. I did on-the-job training there with AARP; yeah.
7	THE COURT: When did that happen?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Back in May of last year.
9	THE COURT: Okay. Have you seen Ms. Graham since May of last year?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: No, I haven't, except for just like
21	corresponding back and forth after I left the firm.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that relationship that would
23	cause you difficulty being fair to both sides?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: No, it would not.
25	THE COURT: Okay. You could be fair to the Defendant?
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PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Sure.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Mm-hmm.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else on this side?

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anyone who knows anyone who works at the Clark County District Attorney's Office?

Yes, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #060: My name is Danny Jackson, juror number 060. I know an officer that works at the District Attorney's Office.

THE COURT: An officer?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #060: Yes.

THE COURT: Is he an investigator or what?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #060: No, he's just an officer at the security entrance to the District Attorney's Office.

THE COURT: What's his name?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #060: Art Lindsey [phonetic].

THE COURT: Okay. How well do you know Mr. Lindsey?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #060: We've been friends for five years.

THE COURT: Okay. And what's - I mean, when you say you're friends, do you see -- or like are -- you see each all the time, do you go to lunch together. Tell me a little bit about your relationship.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #060: No, we met at church and we became good friends at church. And then he moved and I don't see him on a regular friend basis, but when I go down there to do anything related to my child support cases at the District Attorney's Office I sometimes see him there.

1	THE COURT: So he's an officer that stands by the Clark County District
2	Attorney's Office, family court's division?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #060: Yes.
4	THE COURT: Okay. All right. When was the last time you saw him?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #060: A few weeks ago at church.
6	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that relationship that would
7	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case? That is, could you be fair to both
8	sides?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #060: Absolutely.
10	THE COURT: You could be fair to the Defendant?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #060: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
13	Anyone else?
14	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else on this side? No. Anybody over here?
15	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anyone who knows the two defense lawyers
16	who are sitted seated over here?
17	Anyone know the Defendant, Mr. Morgan?
18	Anyone know the any of the witnesses whose names were previously
19	mentioned?
20	Okay. Are there any of you who believe that you may have heard or
21	read about this case before coming here today?
22	Does anyone know anything about this case other than what has been
23	stated in the courtroom today?
24	Is there anyone who has such a sympathy, prejudice or bias related to
25	age, religion, race, gender or national origin that they feel would affect their ability to

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be open-minded, fair and impartial jurors?

Is there -- are there any of you who believe that for any other reason you'd be unable to serve in this particular case? Okay, I see some hands over here.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody over here? We'll start here.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #075: I'm Dennis Eichel, badge number 75. Just want to bring to your attention that I have a problem with my short-term memory. And it probably comes from age. Also in 1999 I had an industrial accident where I had injury to my brain. So it gives me trouble with reasoning -- reasoning through things and just general short-term memory.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you telling me that perhaps like if there's evidence taken today that you may not remember it by Wednesday if that's when the jury is deliberating?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #075: Possibly, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. You say possibly. Is there a good probability, a certainty of that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #075: A good probability.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much for sharing.

Anybody else on this side?

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else over here?

THE COURT: Okay, I see a hand in the front row.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody in the front row?

THE COURT: Nate. Nate. Nate, front row here.

I'm sorry. I want to take one side at a time.

Yes, ma'am.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Hi. My name is Quinnecia Meadows and I'm

juror 053. Though it's an honor to be in here, it's my very first time as I shared with the deputy, I have a brother that was convicted five years ago of battery and burglary. And I knew what took place, but he was being charged with charges that were closely related to what happened based on a witness statement and the actual victim. So just in all honesty, it's a little more personal because it's kinda hard to do stuff like this when you don't really know whose witness statements to trust or who to listen to when it comes to things like that. And it is still on his criminal record. It was a felony and he did serve jail time as well, so --

THE COURT: How long did that happen -- how long ago?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: It was in -- I'm sorry. It's a little -- just a little bit -- just -- and too, I just wanted to --

THE COURT: Hold on a second. We'll get you a Kleenex; okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: I just wanted to share with you as well, just because of my current circumstances it would be hard for me to fairly make a judgment as a result of the race of the young man as well.

THE COURT: Okay. When did this occur involving your brother?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: It was in 2007 -- 2006 or 2007. It was actually in the State of Florida. My brother had a domestic situation with a girl he lived with and she locked him out. So he tried to enter into the apartment and that's the burglary charge that he received. And then battery was the gentleman that was in there with his girlfriend. And their witness statements say that he assaulted the gentleman and he did not.

THE COURT: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: So that's what I mean by charges that are not necessarily, you know, completely descriptive of what the person was doing, but

they're the closest charges to what took place. And the only two witnesses were the victim and her -- her new mate, so I kinda feel like the odds were against my brother at that point.

THE COURT: Okay. So you're telling me that you -- given what you're telling me, you're telling me you -- sitting here today that you could not be fair to either one or the other side?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: No, I'm telling you that I could attempt my best to be very fair as a — listening to the district attorneys, but it would be a little bit difficult for me just considering, you know, where was he, what was happening, things of that nature. So it would be harder for me just because it is charges that are familiar with a situation that I had to walk through with my older brother. So I can attempt to. It wouldn't be me being unfair to one side, but me more or less being biased to the other one.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask it this way. Both parties are right now at the start line.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Mm-hmm.

THE COURT: In your view is one ahead of the -- ahead of the start than the other?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Yes.

THE COURT: Which side?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Which one is ahead of the start?

THE COURT: Yes.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: The district attorney.

THE COURT: They're ahead?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Yes. Either that or he's behind.

THE COURT: In your mind?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Yes.

THE COURT: In your mind, sitting here today, start line you're telling me that the district attorney is ahead of the defense?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else over here? Front row, anyone?

THE COURT: I need you to state your name and your badge number.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Clementine Wilson, 005. I know it might seem redundant, but as we speak, I should be getting X-rays now because I put it off for a knee. And hopefully it's not gonna be running into a knee placement. So I'm just barely here, you know, walking today because of a knee injury that I need to take care of, so --

THE COURT: When's your appointment?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Well, I had to put it off last week because I was -- had came down with the flu, but I do have documents in my bag stating that I should be out at Southwest Medical getting -- having an examine for this knee that's been bothering me for a while 'cause I kinda fell and it's like pulling in the back and I'm in pain but I'm here.

THE COURT: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Yeah.

THE COURT: Well I will tell you that we will not be starting until one tomorrow.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: And if you go into Wednesday we will not be starting until two

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tomorrow. So you could arrange your X-rays either tomorrow morning or --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Well, it's not that then. Also --

THE COURT: Wait, wait, wait. Ma'am, now you're interrupting me; okay. I told you early on rules of the game because I got a court recorder here; she can't take us both down at the same time. But you could take your X-rays either tomorrow morning or Wednesday morning. Is there a problem?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Well, I do work in -- I work with substance abuse and individuals with disabilities that have brain and neurology disorders and I work at night, so once I leave there I would have to go. But it's just I couldn't get it taken care of today. I was thinking that I was gonna get it taken care of the week of -- I will leave the jury duty. But like I said, once I don't know how long the process would take today because I would have to go tomorrow to get it X-rayed because coming down with the flu kinda like threw me back, you know. I haven't, you know, taken care of that issue.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Mm-hmm.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: Shaeann Clements, 009. I have -- I'm disabled. I don't know when I will be able to get up and out of bed. Today was a good day, but I have lupus, so there are times where I could be extremely fatigued or just a little -- I guess the name we call it is a lupus fog where it kinda impairs our - our mind to I guess intake information and just focus. And also I have arthritis and there's plenty of other things that go along with lupus, but I just don't know when I'm gonna be able to get out of beds some days.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you work?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: No, I don't.

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else over here?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: My name is Jerry Goll and I'm juror 14. I had witnessed a battery with my girlfriend back in --

THE COURT: Put that microphone up a little closer, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: I had witnessed a battery with a black man beating a white woman, and it was my girlfriend, and it was back in 1976, but I am very -- I'd have to say I'm pretty prejudice about anything that happens like that.

THE COURT: Okay. So you're telling me that at the start line right now the Defendant is behind?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: Oh, way behind.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much for sharing, sir.

THE MARSHAL: All right. Anybody else in this row? Could you hand to the lady behind you, please.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: My name is Barbara Curry, badge number 026. If this goes into Wednesday it becomes a financial hardship for me. purposely rescheduled -- my days off are Monday, Tuesday, hoping I could get a one or two day to serve my -- you know, my obligation, but if I don't work I don't get paid.

THE COURT: Okay. Ma'am, I will tell you this. Don't get me wrong, I sympathize. But if I send you back downstairs, which I would have to do if I excuse you from this trial, you may be caught in a different trial which may be longer. And as you probably can see, this courtroom is situated a little differently than most. I typically hear construction defect cases which can last months. Luckily there's no -as far as I know there's no construction defect case starting today. But I view jury

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service as the only civil service that we owe to our country. And what do you typically work by the way?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: I'm a dental hygienist, so I've got pre-booked schedule from 8 to 5 Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

THE COURT: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: That's why I rescheduled it. I was originally scheduled on a Wednesday, so --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I can tell you this. We are going to end every day by five, so you may only be losing maybe three hours if we end up going into Wednesday.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: I just wanted to let you know.

THE COURT: Okay. No, I do appreciate you sharing, but I do view — this is the only civil service that we owe to our country. Obviously a constitutional right we all have is to have a jury of our peers. Well, of course, what does that mean? We have to have peers serve as our jury. And we are only talking two and a half — actually two days because tomorrow will be a half day and then Wednesday, if we go there, will only be three hours.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: Mm-hmm.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you though for sharing.

Yes, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: Ron Pettis, juror 19. I have a doctor's

appointment set for four o'clock today for a growth on my arm that's very painful. I don't know if that's gonna -- if I'm gonna be able to make that or not.

THE COURT: Can you make it tomorrow morning? And if you need some assistance I could probably call the doctor.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: Well, it's not a fact of calling the doctor. It's a fact that it's very painful and I've had the appointment set for like four days. I had to wait.

