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1	IN THE SUPREM	E COURT O	F THE STAT	E OF NEVADA
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3	JOHN DEMON MORGAN,)	No. 70424	
4	Appellant,)		Electronically Filed Feb 08 2017 08:39 a.m.
5	· V.) .		Elizabeth A. Brown
6))		Clerk of Supreme Court
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)		
8	Respondent.)		
9	APPELLANT'S A	 APPENDIX V	OLUME IV P	AGES 751-922
10		-		
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JOHN DEMON MORGAN Case No. 70424

Motion for Dismissal[sic] or, in the Alternative, a Bill of Particulars filed 02/05/2016.. 150-158 Motion in Limine filed 02/09/2016 166-172 Motion to Compel Counts 1 and 2 to be Pled in the Alternative filed 02/05/2016......... 159-165 Order filed 05/06/2015057

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2	Request to File Order Under Seal filed 05/05/2015
3	State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Discovery filed 01/21/2016
4 5	State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Own Recognizance Release filed 01/05/2016
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
8	filed 02/16/2016
9	State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss filed 07/27/2015 113-121
10	Verdict filed 02/24/2016223
11	
12	TRANSCRIPTS
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
18	Date of Hrg: 02/23/2016
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
25	Date of Hrg: 07/31/2015
26	Recorder's Transcript, Bench Conferences (Jury Trial – Days 1, 2 and 3)
27	Dates of Hrg: 02/22/16, 02/23/16, 02/24/16
28	

1	Recorder's Transcript, Further Proceedings: Competency
2	Date of Hrg: 12/26/2014
3	Recorder's Transcript, Further Proceedings: Competency
4	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	Further Proceedings: Competency; Challenge Hearing Date of Hrg: 02/06/2015
9	Recorder's Transcript, Further Proceedings: Competency-Return from Lakes Crossing
10	Further Proceedings: Competency-Return from Lakes Crossing Date of Hrg: 12/11/2015
11	Recorder's Transcript, Further Proceedings: Competency-Return from Lakes Crossing
12	Further Proceedings: Competency-Return from Lakes Crossing Date of Hrg: 12/18/2015
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
18	Date of Hrg: 08/06/2015
19	Rough Draft Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings, Calendar Call and Defendant's Motion for Discovery
20	Date of Hrg: 04/16/2015
21	Rough Draft Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings, Calendar Call; Defendant's Motion for Dismissal or, in the Alternative, a Bill of Particulars;
22	Defendant's Motion to Compel Counts 1 and 2 to be Pled in the Alternative; and Defendant's Motion in Limine
23	Date of Hrg: 02/18/2016
25	Rough Draft Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings, 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

1 2	Rough Draft Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings, Motion for Discovery Date of Hrg: 01/21/2016
3	Rough Draft Transcript of Proceedings,
4	Overflow Date of Hrg: 02/16/2016
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,	1	y get to look at that paper?
2	2 A:	Yes, I did.
. 3	3 Q:	And did that paper have some type written letters on it?
4	A:	Yes.
5	Q:	And did one of those papers have the Defendant's name on
6	lit?	
, 7	A:	Yes.
8	Q:	A John Morgan?
9	A:	Correct.
10	Q:	Okay. Did you eventually or later impound that document
11	A:	Yes, ma'am.
12	Q:	As evidence?
13	A:	Yes.
14	Q:	After you did that, did you have an opportunity to watch
15	surveillan	ice?
16	A:	I watched briefly the video, yes.
17	Q:	Okay. Some time while you were at AMPM, did you learn
18	that a sus	pect had been taken into custody?
19	A:	Yes, ma'am.
20		And do you know whether there was an individual by the
21	name of Ma	rio Gonzalez who had observed the suspect off of the AMPM
22	premises?	
23		He was one of our witnesses, but I didn't have any
24	contact wit	th him or any I didn't ask him any questions.
25	Q: (Okay. Would you know how Mario Gonzalez communicated
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. 1	with police that day?
2	MS. HOJJAT: Your Honor, I'm going to object to lack of
3	foundation at this point, Your Honor.
. 4	THE COURT: She's asking a foundational question. Overruled.
5	BY MS. GRAHAM:
6	Q: Would you know?
7	A: He was another officer
8	Q: Okay.
9	A: who made contact with him.
10	Q: Understand. Fair to say you don't you don't know
11	exactly how Mario Gonzalez contacted
12	A: No, ma'am, I do not.
13	Q: Thank you. At some point did you leave the scene at AMPM
14	and go somewhere else?
15	A: No.
16	Q: At some point did you partner leave the scene and go
17	somewhere else?
18	A: I don't recall if he did or did not. He I believe he
19	left to do a one on one show up, but I don't recall.
20	MS. HOJJAT: Yes, I'm going to object to hearsay. Lack of
21	foundation.
22	THE COURT: Overruled.
23	BY MS. GRAHAM:
24	Q: You testified you believed he left to do a one on one?
25	A: Yes. A show up.