THE COURT: Okay. Sir, I might need you to reschedule that, but I will tell you this. I will be happy to call the doctor's office to see if we can't get you in first thing in the morning; okay?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else in this row?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Good morning. Marie Thompson, 18. Caucus volunteer. I have to be at my site at three o'clock tomorrow.

THE COURT: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: And the other thing is if I do stay I need a footstool for my leg so I could have it up above. I can't have it sitting down.

THE MARSHAL: [Indiscernible.]

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Okay. So those two things.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much for sharing, ma'am.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else in this row? Anybody in this row?

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anyone who may not be able to follow all the instructions of the Court on the law of this case, even if the instructions differ from their personal beliefs as to what the law ought to be?

THE MARSHAL: Anybody?

THE COURT: Okay.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody?

THE COURT: As a follow up to my previous question, I must tell you that in any criminal trial there are actually 12 judges. The members of the jury sitting collectively are the judges of the questions of fact in this case. As the presiding judge I am the judge of the questions of law and it is my responsibility to be sure that I give instructions on the law that apply in a particular case. It would be a violation of a juror's duty if he or she tried to render a judgment based upon what he or she believed the law to be if that differed my instructions. With that in mind, is there anyone who feels that they cannot be fact finders and follow my instructions on the applicable law in this case?

Is there any reason why you couldn't be a completely fair and impartial juror if selected to serve in this case other than what you've told me?

THE MARSHAL: Anybody here? No. Anybody on this side?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Nicholas Xanthopoulos, badge number 2. I don't think it will have any affect, but in full disclosure I did represent, on a voluntary basis, public defender in the state of Minnesota for about a month.

THE COURT: Okay. When was that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Fall of 2014.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there -- you say it won't impact your ability. So -- just so I got my question out. Is there anything about that experience that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: No, I just wanted to have full disclosure.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

THE MARSHAL: Thank you.

Anybody else?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #032: My name is Concepcion Garcia Holmes and my number is 032. In my — I just want to let you know that English is my second language. And I don't want to be unfair if I don't understand some kind of words that are gonna be difficult for me. And I understand and I comprehend a lot, but I don't want to be unfair if I don't understand something that is gonna be important.

THE COURT: How long have you lived in Clark County, ma'am?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #032: Since 2006.

THE COURT: Okay. For about ten years?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #032: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me tell you this. That if by chance you are selected as a juror and you have difficulty understanding. I would be happy to get an interpreter in the box with you and interpreting what's going on; okay?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR#032: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, under our system of -- under our system certain principles of law apply in every criminal case and they are: One, that the charging document filed in this case is a mere accusation and it is not evidence of guilty. Two, the Defendant is presumed innocent. And three, the State must prove the Defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Does anyone not understand or believe in these basic precepts of American justice?

Okay. Is there anyone on this panel that is engaged in law enforcement?

1	Yes, sir.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: Gregory Thompson, badge number 66. I am
3	retired now, but I was an officer in the Air Force for 22 years.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Where did you serve, sir?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: BealeAir Force Base, California. I TDY'd
6	Nellis; numerous places around the world.
7	THE COURT: I know that was probably a very big open-ended question. So
8	did how did you end up here in Las Vegas after your retirement?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: I compromised with my wife.
0	THE COURT: Okay. So did you end your career in California?
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: Yes, I did.
2	THE COURT: Okay. And what city in in California?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: It was Beale Air Force Base near Marysville,
4	California; north of Sacramento.
5	THE COURT: Okay. I know where that is.
6	All right. And when did you retire, sir?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: 2006.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about your experience in your 22 yea
9	career that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
0	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: I don't believe so; no.
1	THE COURT: You could be fair to the State and to the Defendant?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: Yes.
3	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
4	Is there anyone else?
5	THE MARSHAL: Yes.

1	THE COURT: Yes, sir.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Clay Werts, badge 4. In the 70s I was a Los
3	Angeles police officer.
4	THE COURT: How long did you serve?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: My police experience was about two years.
6	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would
7	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: No.
9	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
0	THE MARSHAL: All right. Thank you.
1	Anybody else?
2	THE COURT: Does anyone have a spouse or a relative who's involved in law
3	enforcement or has been? Okay. I see some hands.
4	Yes, sir.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #065: Yes, I have a cousin oh. Chris Drury, my
6	badge number if 65. I have a cousin who just joined the metropolitan police
7	department in town, so
8	THE COURT: Las Vegas Metropolitan
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #065: Yes.
0	THE COURT: Okay. You say they just joined?
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #065: Yes, just graduated the academy last year,
2	so
3	THE COURT: Okay. Do you are you close to your cousin?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #065: Yes, we grew up together.
5	THE COURT: Okay, How often do you see your cousin?

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',	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #065: Lately it's been less than once a month, so it
2	pretty infrequently lately, but, you know
3	THE COURT: Okay. Do you and your cousin, when you get together, do you
4	talk about what he does?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #065: Not really. We haven't yet, so
6	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about your relationship with your
7	cousin that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case? And I guess
8	what I'm asking is can you be fair to both the State and to the Defendant?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #065: I do I believe so, yes.
10	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much for sharing.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #065: You're welcome.
12	THE COURT: Anyone else on this side? Okay, I see a hand up.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: Lincoln Feller, badge 76. I have two
4	nephews; one used to be a police officer or sheriff up in Tehachapi, who has
15	moved to Florida, and another who was a detective for Pasadena Police Departmen
6	who has moved on to be a detective up in Washington.
7	THE COURT: Okay. I was going to say now the nephew that lived in
8	Tehachapi, is he he now a police officer in Florida?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: No.
20	THE COURT: When did he leave Tehachapi?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: I would say about a year.
22	THE COURT: About a year ago?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: Yes.
4	THE COURT: How often do you talk to you nephew that lives now in Florida?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: Not very often. I haven't talked to him since

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2	THE COURT: Okay. So over a year ago?	
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: Yes.	
4	THE COURT: Okay. The nephew that now lives in Washington state and	
5	was an investigator or detective in Pasadena, is that	
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: A detective.	
7	THE COURT: In Pasadena?	
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: Yes.	
9	THE COURT: Okay. And is he now a detective in Washington you said?	
0	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: I believe so.	
1	THE COURT: And how often do you see and talk to that nephew?	
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: Same as the other; very rarely. They're	
3	brothers.	
4	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that your relationship with	
5	your nephews that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?	
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: No.	
7	THE COURT: You could be fair to both sides?	
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: Sure.	
9	THE COURT: Do you when you talk to your nephews, which I understand	
20	is fairly rarely, do you talk about law enforcement?	
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: No.	
22	THE COURT: You don't talk about what they do?	
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: Not really.	
24	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.	
25	All right. Anybody else on this side?	

1	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else over here? No?	
2	THE COURT: Let's go over here front row.	
3	Yes, ma'am.	
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: Ashley Hernandez, juror number 010. My	
5	uncle, Jeffrey Bangle, is a metropolitan police officer.	
6	THE COURT: Okay. How long has he been a police officer?	
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: Roughly 15 years.	
8	THE COURT: Okay. What detail does he serve in?	
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: I don't know. We have been estranged for	
10	the last eight years.	
11	THE COURT: So would it be fair that you haven't talked to your uncle in eight	
12	years?	
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: That is correct.	
14	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that relationship that would you	
15	difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?	
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: No.	
17	THE COURT: Okay. You could be fair to the State and to the Defendant?	
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: That's correct.	
19	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much for sharing.	
20	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else in the frontrow?	
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: My name is Alfonso Palma, 0	
22	THE COURT: Make sure that's microphone's up there.	
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: I'm sorry. Sorry, Your Honor.	
24	Alfonso Palma, 016. I have a brother who's a retired police detective,	
25	and I had two uncles who were policemen.	

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: Well, I in the 60 I'm 66 I'll be 66 real	
2	soon.	
3	THE COURT: Okay, make sure that's microphone's close.	
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: I will be 66 real soon, so in the 60s I was a	
5	teenager. And when I spoke to them there was all the 1960s going on with you	
6	know, the war and everything else. They were they were on side; I was on the	
7	other, so we had a lot of long conversations.	
8	THE COURT: Oh, were you hippy and they were the police officers?	
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: More or less; yes.	
10	THE COURT: Okay. Got it. Okay. I come from that era as well; okay.	
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: Okay.	
12	THE COURT: Although I I don't know I was a little young to be a hippy.	
13	But in any event, is there anything about those experiences that would cause you	
14	difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?	
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: No, I don't believe so.	
16	THE COURT: Okay. You could be fair to the State and to the Defendant?	
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: Yes.	
18	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much for sharing, sir.	
19	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else in this row.	
20	THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.	
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #021: Shannon Coleman, 21. My dad was a police	
22	officer [indiscernible].	
23	THE COURT: Hold on. She's getting rid of her purse.	
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #021: For 20 years and then he was a probation	
25	officer for ten.	

1	THE COURT: Was that here in Las Vegas?	
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #021: No, Sierra Vista, Arizona.	
3	THE COURT: Okay. So your dad served for what, 40 years?	
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #021: Twenty.	
5	THE COURT: Twenty with the police department and how long as a	
6	probation officer?	
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #021: Ten.	
8	THE COURT: So total of 30 years in service?	
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #021: Yes.	
10	THE COURT: All right. How often do you see your dad or talk to your dad?	
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #021: I talk to him every week. I see him every two	
12	months.	
13	THE COURT: All right. Do you and your dad talk about his law enforcement	
14	experience?	
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #021: Yes, they're my favorite stories.	
16	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that relationship that would	
17	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?	
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #021: No.	
19	THE COURT: You could be fair to the State and to the Defendant?	
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #021: Yes.	
21	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.	
22	Anyone else?	
23	THE MARSHAL: Anyone else in this row? Anybody over here?	
24	THE COURT: Okay. Has anyone ever served as a juror before? Oh, I like	
25	see this. This is so cool.	

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1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: No.	
2	THE COURT: All right. Is there anything about that experience that would	
3	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?	
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #076: No.	
5	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.	
6	THE MARSHAL: All right. Anybody else over on this side? Front row; no.	
7	Sir.	
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #075: Dennis Eichel, juror 75. I served on a jury in	
9	the state of California, Los Angeles County in the early 90s '91, '92.	
10	THE COURT: Okay. What kind of a case?	
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #075: Murder.	
12	THE COURT: All right. Did the jury actually go into the deliberation room an	
13	render a verdict?	
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #075: Yes.	
15	THE COURT: Without okay. Were you selected as a jury foreperson?	
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #075: No.	
17	THE COURT: Is there anything about that experience that would cause you	
18	difficulty sitting as a juror in this case? I mean other than what you've already told	
19	me.	
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #075: No.	
21	THE COURT: Okay. Is that the only time you've done jury service, sir?	
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #075: You know it's not very seldom.	
23	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.	
24	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else over on this side? Front row?	
25	THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.	

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Clementine Wilson, 005. I've served once here and three times in San Diego, California.

THE COURT: Okay. The time here when did that happen?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: When I first got here. Probably back in 2000 -- probably like 9 or 10; yeah.

THE COURT: 2010?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: I think it was like between 9 or 10; yeah.

THE COURT: So about five, six years ago?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. That was here in this courthouse; correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: It was here, yeah, in Nevada.

THE COURT: Okay. No, but I'm talking about this particular courthouse?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Yes. Yes. Yes.

THE COURT: What kind of case was it?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: It was a civil.

THE COURT: All right. Could you elaborate; was it a contract --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: It was a litigation between two companies. It was money thing.

THE COURT: Okay. I need that microphone close to you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: It was a money dispute with two companies that was going after it. Sort of like a golf course thing -- whatever resort -- country club thing; yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Did the jury actually go into the deliberation room and deliberate?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: We did. We were sequestered. We had to

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1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Well, yes they did. It was the murder one th	
2	was really difficult.	
3	THE COURT: Okay. Wait, wait, wait. We'll talk about the murder one in a	
4	minute. So the civil case they reached a verdict?	
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Yes, they did.	
6	THE COURT: Okay. Were you selected as the jury foreperson in that case?	
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: No, I was not.	
8	THE COURT: Okay. Let's talk about the first murder case. When did you si	
9	on the jury for that?	
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: That was back in the middle of 2000.	
11	THE COURT: Right.	
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Like I said, probably like 2005, something like	
13	that.	
14	THE COURT: 2005?	
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: [No audible response.]	
16	THE COURT: Is that yes?	
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Yes.	
18	THE COURT: Okay.	
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: And then was the other murder trial	
20	THE COURT: Okay. Let's talk about this the 2005 murder case.	
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Mm-hmm.	
22	THE COURT: Did the jury actually go into the jury deliberation room and	
23	reach a verdict?	
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: Yes, we did except for	
25	THE COURT: Wait, wait. I don't need to know anything more than that;	

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: No, I was just part of the jury team where we	
2	were deliberating.	
3	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about those four experiences that	
4	would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?	
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #005: No, it would not.	
6	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.	
7	THE MARSHAL: Who else in the front row?	
8	THE COURT: Yes, sir.	
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: Jerry Goll, badge 14. In California in 2010	
10	right around 2010. It was a we decided a monetary award for	
11	THE COURT: Oh, wait. I can't I don't want to know what the verdict was.	
12	Okay. So it was a civil case?	
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: It was a civil case, yes, for a hit and run.	
14	THE COURT: Okay. And you say California; where in California.	
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: In Redding, California. I can't tell you the	
16	county right off.	
17	THE COURT: Okay. Redding?	
18	THE MARSHAL: Redding, California is in Shasta.	
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: Yes, Redding, Cali Shasta. Yeah, Shasta.	
20	THE COURT: Okay. Put that microphone close to your mouth, sir. I can't	
21	hear you.	
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: Okay. I'm sorry. Shasta County.	
23	THE COURT: Okay. So Redding, that's north of Sacramento; right?	
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: Yes, it is northwest.	
25	THE COURT: Fair enough.	

1	Okay. So the jury actually went into the deliberation room and reached	
2	a verdict?	
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: Yes.	
4	THE COURT: Were you selected as the jury foreperson?	
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: No.	
6	THE COURT: All right. Is there anything about that experience that would	
7	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?	
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: No.	
9	THE COURT: Thank you.	
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: I also was in Illinois, and I couldn't tell you the	
11	date on this one, it was before California. It was about probably 1990, somewhere	
12	around there, where I was on a jury for hit no, it wasn't what was that for now?	
13	It was for it was for another hit and run; yeah.	
14	THE COURT: Okay. Was it a civil case or a criminal case?	
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: It was criminal that one.	
16	THE COURT: Okay. The one in Redding, California, was you say you	
17	used the term monetary, so I assume that was a civil case?	
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: Right.	
19	THE COURT: Okay. Now let's talk about the criminal case in Illinois. Did the	
20	jury actually go into the jury room and reach a verdict?	
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: Yes, we did.	
22	THE COURT: Were you selected as the jury foreperson in that case?	
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: No, I wasn't.	
24	THE MARSHAL: You got to wait for her to finish.	
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: Oh, I'm sorry. Excuse me.	

1	THE COURT: That's okay. I know that what we do in our normal English	
2	language is interrupt each other, but we can't do it now; all right. So	
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: I apologize	
4	THE COURT: We just need to slow down.	
5	Okay. Have you served as a juror in any other case?	
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: No.	
7	THE COURT: Is there anything about those two experiences that would	
8	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?	
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #014: No.	
10	THE COURT: All right. Thank you so much for sharing. If you'd give the	
11	microphone to the gentleman next to you.	
12	Yes, sir.	
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: William Townsend, juror number 015. I	
14	served on a civil trial in Washington County, Pennsylvania in 1990. We did	
15	deliberate. I was not a foreman.	
16	THE COURT: Is there any is that the only time you've ever served?	
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: Yes.	
18	THE COURT: Is there anything about that experience that would cause you	
19	difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?	
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: No.	
21	THE COURT: All right. Thank you so much.	
22	THE MARSHAL: Anybody in this row?	
23	THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.	
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Marie Thompson, juror badge 18. I've been	
25	on two juries; one civil, one criminal. The criminal case was in the late '80s and it	

1	was a harrowing experience because it took a whole extra day for the jury to	
2	deliberate and come up with a it was terrible.	
3	THE COURT: Okay. Did the jury reach a verdict?	
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Yes, we did.	
5	THE COURT: Was that here in Clark County?	
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: No, that was in downtown LA.	
7	THE COURT: Okay. What kind it was what kind of case?	
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: It was a criminal case. A guy stuck a gun in	
9	girl's window car window.	
10	THE COURT: Okay. Do you know what the charge was?	
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: I don't remember what the charges were. I	
12	just remember that it was really hard to reach a verdict and we spent a whole a	
13	whole another 12 hours deliberating.	
14	THE COURT: Okay. Without telling me what it was, did the jury reach a	
15	verdict?	
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Yes.	
17	THE COURT: Okay. The second case you were talking about.	
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Twenty-two days downtown LA, civil court,	
19	Princess Diana's Foundation versus Franklin Mint. No jury.	
20	THE COURT: Okay. Was no jury?	
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: I mean, the jury we didn't go to	
22	deliberations.	
23	THE COURT: You did not deliberate. The case	
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: After 22 days the judge threw it out.	
25	THE COURT: Okay. Was it a mistrial?	

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: No jurisdiction.
THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything have you served as a juror in any
other case?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: No, that's enough.
THE COURT: All right. Is there anything about those two experiences that
would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Define difficult.
THE COURT: Okay.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Yes, I say that there is.
THE COURT: And why would it be difficult for you?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Uh
THE COURT: I can tell you this. It's not going to be a 22 day case.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: I know. I know, but jury deliberations
are haven't been the best experience for me.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
Yes, sir.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: Alfonso Palma, badge number 016. I served
on a case here in this building about ten years ago. It was a criminal case.
THE COURT: Okay. You must have been here right when the building
opened.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: I don't know about that.
THE COURT: Okay. It open just for your it opened in about October
2005.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: All right. So my dates are off. But I did serve here and it was a criminal case.

1	THE COURT: Okay. What kind of criminal case?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: It was an armed robbery.
3	THE COURT: All right. Without did the jury go into the deliberation room
4	and actually reach a verdict?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: Yes.
6	THE COURT: Were you selected as the jury foreperson?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: No.
8	THE COURT: Is there anything about that experience that would cause you
9	difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
0	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: I don't think so, Your Honor.
1	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
2	Anybody else?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #040: Nancy Pozdol, number 040. I was in a
4	federal case around 2000. It was like six and a half weeks; it was criminal. It was a
5	Shell company case with two we were going they were going against two
6	different individuals in the case.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Was it here in Clark County?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #040: Yes.
9	THE COURT: So was it in the building
0.	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #040: Yes, across the way.
11	THE COURT: across the way?
2	Okay. You're interrupting me now. Okay. So let me ask the question
3	again. Was - did the trial take place in the courthouse which is about two blocks
4	east of here?
5	DDOSDECTIVE II IROR #040: Yes it was

' [THE COURT. And it was six and half weeks?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #040: Yes, it was.
3	THE COURT: Well, they take longer than we do here over at the state court.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #040: It was against two people, so they had to
5	separate what was for one person and for the other and it was 'cause they weren'
6	both charged on all the same levels.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Did the jury actually deliberate and reach a verdict?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #040: Yes.
9	THE COURT: Is there were you selected as a jury foreperson?
0	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #040: No.
1	THE COURT: Is there anything about that experience that would cause you
2	difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #040: No.
4	THE COURT: Is this the only time you served as a juror?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #040: Yes.
6	THE COURT: Well, six and a half weeks is enough, but I just wanted to make
7	sure you there's no other juries out there; okay. Thank you so much, ma'am.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #040: You're welcome.
9	THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
0	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #042: Melissa Tinling, badge number 042. I served
1	in Clark County in about 2003. It was criminal case; we did deliberate; we did reach
2	a verdict.
3	THE COURT: Okay. So it occurred in the hold courthouse?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #042: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would

1	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #042: No.
3	THE COURT: Is that the only time you served as a juror?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #042: Yes, ma'am.
5	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
6	Yes, ma'am.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #044: Hi. Angela Moore, number 44. I was
8	approximately 20 years ago, criminal, here in Las Vegas. Yes, we deliberated; yes,
9	we reached a verdict.
10	THE COURT: And again, that happened in the old courthouse?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #044: Yes, ma'am.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Which is now the downtown arena thing; right?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #044: Yep, it was a long time ago.
14	THE COURT: Okay. Is that the only time you've ever served as a juror?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #044: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Is there anything about that experience that would cause you
17	difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #044: No, ma'am.
19	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
20	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else down here? No? All right.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Has anyone ever been a party to a lawsuit before?
22	Okay, we got some hands.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Quinnecia Meadows, juror 053. Two lawsuits
24	actually. One began in I believe 2009 the end of 2009. It was me and my ex-
25	husband against another company that he was employed by. It was wrongful
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termination but personal injury as well. And we ended up coming to an amount, or a settlement, after the case was on -- went to trial.