1	Q: Is that that's a called a show up?
2	A: Yes.
3	Q: Do you know whether show ups were conducted in this case
. 4	A: Yes.
5	MS. HOJJAT: Objection, hearsay. Lack of foundation.
6	THE COURT: Overruled.
7	BY MS. GRAHAM:
8	Q: I'm sorry. Did you say yes you do know whether they wer
9	conducted?
10	A: They were completed.
11	Q: Okay. Thank you. Do you know who did the show ups as
12	far as your witnesses?
13	A: I don't recall who they were.
14	Q: Okay. If I can switch to the video please.
15	Sir, I'm going to play a portion of State's 19
16	[indecipherable] and then I'm going to ask you a question about it,
17	okay?
18	[Playing State's Exhibit 19]
19	Q: Earlier, sir, this is at 3:30 for the record, you
20	testified that there was some piece of papers or a document that
21	fell out of the Defendant's backpack?
22	A: Yes.
23	Q: Are those pieces of paper or documents depicted in
24	State's 19?
25	A: Yes.
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1	Q: Could you please just draw a circle around that? Okay.
2	A: Right in the middle there.
. 3	Q: And is that the piece of paper that you indicated you
4	impounded?
5	A: Yes.
6	MS. GRAHAM: Pass the witness, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Counsel.
8	CROSS EXAMINATION
9	BY MS. HOJJAT:
10	Q: Good afternoon, Officer Ibarra.
11	A: Hello.
12	Q: Are you today?
13	A: Doing good.
14	Q: You indicated that you were riding that day with an
15	Officer Rivera?
16	A: Correct.
17	Q: And you were kind of, it sounds like, he was talking to
18	witnesses, you were shadowing him in listening to what was being
19	said?
20	A: Correct.
21	Q: So fair to say he was actually the lead investigator in
22	this case, not you?
23	A: Yes.
24	Q: Okay. But you were observing what was going on, you were
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1	A: A lot of it. Yes, I did.
2	Q: aware of what was there? Were you present when the
3	witness statement of Ruby Cruz was taken?
4	A: No, I don't recall being there.
5	Q: Did you ever have occasion to view the witness of Ruby
6	Cruz?
7	A: No, I don't think I did. I might have done it, but I
8	don't remember.
9	Q: Would it refresh your recollection to just see the
10	document to see whether you've seen it before or not?
11	A: It will.
12	Q: Okay. Permission to approach, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Pardon me.
14	MS. HOJJAT: Permission to approach the witness, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Sure.
16	MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.
17	BY MS. HOJJAT:
18	Q: [indecipherable] just let me know.
19	A: It looks familiar.
20	Q: It looks familiar. So this statement does look familiar
21	to you? That did refresh your recollection seeing it?
22	A: Some of it, yes.
23	Q: Okay. So I don't want you to get into what was in the
24	witness statement, but the witness statement of Ruby Cruz is in
25	Spanish, correct?
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1.		A:	Correct.
2		Q:	Thank you. You said you were present or a lot of
3	∥int∈	≀racti	ions that Officer Rivera had, were you present for a
4	conv	rersat	tion between an Officer Law and an Officer Rivera?
5		A:	No.
6		Q:	No.
7		A:	Not that I recall.
8		Q:	Okay. So you never witnessed Officer Law telling Officer
9	Rive	ra th	nat he found peanuts?
10		A:	I don't recall that.
11		Q:	Okay. And you never witnessed peanuts being impounded in
12	this	case	??
13		A:	No.
14		Q:	Okay. And had you noticed peanuts being impounded in
15	this	case	e, you would have put that in some report somewhere?
16		A:	It would have been important too, yes.
17		Q:	It was an important fact whether peanuts were found or
18	not,	righ	t?
19		A:	Right.
20		Q:	And it would have been important to document that
21	some	where	?
22	-	A:	Correct.
23		Q:	That
24		A:	It did it was part of the crime, yes.
25		Q:	Okay. And it was part of the crime? It's alleged to
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1	have	been	part of a crime in this case, right?
2		A:	Right.
3		Q:	So if those had been found, they should have been
4	impo	unded	and put in the evidence vault?
5		A:	It's food.
6		Q:	Okay.
7	·	A:	So a lot of times we're not allowed to impound food
8	becai	ıse it	t was, you know, go bad.
9		Q:	Okay. But
10		A:	But at least it's document it, yes.
11		Q:	It's documented? It's put in a report somewhere?
12		A:	Yes.
13		Q:	Maybe it's photographed?
14		A:	Yes.
15		Q:	And photographs were taken in this case?
16		A:	Correct.
17		Q;	No photographs of peanuts were taken in this case?
18		A:	Not that I'm aware of.
19		THE C	COURT: We're starting to talk over each other by the way.
20	Both		
21	-	MS. F	HOJJAT: I apologize. I'll repeat it.
22	BY MS	S. HOJ	JJAT:
23		Q:	No photographs of peanuts were taken in this case?
24		A:	Correct.
25		Q:	Okay. And, in fact, no photographs of soup were taken in
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ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