THE COURT: When did that occur?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: When did it go to trial?

THE COURT: No, when -- yeah -- well, when did the incident occur? I just want a timeframe.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: He was employed for one year between 2008 and 2009. And then at the end of 2009 the case was already in court and we were in court for two years.

THE COURT: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: So it settled in 2012.

THE COURT: Okay. So when you say we were in court that was -- you were not physically in the courthouse for two years?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: No, no. It -- we had dates obviously that we kept going back after it couldn't be settled in mediation.

THE COURT: Okay. So a complaint was filed -- a civil complaint and then it was resolved about two years later?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that here in Clark County?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: No, that was in Riverside County in California.

THE COURT: Fair enough. And you said there was a second lawsuit.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Yes. Same in Riverside County, but this time it was me and my employer and that was in 2013. And it was settled in mediation in 2014.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about those experiences that would

'	cause you sitting as a juror in this case?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: No.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Thank you.
5	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else in this frontrow?
6	THE COURT: By the way, when I say have you ever been a party to a laws.
7	before, let's not include divorces. We'll be here all day.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #070: Catherine Crockett, 070. It was a small
9	claims court. It was in 1990.
10	THE COURT: Was that here in Clark County?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #070: Yes.
12	THE COURT: At the old courthouse?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #070: Yes.
14	THE COURT: Okay. Were you the plaintiff or the defendant?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #070: The plaintiff.
16	THE COURT: Is there anything about that experience that would cause you
17	difficulty sitting as a juror here?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #070: No.
19	THE COURT: Thank you. By the way, are you related to Judge Crockett?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #070: No.
21	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
22	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else over here? Anybody in the front row?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Nicholas Xanthopoulos, badge number 2.
24	Petition in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.
25	THE COURT: Okay, say that again.

1	insurance for 35 years, but I was involved in a bad-faith lawsuit where they named
2	me personally. I did get out of it eventually, but because of California law, but that
3	was not a good experience. An eviction where I was the landlord. And then one
4	traffic accident where I was in small claims court and the person inflated the
5	damages a lot and the judge still gave it to him, so
6.	THE COURT: When did the small claims action occur?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: That was probably around just around 200
8	probably.
9	THE COURT: Okay. And that was in California?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Yes.
11	THE COURT: Okay. And I take it that you were the Defendant
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Yes.
13	THE COURT: in that case?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Okay. Let's talk about when you were sued for bad faith as a
16	agent for State Farm.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Yeah. Uh-huh.
18	THE COURT: When did that occur?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Gosh, probably probably in the late '90s.
20	THE COURT: Okay. And you were dismissed out?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Yes.
22	THE COURT: And just so we're clear, you were a defendant in that case?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Yes.
24	THE COURT: All right. And I didn't catch the second one.
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Tenant eviction. I was a landlord.

1	THE COURT: All right. Was that also in small claims court?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Yes.
3	THE COURT: All right. And how did that resolve?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Judgment, but never any collection.
5	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about those experiences that would
6	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: I don't know. I can't say.
8	THE COURT: What would cause you difficulty?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Sometimes the outcomes of the jury the
10	justice system aren't exactly fair.
11	THE COURT: Okay. But are you telling me that you can't be fair to either the
12	State or the Defendant given your experience as a party in those actions?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Well, not knowing all the facts I don't know.
14	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
15	Yes, sir.
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #024: Timothy Olsen, badge number 024. And in
17	2004 I was the defendant in an eviction case.
18	THE COURT: Okay. And was that here in Clark County?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #024: No, it was in Los Angeles.
20	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would
21	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #024: No.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
24	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else in this row? Anybody in this row?
25	THE COURT: Yes, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #028: Bruce Graff, badge number 028. And roughly three years ago I was named as a defendant, along with three other coworkers and the corporation I worked for, in a civil case which was involved with a industrial accident. Case never went to a — to a trial. It was settled out of court.

THE COURT: Okay. Was that here in Clark County?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #028: Yes.

THE COURT: Is there anything about that experience that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #028: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody in this row? Anybody back here?

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, is there anyone here who has been accused of committing a crime other than what you've already told me?

THE MARSHAL: Front row? Anybody front row here?

Counting speeding tickets?

THE COURT: No. Oh, gosh, we'd be here all day.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody here? Here? Anybody?

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anyone who's been a victim of a crime?

Okay. Have you already talked about that, ma'am.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Yes, ma'am.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: I'm sorry. This is my millionth time. My name is Quinnecia Meadows, I'm juror 053. I was a victim of -- no, I'm okay. I was a victim of domestic situation; assault on a pregnant victim. And I actually left out of the city because when I tried to drop the charges the State picked him up.

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THE COURT: Okay. Was that here --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: So they wanted to ---

THE COURT: I'm sorry.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: No, that - I'm sorry. That was in Florida -- in Tallahassee. I believe it's Leon County.

THE COURT: Okay. When was that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: That was back in 2006.

THE COURT: Okay. So you say you left the county but -- and didn't press charges but the State did?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Yes.

THE COURT: Is -- are -- do you have a problem with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: That the State picked him up?

THE COURT: Yes.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: No. I actually -- because of the person that the situation was with I didn't want to press charges, so I was forced to -- or I was told that I needed to go through a process of dropping the charges, but it wasn't something that was easily done. I had to go through a counseling that they felt like I needed because I was not in the right frame of mind I guess, but that wasn't the truth. I just didn't want to go to court and I also didn't want to cause harm to my child's father or put him in jail for what I was told was a third degree felony.

THE COURT: Okay. So this charge was against your child's father?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: That is correct.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't -- you may have already answered this. When did this occur?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: In 2006.

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24 25 THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror here?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Kinda on both sides. I mean, obviously on one end a person is responsible for their actions. But on the other end, depending on what you feel about the individual, it's kinda hard to make that determination, especially when it's their life. So, I mean, it's always gonna be something that's an arrest record, and always something a part of his past, but he wasn't convicted I believe because I didn't show up as the witness for the trial. He was not convicted, but he still did — like just a little bit of time in holding. But again, that person is kinda scared from this point as a result of that being the first and last time he went to jail.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else? Yes, here you go.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: Ava Peterson, badge number 64. In October of '14 I was robbed at gunpoint by two men, along with two other coworkers.

THE COURT: Okay. I didn't hear that last part. You're very soft spoken.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: I was robbed at gunpoint by two men, along with two -- along with two coworkers. I was robbed at work.

THE COURT: Was that here in Clark County?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: Yes.

THE COURT: When did this occur?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: October of '14.

THE COURT: Of what year?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: '14.

THE COURT: Oh, October 2014?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: Yes.

1	THE COURT: Not October the 14 th ?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: No, about a year and a half ago.
3	THE COURT: Okay. What happened to that case?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: Nothing. No one was caught.
5	THE COURT: No one was caught? So it's still an open case?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: I guess.
7	THE COURT: Have you dealt with the DA's Office here about that?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: I have not done no.
9	THE COURT: Okay. They haven't contact you've been dealing with the
10	police?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: We did, but nothing ever happened.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would
13	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #064: I don't think so.
15	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
16	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else front row? Anybody back here? Front row
17	here.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Nicholas Xanthopoulos, badge number 2. Ir
19	2004 I was robbed at knifepoint in Chile.
20	THE COURT: Okay. What happened to that case?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Never brought. I did not complain to the
22	police because I didn't want to go through that process in Chile.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would
24	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
25	

'	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
2	Where in Chile by the way?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Vina del Mar Valparaiso.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
5	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else in the frontrow?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: Sean Larscheidt, badge 8. I guess two
7	different times I've had my car broken into. One time a stereo got stolen, and
8	another time just miscellaneous stuff I had in the car.
9	THE COURT: Okay. Where and when?
0	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: Both of them were in the Milwaukee area
1	Wisconsin, a long time ago now. I have to guess at the dates a little bit. Probably
2	probably about 2000 I'm sorry, 1986 and probably right around 19 early 1990s.
3	THE COURT: Was anyone charged in those cases?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: No, nobody was ever found.
5	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about those experiences that would
6	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: No.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: All right.
0	THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: I wanna
2	THE MARSHAL: Name and badge number.
3	THE COURT: Badge number.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: Oh, I'm sorry. Shaeann Clements, 009. I
5	wanna say back in 2011 yeah, fall of 2011 I was in a hit and run, but it was a one

car accident, it was with a friend, and we didn't call the police and -- but it ended with me getting a settlement and they never my -- the friend of mine, so, yeah.

THE COURT: They never found the friend of yours?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: Insurance and whatnot couldn't find him. I mean, I knew where he was physically, but there was nothing that anyone else could really do about it. I wasn't -- it was a confusing thing.

THE COURT: So I take it that the one who did the hit and run, the defendant -- or the one who did the hit and run, they -- either you or somebody found out his identity? You knew who he was?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: I knew who he was because I was the passenger in his car and he was taking me home. But -- yeah, it was just an accident that had happened, but because of the insurance and stuff he never gave any information.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me make sure I totally understand this.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: Okay.

THE COURT: There was a hit and run car accident. You were in the car that actually did the hitting and running?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: Yeah, we hit a curb pretty much. It -- but it caused me to have my foot shattered and whatnot, and so there's a lot of medical stuff to go with that.

THE COURT: Did the car that you were in hit another car or hit a --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: No.

THE COURT: -- something? Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: Well, the curb; that's it. Like nothing specific. It's just -- it was low enough that when it hit the curb it just hit and the air bags came

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out. It was a one car accident.

THE COURT: Oh, I understand now. All right. And you were injured in the accident?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: Yes.

THE COURT: And you filed a claim with — guess the driver's insurance carrier?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: The one that I was under as a passenger; yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And there was a resolution of some sort?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: They never found him, or really got any information about him, but it came to a settlement through the insurances for me.

THE COURT: Okay. And that occurred here in Clark County?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #009: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else in this front row? Anybody in the second row?

THE COURT: Okay, I saw a hand up.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Marie Thompson, 18. In 1981 a guy broke into my apartment and hit me over the head with a lead pipe about five times. It's just lucky that I was hardheaded; it didn't knock me out or anything. But he was never caught; never found, so he got away with it.

THE COURT: Okay. Was that here in Clark County?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: No, it was in California.
2	THE COURT: Where in California?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: South Coast Plaza, Costa Mesa.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would
5	cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #018: Probably not.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
8	THE MARSHAL: Anybody else in this row?
9	THE COURT: Yes, sir.
0	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: Ron Pettis, badge 19. In 2011 my oldest sor
1	was found murdered here in Las Vegas.
2	THE COURT: I am sorry to hear that, sir. Did they did the authorities catcl
3	the individual?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: No, they know who he was. He was an illega
5	immigrant drug dealer and he fled to Mexico.
6	THE COURT: So I take it he's never been charged?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: He's been charged, but he's never been
8	apprehended.
9	THE COURT: Okay. So there's been no trial or anything?
0	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: No.
1	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything anything about that experience that
2	would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: That's kinda hard to tell. I'm guessing it
4	wouldn't, but
5	THE COURT: Okay. Well, I guess what I'm asking is both sides can you

1	be fair to the State and to the Defendant in this case?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: I'm sure I can, depending on the evidence.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
4	THE MARSHAL: And it's red, Norma.
5	THE COURT: When the microphone has a red light that means there's no
6	battery power so we'll be right back.
7	[Pause in proceedings]
8	THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #022: Aileen Sung, number 22. I was a victim of a
0	criminal case.
1	THE COURT: What kind of a case?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #022: It was sexual assault.
3	THE COURT: Okay. And when did that occur?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #022: 1993.
5	THE COURT: Was that here - and was that here in Clark County?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #022: No, it was in Montebello, California.
7	THE COURT: Montebello, California?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #022: Yes.
9	THE COURT: Is that right?
0.	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #022: Yes.
1	THE COURT: Okay. Was the was the perpetrator caught?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #022: Yes.
:3	THE COURT: Was there a trial?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #022: Yes.
25	THE COURT: Okay. What happened?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #022: At the last minute before I had to go into testify he pled guilty.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that case that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #022: I don't think so.

THE COURT: All right. Any other times that you've been a victim?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #022: No.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else over here?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: Barbara Curry, badge 26. December 31st, 2004 my house was broken into and pretty much completely cleaned out; car, contents, toaster. I mean, you name it. I was on a cruise at the time and I believe it happened through the car service that took me to the airport to take me on the cruise. Metro didn't do anything about it until I got home. And after I got home they still wouldn't do anything about it because I was told it was not enough monetary issue. It was \$48,000 and that wasn't enough to do an investigation on it or fingerprints.

THE COURT: Okay. Did -- I take it that the culprits were never identified or charged?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: Correct. And I asked that, you know, they investigate through the car service driver because that's the timeframe that it happened. It happened before I ever took off in the airplane. And I was told I watch too much TV, so Metro doesn't have a lot of --

THE COURT: Well, give --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: -- go power in my book.

THE COURT: Given that experience can you be -- can you be fair to both the State and the --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: Yes.

THE COURT: -- Defendant --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: Yes.

THE COURT: -- in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: That's just for everybody else. Don't ever tell anybody where you're going because they'll — if you're going to the airport, you're going to the airport; you're not coming home.

THE MARSHAL: Good advice.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #026: Yes.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else back here?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #031: Son Neal, juror number 31. Back in about 1995 I was a victim of a robbery at gunpoint and battery. And the circumstances were I was working for Anderson Dairy at the time. I was behind a store picking up empty crates and four individuals walked up. I was inside the truck at the time; I couldn't get out, and they — they got me at gunpoint, pulled me out and started to beat me. And so — they robbed me. I was able to get away from them at that point and run away to the front of the store to try to get some help, and at that point they ran away. So they were never apprehended and that's what happened to me, so —

THE COURT: Okay. I take it that happened here in Clark County? PROSPECTIVE JUROR #031: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #031: I don't believe so. It happened a long time ago. And, you know, I'm in the military so we have a lot of friends for support there.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else in this row?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #032: My name is Concepcion Garcia Holmes and I'm 032. And I was a victim of domestic violence and sexual abuse of my two little girls in 2001.

THE COURT: Was that here in Clark County?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #032: No, it was in Hawthorne, California.

THE COURT: Hawthorne, California?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #032: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Was the culprit ever caught?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #032: Yes, he just get out from jail two years ago and he's - I think he's in probation for five years, something like that.

THE COURT: Okay. So he actually served in prison?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #032: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. And he -- he -- as far as you know he's on parole?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #032: That's what I know. But I really don't have contact with him and -- but I -- I know for his family. And that's why I move to here because I'm really scared and afraid because he's very violent. And I just want to let you know that any kind of crime I very -- I get very -- like very sensitive.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I didn't hear that last part.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #032: I get like scared or sensitive like any kind of

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THE MARSHAL: Anybody else back here? Anybody?

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THE COURT: Okay, next question. Has anybody been a witness to a lawsuit before? I mean, other than what you've told me.

Yes, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: Greg Thompson, 66. I was witness to a multi-million dollar lawsuit concerning a tic versus another individual. My wife was involved in that one.

THE COURT: Okay. I didn't -- a tic?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: Tenants in common.

THE COURT: Oh.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: It was an investment group.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. All right. And you were a witness?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: I was not a witness, but I was involved in the situation, saw what was happening. Yeah, it -- there was -- it ended up not going to jury; no one was selected. It ended up with a --

THE COURT: Resolution --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR#066: Yes.

THE COURT: -- settlement?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: Settlement. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you testify in a deposition?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: No.

THE COURT: Okay. And I take it since there was a resolution during the time that the jury was being picked, or had been picked, you didn't testify at the trial?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: Correct.

THE COURT: Where did that occur?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: At the federal building here.

THE COURT: Oh, two blocks down?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: Yes.

THE COURT: How long ago?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: Four years ago.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #066: No.

THE COURT: All right. Fair enough. Thank you.

Anyone else been a witness to a lawsuit before other than what you've told me?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: It wasn't --

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: I'm sorry. My name is Quinnecia Meadows, 053. I mean, it wasn't a lawsuit. It was charges against the same brother for assault with a deadly weapon. I was a witness when he went to trial, but he was -- I don't know if it was thrown out, or dismissed, or what the terms are, but he wasn't convicted of that felony.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: Yeah, just to be quite honest; just again, because it was my brother. The charges, they actually -- me and my mom were the witnesses because it was -- like the situation was with my mom, so my brother against my mom and the State picked up the charges to prosecute him.

THE COURT: Okay. Was that also in Florida?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #053: That certainly was. That was in 2003.

THE COURT: All right. Fair enough. Thank you.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else in the front row? This row, anybody?

Anybody over here? Here? Here?

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #044: Hi. Angela Moore, number 44. I was 16 and there was a car crash, and it went to court, and I was a witness.

THE COURT: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #044: It was here in Las Vegas a long time ago; like '82, '83.

THE COURT: Then it was at the old courthouse?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #044: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that would cause you difficulty sitting as a juror in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #044: Not at all.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

THE MARSHAL: Anybody else?

THE COURT: Okay. Other than what you've already told me, if you were a party to this case would you be comfortable with 12 jurors just like you?

Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, at this time I'm going to go ahead and excuse you for a break. During this period of time you are admonished not to talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject related to the trial, or read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial by any medium of information, including without limitation newspapers, television, the internet and radio, or form or express any opinion on any subject related to the trial until the case is finally submitted to you. We'll see you back in about 15 minutes.

THE MARSHAL: Okay, guys, remember where you're seated because you're going to come back to these seats.

[Outside the presence of the prospective jury panel]

THE COURT: Okay. Let the record reflect that the jury has left the courtroom.

MS. HOJJAT: We have a couple jurors, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, I'm so sorry. I thought they're --

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: So sorry.

THE MARSHAL: That's it.

THE COURT: Okay. Now let the record reflect that the jury has left the courtroom. I'm sorry.

Sir, you're very tall. I did not see those two people back there.

All right. By the way, just as a reminder, just make sure you don't talk or whisper or talk to each other while the jury is going in and out of -- you didn't do it this time, but I just thought I better just say it so that we're all clear.

Go ahead and look over your lists and in about ten minutes we'll come back here and go through which ones should be let go for cause; okay?

MS. HOJJAT: And, Your Honor, the defense did just have a brief record to make. Would the Court like us to make it now or after the break?

THE COURT: Well, you can go ahead and do it now.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you, Your Honor.

Just for the record, we did make an objection at the bench. I'm not sure how well those are always heard or conveyed. At the bench the defense did challenge the panel. In looking at the panel there's 45 individuals; we count three African Americans. So the representations we made at the bench are that Clark

 County the fair cross-section of the community is about 12 percent African American, so having the panel — the panel should be about 12 percent African American to be a fair cross-section of the community. In this case, three out of 45 would be only six percent, so it is not a fair cross-section. We asked the Court — we said that we're lodging an objection and we asked the Court for a hearing and the Court did deny that at the bench.

THE COURT: Okay, fair enough. And I might note, everything is recorded at the bench, but I appreciate what you've said because sometimes we're whispering and it comes across on the record as pss, pss, pss, pss, pss, pss. So if there is something that you want to make sure is clear on the record, do exactly what you just did, counsel, and just say, Your Honor, I just want to make sure things are clear on the record that we made this objection you just did. So if there anything else that we need to deal with?

MS. HOJJAT: There was one other matter, Your Honor.

At this point we are moving for a new panel. When talking to a couple of the jurors Your Honor started asking them about whether the defense and the State — I believe Your Honor made some sort of reference to a race. And Your Honor had your hands next to each other and kind of indicating what — kind of like GoCars, one moving forward, one moving back. Our position is that's not an accurate statement of the presumption of innocence and the burden of proof. This is not a race. The defense does not have any burden. We don't have to do anything. It's not a GoCar that we have to move or anything like that. And it kind of implies to the jurors that we have to prove something, they have to prove something, and it's kind of a who can get to the finish line first, or who can present more evidence, and that's not an accurate statement.

THE COURT: Okay. I think you may have misunderstood what I was doing, counsel. I wanted to make sure that both were at the same starting line whenever I talked about that, not that -- I wanted to make sure that it wasn't a situation where either the Defendant was ahead, meaning that they were going to rule for the Defendant no matter what before hearing the evidence or for the State no matter what. And if I was inartful on that I apologize, but that is certainly what my motive was is that everybody is on the same playing field right now. So I don't think that the Court did anything to imply that the Defendant had to prove anything. In fact I will be instructing the jury, in fact I did, that right now the Defendant is presumed innocent and that the State had to meet a burden beyond a reasonable doubt. So I've already instructed them on that, so -- but I appreciate your point, but I am denying your motion.

All right. Anything else?

MS. GRAHAM: Not from the State.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's go ahead and take a break. Be back here in about seven minutes; okay.

[Recess taken at 11:07 a.m.]

[Proceedings resumed at 11:15 a.m.]

[Outside the presence of the prospective jury panel]

THE COURT: Okay. Okay, counsel --

Are we on the record?

THE COURT RECORDER: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's go through very quickly who should be let go for cause. Let's see what we've got here. The first one I have on my list that I've got concerns about is Clementine Wilson. Knows Ms. Graham; she seems to have

problems with her knee injury. What's your thoughts?

MS. GRAHAM: I -- I would -- State would submit on that one.

THE COURT: Any problem letting her go for cause?

MS. HOJJAT: Defense will also submit it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to let her go for cause.

Shaeann Clements, juror number 9, has lupus, arthritis, has issues sleeping. What's your thoughts?

MS. GRAHAM: State thinks we should let her go based on her saying she's not sure how she is day to day, so --

THE COURT: Okay. Would you agree?

MS. HOJJAT: I mean, she seems pretty capable from what I've seen. I don't know lupus, so I don't know how that works. It's a two day trial. She seems okay, but I'll submit it.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to go ahead and let her go.

Let's see. Mary [sic] Ann Thompson, the caucus volunteer. She's got -- it looks like more problems than Carter's got pills, excuse my French, but I think we need to let her go.

MS. GRAHAM: State would agree with that characterization.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: Yes, Your Honor, we also --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: -- would ask to let her go.

THE COURT: By the way, I'm going to go through what I think are -- I've got concerns about and then you guys can talk about. I'm going to leave this one up to you, but I'm inclined to leave her on, and that's juror number 32, Concepcion Garcia

Holmes. That's the one that has English as a second language. She was a victim of domestic violence in 2001. She said she could be fair to both. I'm inclined to leave her on.

MS. GRAHAM: The State would want her on at least for further questions.

MS. HOJJAT: Defense would be asking for her to be released just because she said that because of her experiences she's very sensitive to any kind of violent crime. And this is -- the allegations here are violent in nature. It is a robbery with battery and we are conceding a battery in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough. I'm going to let her go for cause.

MS. GRAHAM: She was 032?

THE COURT: 032.

MS. GRAHAM: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Kevin Johnson, juror number 49, convicted of a felony in 2002. And I gather he's still on probation — I mean, parole, so I think we got to let him go.

MS. GRAHAM: Right. The State was going to move for cause. He's a convicted felon. That's one of the requirements, that and being a citizen.

MS. HOJJAT: And, Your Honor, my understanding was he said he got a dishonorable discharge from parole. But they can actually have their rights restored to them, so I would just ask that we ask the follow-up question of whether his rights have been restored because the right to vote and the right to serve on jury duty do get restored to felons at some point, so I would just ask for that follow-up question. If his rights haven't been restored then we agree he needs to be released.

MS. GRAHAM: Well, it doesn't sound like they've been restored, but that's fine.

_'	THE COORT: Well, we could do the follow-up question: I don't have a
2	problem with that.
3	MS. GRAHAM: Sure.
4	THE COURT: All right. We'll do a follow-up question on him.
5	All right. Quinnecia Meadows, juror number 53. I have real problems
6	with her. She said it'd be difficult to be fair. Your thoughts?
7	MS. GRAHAM: The State would challenge for cause. I think in a number of
8	different ways she indicated she could not be fair.
9	MS. HOJJAT: I mean, I would ask the Court for the ability to rehabilitate her,
10	but I'll submit it with that.
11	THE COURT: If you want to rehabilitate I'll leave her on.
12	Okay. By the way, this is first round. It doesn't mean that once we get
13	them into the box that they won't be that I will not excuse them for cause; all right?
14	MS. GRAHAM: Yes.
15	MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.
16	THE COURT: Dennis Eichel, juror number 75, problem with short-term
17	memory. I'm concerned about him.
18	MS. GRAHAM: The State was going to make a motion to strike for cause.
19	MS. HOJJAT: We agree.
20	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Very quickly your thoughts?
21	MS. GRAHAM: The State was going may I, Your Honor?
22	THE COURT: Yes.
23	MS. GRAHAM: The State was going to strike for cause 014. He indicated
24	THE COURT: What number?
25	MS, GRAHAM: 014.

1	THE COURT: Okay.
2	Defense.
3	MS. HOJJAT: Court's indulgence. I think that might be all we have. I just
4	want to double check.
5	That's it. That's all we had too, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Okay. So the only thing I need to ask Mr. Johnson, juror
7	number 49, is if his rights have been restored?
8	MS. HOJJAT: Yes, please, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Okay.
10	All right. Let' go ahead and bring the jury prospective jury panel in.
11	MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, before we pass the panel for cause
12	THE COURT: Well, you're not passing them for cause right now. I'm just
13.	excusing
14	MS. GRAHAM: Right.
15	THE COURT: a few. You guys do not do that until I mean, I will excuse
16	the ones that we just talked about. You have not waived your rights
17	MS. GRAHAM: Oh, I understand.
18	THE COURT: on any of this. This is first round; okay?
19	MS. GRAHAM: Yes. And then once they're in there, later on today, for cause
20	would I approach before I pass them?
21	THE COURT: Well no, no, no. You could just sit down.
22	MS. GRAHAM: Okay.
23	THE COURT: Defense goes up. You don't say the pass for cause thing.
24	MS. GRAHAM: Got it.
25	THE COURT: You just come on up here and then you do your challenges up

here, so don't use the term pass for cause. Again, I don't know -- want the jury to know why they're being let go. I just let them go.

MS. GRAHAM: Understood.

THE COURT: Okay. In fact, if you see somebody that you know -- a pretty good chance the defense is not going to be able to rehabilitate you might want to move on.

MS. GRAHAM: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Okay. Obviously though, if the defense is able to rehabilitate that's an issue, but we can talk about it up here.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay.

THE MARSHAL: Please rise for the jury.

[In the presence of the prospective jury panel]

THE COURT: Will counsel please stipulate to the presence of the prospective jury panel?

MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. HOJJAT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Officer Black, would you pass the microphone to juror number 49, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, a question I have of you is has your rights been restored? PROSPECTIVE JUROR #049: I'm not sure. I was assuming so when I was summoned for jury, but I'm not sure. I had attempted not long ago before the end of the year to contact an attorney to work on expunge — you know, sealing my record and all of those things. And from what the clerk had informed me, she wasn't sure if I had reached the necessary time to, you know, do so. I'm not sure if it has been long enough. I'm not sure if it was from the time I was convicted, off of parole, you

know. Like they said, I would have to come down; they would counsel with me or whatnot and find out exactly what my felony conviction was and how many years I had to wait.

THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough. Thank you.

Counsel, please approach and turn off your microphones.

[Bench conference -- not transcribed]

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, at this time I'm going to excuse a few of you. And when your name and your badge number is called I'm going to ask that you remain seated until I get through the end; otherwise, people are not going to be able to hear and I want you all to leave at the same time; okay. After those folks have left we're going to start filling the box with prospective jurors and then the attorneys will be permitted to ask questions of these prospective jurors. Those of you who remain in the back keep listening because you're going to be asked — you may be pulled up into the box and you're going to be asked these same questions and it just goes a lot faster if you know about what's coming; okay.

All right. The following jurors are going to be excused. First one is juror number 5, Clementine Wilson; juror number 9, Shaeann Clements; juror number 14, Jerry Goll; juror number 18, Marie Ann Thompson; juror number 32, Concepcion Garcia Holmes; juror number 49, Kevin Johnson, and juror number 75, Dennis Eichel. I want to thank you all for coming and if you would just follow the directions of Officer Black.

Okay. All right. Now, ladies and gentlemen, this is what we're going to do. We're going to go ahead and put 13 folks in the box. We're going to start putting juror number 1 in that seat which is closest to the door in the back; okay. So it will be one, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Number 8 is going to be in that seat

 up front in front of one and two. So it will be eight, nine, ten, 11, 12, 13; okay. So let's go ahead and get started.

THE COURT CLERK: Nicholas Xanthopoulos, seat number 1; Clay Werts, seat number 2; Sean Larscheidt, seat number 3; Ashley Hernandez, seat number 4; Evan Walsh, seat number 5; William Townsend, seat number 6; Alfonso Palma, seat number 7; Ronald Pettis, seat number 8; Shannon Coleman, seat number 9; Aileen Sung, seat number 10; Brisa Villarreal, seat number 11; Timothy Olsen, seat number 12; Aubrey Bayang, seat number 13.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: May I, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You may.

MS. GRAHAM: Thank you.

Can you hear me okay, Madam Reporter? Okay.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. The aim of jury selection of course is to get a fair jury for this case for of course both sides. The Defendant is entitled to a fair jury as are the People of the State of Nevada. So the questions that we ask they're not designed to be personal or we're not meaning to pry. We just want to make sure that both sides are getting a fair jury. I'm going to ask a few questions to the group as a whole and then I'll follow up with some individual questions.

Her Honor already asked whether we all believed in the presumption of innocence. Does everybody remember that question about the presumption of innocence? Okay, affirmative head nods.

There's also another right, and that is the Fifth Amendment right for somebody to not be compelled to testify, so an accused always has a right to not

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24 25 testify. Does everybody believe in that right? Okay, affirmative head nods.

You'll be instructed by the Court to not hold it against the Defendant if he doesn't testify. I don't know what of course he will do, but can everybody follow that instruction that the Court would give in a case if the Defendant not testify?

Okay, affirmative head nods.

Does anybody -- there was a little bit of discussion about a woman who had her house broken into; pretty much all of her possessions stolen from her, and it sounds like the police response was less than adequate. Does anybody share a similar experience with frustration with law enforcement or overall distrust of maybe law enforcement or prosecuting agencies? Anybody have a distrust about that? Okay.

THE COURT: Well, let's pass the microphone to him.

By the way, make sure you have the microphone before you talk; okay.

MS. GRAHAM: And, sir, you're juror number 019?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: Correct, Ron Pettis.

MS. GRAHAM: Mr. Pettis?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: Mm-hmm.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Can you tell me about that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: It's in relations to my --

MS. GRAHAM: Son.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: -- the killer of my son.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: They - they know the guy's name. They knew exactly where he went. They even knew his address and telephone number but wouldn't bother trying to extradite him.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. And again, as the Court indicated, I'm really sorry about what happened with your son. It's terrible.

So you feel that the police didn't really do all that they could in their power to get him back from Mexico to here?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: To get him back. And he had a girlfriend that was there that actually handed him the gun and she's still free. They still have never charged her even though she gave a statement that she handed him the gun.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. And so you also feel that they're not doing all they can regarding her involvement?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: Correct.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Obviously that's a very frustrating experience. Frustrating probably is an understatement.

You will probably hear from some police officers in this trial. And obviously we are deputies with the District Attorney's Office. Is there anything about kind of the lack of police work in your son's case that you might hold against us in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: I don't think I can really give you an honest answer on that --

MS. GRAHAM: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: -- because I think it would have to -- you know, if -- if it was something that I felt was similar --

MS. GRAHAM: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: -- it possibly -- possibly could have some resentments there.

MS. GRAHAM: Understood. So obviously what happened with your son is

going to be different than what happened in this case. And I guess you would agree with me that there are some police officers who do great work and some who need improvement; you would agree with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: Yes, absolutely.

MS. GRAHAM: I'm sorry. Did you say --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: Absolutely.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Do you think that you could in this case, if you're a juror, base the police work in this case solely based on what's presented to you or would you kind of use an outside experience in your evaluation?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: I could tell you I would try, but I --

MS. GRAHAM: Understood.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: -- I can't -- you know, the emotion that's inside me, the pain and grief --

MS. GRAHAM: Of course.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #019: -- it's hard to say what happens.

MS. GRAHAM: Of course.

And just for the panel as a whole, we all have common experiences — not common — well, some can be common, but just life experiences that of course are going to shape how we think about things. We can't turn those off. The parties might just want to know about them so that we can evaluate all of you for fairness.

Sir, I appreciate that.

Anybody else in regard to a prosecuting agency or police work generally that anybody wants to share? Okay, negative response from the panel.

THE COURT: By the way, they may say that because there's no -- there's cameras in this courtroom, but it doesn't show on the jury, so you guys don't

1	respond, but it doesn't really show a good record, so you may see that happen by
2	both sides; okay.
3	Go ahead, counsel.
4	MS. GRAHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	Has anybody, as part of the panel, ever worked like as a clerk in a
6	convenience store or gas station, wash car wash, anything like that? Okay, a
7	couple hands. If you could pass the mic to juror number 004.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Clay Werts. I owned and operated three
9	Baskin-Robbins stores for 26 years; dealt with lots of people.
0	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Were they here in Clark County?
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: No, in Oregon.
2	MS. GRAHAM: In Oregon.
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Mm-hmm.
4	MS. GRAHAM: Did you eat a lot of ice cream in that process?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: I was hoping you wouldn't notice.
6	MS. GRAHAM: I haven't noticed. I mean, physically I haven't noticed, but I
7	cannot help but ask, you know, with the ownership of the Baskin-Robbins. Are you
8	still in the business?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: No, I retired ten years ago and sold my three
0	stores.
1	MS. GRAHAM: Okay, but you're in the business of eating ice cream?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Yes
3	MS. GRAHAM: Okay.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: very much so.
5	MS. GRAHAM: All right. Did you ever have an occasion to deal with

'	Toppenes at your stores?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Yes.
3	MS. GRAHAM: Were you ever personally a victim of that?
. 4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: I was not in the store when they occurred.
5	MS. GRAHAM: Would it be fair to say you dealt with those issues
6	afterwards?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Very much so.
8	MS. GRAHAM: With your employees?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Yes.
10	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. The allegation in this case involves a robbery at an
11	ampm. Obviously it has nothing to do with Baskin-Robbins in Oregon or anything
12	that you dealt with. Can you keep whatever experience your employees had in
13	Oregon separate from what you're going to hear in this case?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Yes.
15	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. And obviously what we're going to ask both parties
16	are going to ask of you is to simply base your verdict in this case on the evidence
17	presented and the law that Her Honor is going to instruct all of you at the end, so
18	those are the basis of my questions.
19	Thank you so much. If you could pass the mic down just a few to juror
20	number 011.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes, 11.
22	MS. GRAHAM: Eleven. Sir, you indicated in the affirmative that you had
23	some experience with that. Mr. Walsh?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes.
25	MS. GRAHAM: Can you tell us about that?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: I worked at an ice cream store similar at the
2	Fashion Show Mall.
3	MS. GRAHAM: Okay.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: And I also worked at the front of a cupcake
5	store here in Las Vegas.
6	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Did you ever have any experience with a robbery
7.	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yeah.
8	MS. GRAHAM: or theft or anything like that?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes, at the Fashion Show Mall location.
10	MS. GRAHAM: Okay.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Someone had broken in and stole things from
12	the safe in the back, but I wasn't present
13	MS. GRAHAM: Okay, understood.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: at the time of the robbery.
15	MS. GRAHAM: Understood. Do you know whether anybody was present?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes. There's only three people on staff, so it
17	was my manager.
18	MS. GRAHAM: Your manager was present. Did you discuss the case much
19	with him or her?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes, just 'cause we worked fairly closely with
21	each other, so I heard most of the things that happened.
22	MS. GRAHAM: Sure. And the same question, just that that was separate
23	from what occurred in this case you would agree?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes.
25	MS. GRAHAM: Anything about that case that would impart your kind of being
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name?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Maybe only the fear factor from the person
that was present during the situation just 'cause I know how scared they were

MS. GRAHAM: Of course.

fair and impartial in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: -- over the situation, but other than that I don't think so.

MS. GRAHAM: All right. And that's kind of like a common experience, or just an everyday experience; you can't turn it off.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Right.

MS. GRAHAM: But that you can keep it separate in the judgment of facts in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you so much.

Anybody else experience as a clerk at a convenience store, car wash, anything like that? Okay, negative response.

And I'll just ask some brief questions to each of you individually. If you could pass the mic over, thank you, to juror number 2.

Sir, it seems everybody's doing a really good job pronouncing your

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Yes.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Xanthopoulos?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Xanthopoulos.

MS. GRAHAM: Xanthopoulos; okay.

Can I ask how you're employed?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Where?

1	MS. GRAHAM: How.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: How?
3	MS. GRAHAM: In what manner. What do you do?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Staff attorney.
5	MS. GRAHAM: For?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Nevada Legal Services.
7	MS. GRAHAM: Okay, with Barbara Buckley? Oh, that's
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: No, that's Legal Aid Society of Southern
9	Nevada
10	MS. GRAHAM: Correct.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: I believe.
12	MS. GRAHAM: Okay, they're separate.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Yes.
14	MS. GRAHAM: What kinds of things do you help people with?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Exclusively federal income tax.
16	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. So what might be a problem that somebody has with
17	that?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: The IRS is about to garnish their income. The
19	IRS is proposing a tax increase. No criminal tax law issues though.
20	MS. GRAHAM: Understood. And you unfortunately were robbed at knifepoin
21	in Chile?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Correct.
23	MS. GRAHAM: You indicated that you didn't report that just because is it
24	fair to say just didn't want to be involved in the prosecution and everything like that?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: That's correct.

1	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Do you feel in this case you could be fair and impartia
2	to both sides?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: 1 do.
4	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you so much. If you could pass the mic over to
5	juror number 004, Mr. Werts.
6	Sir, fair to say you had limited experience as a police officer?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Correct.
8	MS. GRAHAM: But in the two years that you served for LAPD the '70s were
9	kind of a wild time in LA?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Yes, they were.
11	MS. GRAHAM: All right. What brought you in and then out of the field?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: I had family members that were in law
13	enforcement. It was something I always wanted as a kid. And what took me out
14	was the starting salary in 1971 for a police officer of \$791 a month.
15	MS. GRAHAM: Yeah.
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: And I was offered twice that in the food
17	industry. And between money and some situations of moral and ethics that my
.18	religious standards just could not we just couldn't get a long together.
19	MS. GRAHAM: You and?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: My religious standards and the things on the
21	street that were happening and that I saw and had to be involved in.
22	MS. GRAHAM: Okay.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: From drugs, to prostitution, to everything else
24	It was raising a family and being in that environment was very tough.
25	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Are you kind of saying the things that you were
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1	subjected to; observing on a daily basis was tough based on your religious beliefs?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Correct.
3	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. I just want to make sure I understand that properly.
4	And then you got into the food business?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Got into yes
6	MS. GRAHAM: And
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: food industry.
8	MS. GRAHAM: The industry. And had you worked exclusively in that?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: After that experience, yes, I was in the food
10	industry for all my working life. The last 26 years was with the ice cream stores.
11	MS. GRAHAM: And are you currently retired?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: I am very.
13	MS. GRAHAM: Howlong have you resided in Clark County?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: I think about eight or nine years.
15	MS. GRAHAM: From?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Hmm.
17	MS. GRAHAM: Where'd you move from?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Oh, from
19	MS. GRAHAM: Just a I'm sorry.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: From Oregon from Lake Oswego, Oregon.
21	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. It's beautiful up there.
22	And are you married, single, divorced?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Very married.
24	MS. GRAHAM: Any children?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: I have five; four sons and a daughter.

1	MS. GRAHAM: Any grandchildren?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Twenty-one
3	MS. GRAHAM: Twenty-one grandchildren?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Yes.
5	MS. GRAHAM: Wow. Any who live here locally?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: No.
7	MS. GRAHAM: Your children who are grown, is it kind of a mixed bag, some
8	work, some work out of the home?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: I have three of my family members work out
10	of their home.
11	MS. GRAHAM: Thank you.
12	And, Your Honor, may I go back just one, please?
13	THE COURT: Sure.
14	MS. GRAHAM: Thank you.
15	This is to juror number 2. I forgot to ask you, sir, if you're married,
16	divorced, single.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: Single.
18	MS. GRAHAM: And do you have any children?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #002: No.
20	MS. GRAHAM: Thank you so much. And if you could pass it over to juror
21	number 00 oh, sir, sorry, number 004.
22	I know it may sound begin to sound redundant, but it is a purpose of
23	jury selection, that you could be fair and impartial to both the Defendant in this case
24	and the people of the state of the Nevada?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: Yes.

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: but interstate roads, bridges
2	MS. GRAHAM: Understood.
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: trails.
4	MS. GRAHAM: Understood.
5	THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Graham, you're interrupting the jurors, so just an
6.	FYI.
7	MS. GRAHAM: Tapologize. Thank you.
8	She's right. I mean, we interrupt people we interrupt all the time in
9	our daily lives, so I apologize though for that.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: No worries.
11	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Thanks.
12	And are you married, single, divorced?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: Married.
14	MS. GRAHAM: Does your spouse work?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: No.
16	MS. GRAHAM: No?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: No.
18	MS. GRAHAM: Did she formally work?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: Well yeah, at one point.
20	MS. GRAHAM: Some time ago?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: Yeah.
22	MS. GRAHAM: Do you have any children?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: No.
24	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Sir, do you feel you can be fair and impartial?
05	DROCRECTIVE NIBOR #008: Mm-hmm

1	MS. GRAHAM: And that's
2	THE COURT: Is that a yes?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #008: Yes.
4	MS. GRAHAM: I didn't even have to ask you. They got on you.
5	Okay. Thank you so much. If you could pass the mic over to 010.
6	Ms. Hernandez?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: Yes.
8	MS. GRAHAM: Have you been in Clark County long?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: My whole life.
0	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Do you work?
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: Yes, I do.
2	MS. GRAHAM: As?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: I'm a math teacher for the Clark County
4	School District.
5	MS. GRAHAM: What grade?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: Nine through 12th.
7	MS. GRAHAM: What math do you teach?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: Currently Algebra II Honors.
9	MS. GRAHAM: What high school?
0	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: Basic Academy.
11	MS. GRAHAM: Is that different from Basic?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: No, we changed our name. It's the same
3	school.
4	MS. GRAHAM: Oh, okay, got it. Fancy.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #010: 1 know.

1	Sir, have you been in Clark County long?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes, I was born and raised here.
3	MS. GRAHAM: Where
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: I went to college in Oregon for two years, but
5	that was the only time I was away.
6	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Where in Oregon?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Corvallis, Oregon.
8	MS. GRAHAM: That's
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: It's like
10	MS. GRAHAM: Oregon State?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes, OSU.
12	MS. GRAHAM: The Beavers.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: The Beavers.
14	MS. GRAHAM: Okay.
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: And there's a Baskin-Robbins there that I
16	went to a lot.
17	MS. GRAHAM: Nice.
18	Is that your Baskin-Robbins?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #004: No.
20	MS. GRAHAM: Okay.
21	Sorry, I asked juror number 004 if that was his Baskin-Robbins; he said
22	no. I'm going to get in trouble.
23	Okay, 01 that wasn't the ice cream store you worked at though?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: No, it was not.
25	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Did you get a degree while you were there?

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1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: I went two years there and then I graduated
2	from UNLV here; so two years there, two years here.
3	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. And what kind of degree?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: I have a degree in communications and a
5	minor in marketing.
6	MS. GRAHAM: And do you work?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes, I am the development director at a
8	nonprofit here in Las Vegas.
9	MS. GRAHAM: What's the nonprofit?
0	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: It's AFAN, Aid for Aids of Nevada.
1	MS. GRAHAM: What do you guys do?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: We provide client services to individuals who
3	are infected or affected by HIV and AIDS.
4	MS. GRAHAM: Okay.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: And we're the largest non or we're the
6	largest nonprofit that provides services to those clients in Southern Nevada.
7	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. So probably all types of services?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes, from housing, bus transportation,
9	emergency food packs, mental health specialists on staff, nutritionists.
0.	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. How long have you been doing that type of work?
!1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: This is my second year there.
22	MS. GRAHAM: And previously did you work for another nonprofit?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: No, previously I was working in PR.
24	MS. GRAHAM: PR for a different group?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes.

1	MS. GRAHAM: Are you married, single, divorced?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: I am engaged.
3	MS. GRAHAM: Engaged to be married?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes.
5	MS. GRAHAM: Does your fiancée work?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes.
7	MS. GRAHAM: What does your fiancée work?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: He is the head of props for a Broadway show
9	in New York.
10	MS. GRAHAM: Oh, wow.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: I'm moving there.
12	MS. GRAHAM: Oh, you are.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Yes.
14	MS. GRAHAM: What show?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: It is the new Cirque du Soleil Broadway
16	production called Paramour.
17	MS. GRAHAM: Cool. Have you seen it?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: It's not open yet. April is their previews.
19	MS. GRAHAM: When you going to move?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: I am moving in April.
21	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Congratulations. That sounds like fun.
22	Anything that the Court was talking to the panel about or that we've
23	been talking about that you want to discuss in relation to being fair and impartial in
24	this case?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Uprobably didn't mention it earlier, but after

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1	would like to know something like that.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: Okay.
3	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Can you pass the mic over to 015, please?
4	I'm sorry. No children?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #011: No children.
6	MS. GRAHAM: Yeah, maybe someday. Okay. Thanks.
7	Juror number 015?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: Yes.
9	MS. GRAHAM: Sir, how long have you been in Clark County?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: Six years.
11	MS. GRAHAM: Where did you move from?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: Pasadena, California.
13	MS. GRAHAM: And what brought you here?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: Health reasons.
15	MS. GRAHAM: Do you work?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: No, I
17	MS. GRAHAM: Did
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: I serve on I serve on two boards, but I hav
19	a disability that keeps me from working full-time.
20	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. May I ask the boards that you serve on?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: Amati Foundation, which is a nonprofit
22	focused on providing violins and other stringed instruments to young kinds. And
23	Classic Wrestling Revolution, which is a professional wrestling organization.
24	MS. GRAHAM: What do you do with that board?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: It was my idea for the company and so I kind

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: The six and the 14 year old.
2	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Do you feel based on all the discussions we've been
3	having, do you have anything to offer regarding your ability to be fair and impartial?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: I can be completely fair and impartial.
5	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you so much.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #015: Mm-hmm.
7	MS. GRAHAM: If you could just pass the mic over to 016.
8	Mr. Palma?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: Yes.
0	MS. GRAHAM: Sir, how long have you been in Clark County?
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: This will be 43 years this year.
2	THE COURT: Oh, you're very soft spoken.
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: I'm sorry. Forty-three years this year.
14	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. And is it fair to say you spent some time growing up in
15	New York?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: Yes, I arrived here when I was 23.
17	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. When you were growing up in New York was that in
18	the city?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: Yes.
20	MS. GRAHAM: What brought you out west?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: A job.
22	MS. GRAHAM: What kind of job?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: A dealing job.
24	MS. GRAHAM: Okay, in the casino?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR #016: Yes. I've been a dealer for the last 43 years.

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1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
2	TOTAL
3	JOHN DEMON MORGAN,) No. 70424
4	Appellant,)
5	v.)
6) THE STATE OF NEVADA,)
7)
8	Respondent.)
9 10	APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME II PAGES 251-500
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1617	Counsel for Respondent <u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>
18	I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada
19	Supreme Court on the day of 2016. Electronic Service of the
20	foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:
21	ADAM LAXALT HOWARD S. BROOKS STEVE WOLFSON SHARON G DICKINSON
22	I further certify that I served a copy of this document by mailing a true and
23	correct copy thereof, postage pre-paid, addressed to:
24	JOHN DEMON MORGAN
25	NDOC# 1158013 c/o High Desert State Prison
26	Indian Springs, NV 89070
27	BY A NOW A
28	Employee, Clark County Public Defender's Office