this case either? 2 **A:** Not that I'm -- I'm aware of. MS. HOJJAT: I'll pass the witness. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Redirect. 5 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. GRAHAM: 6 7 Q: Officer Ibarra, if you know, why would the fact that the 8 peanuts -- why would that not be in a report in this case? 9 MS. HOJJAT: Objection, speculation. 10 THE COURT: Overruled. THE WITNESS: I think it would have been important to put it 11 12 in there, but the video does show that he made selection of some 13 items inside the store and placed them his person. 14 MS. GRAHAM: Thank you. I have no further redirect. 15 THE COURT: Any cross recross? 16 MS. HOJJAT: No, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Sir, you may step down. 18 MS. GRAHAM: Can we approach, Your Honor? 19 THE COURT: Sure. 20 [Bench Conference - not transcribed] 21 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I need to have a chat with 22 the lawyers outside of your presence for a few minutes. So why 23 don't you -- you might as well take a break as opposed to sitting 24 there and me continuing to converse with them up here.

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So during this period of time, you are admonished not to

MS. HOJJAT: Just a couple of things, Your Honor, because we've had some bench conferences and I know those don't always record properly. I think this might be a good time for us to just make a record of the bench conferences we've had.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. HOJJAT: Earlier, and I forgot to do this before the last break, I did object during the testimony of Maria Verduzco to Ms. Verduzco kind of narrating for the jury what they were going to see next on the video. I said that while I agree the video should be played to the jury, it is relevant evidence. It should just be played and the jury to make their determination. She can testify

to her recollection of what happened. The video can be played, but that she shouldn't be instructing the jury on the video. That objection was overruled and she was allowed to continue with the play by play -- with the video continually being paused for Ruby telling the jury what was coming next.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: I'm sorry. Not Ruby. I keep saying Ruby. Maria. I apologize. Maria Verduzco.

THE COURT: Okay. And let me stop you there. I did not view it as being overly intrusive and I think that the parties can produce the evidence that the way that they wish, so -- and I didn't find it intrusive or overly instructing the jury, so I didn't see that at all frankly. But, you know, the record is what it is. Your next point.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

And then at the bench right before I want to say it was after the testimony of Officer Law before --

MS. GRAHAM: Mario.

MS. HOJJAT: -- Mario. Was it before Officer Law maybe? I apologize. I can't remember precisely when it was, but we had a bench conference. The State indicated that they wish for us not to be able to inquire of the officers about their perception in terms of what they arrested Mr. Morgan for. What Mr. Morgan was originally taken into custody for; things of that nature.

THE COURT: What the charges were.

MS. HOJJAT: Right. What the charges were originally. We objected.

THE COURT: We were -- we were getting into -- you wanted to get into the issues of the overcharging by the police.

MS. HOJJAT: Precisely. And the record that I made at that time was that our theory of the case has been overcharging. We've always since the beginning of voir dire said that we're conceding a battery in this case. Our theory is this case was overcharged. The officers or the individuals who were present at the scene talked to all of the witnesses who saw all the evidence firsthand live the day of the incident that their perception was relevant, that they have field experience, that they have years of experience doing this, that their perception of what happened and their perception of what the charges were at that time was relevant and that we should be able to get into it, but the bar of relevance is very low. The Court did order us that we were not allowed to get into that with those witnesses.

THE COURT: Okay. You made your record there.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

And then -- Court's indulgence because I remember there was one other issue I believe.

MS. GRAHAM: You moved for two mistrials, remember?

MS. HOJJAT: Yeah. I don't remember the other one.

MS. GRAHAM: The mistrial was resisting arrest.

MS. HOJJAT: Resisting arrest.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. HOJJAT: The resisting arrest --

THE COURT: There was two --

MS. HOJJAT: -- we put that on the record.

THE COURT: -- motions --

MS. HOJJAT: Right.

THE COURT: -- for mistrial.

MS. HOJJAT: We put the resisting arrest on the record already.

The other one was the 911 call of Mario Gonzalez. Mario Gonzalez testified on direct examination that he made a call to 911. We asked to approached. We moved for a mistrial because no 911 call of Mario Gonzalez had ever been turned over to us. We did file a discovery motion in this case. It was granted by Judge Herndon as to that issue. We requested 311 calls, 911 calls, CADs, all communications in relation to this case. Judge Herndon did grant that specific request.

We never received any call from Mario Gonzalez. As a result, he got up there. He said that. We were kind of in a position we couldn't cross examine him at that point 'cause we have no idea what he said in that call. And for us to get up there and now start these open ended questions of well what did you say, what was -- we couldn't do that. This trial is not the time for that. This is not supposed to be trial by surprise. We were supposed to have that call ahead of time and be prepared if we had cross

THE COURT: Okay. What did the State say their response?

MS. GRAHAM: Yes. To all the issues or the last one?

THE COURT: Well, let's go to the last one.

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MS. GRAHAM: Okay. The State has and I can approach with, Your Honor, the records that the State did subpoena Metropolitan police department, deuces tecum 911 slash CAD unit log under this event number, 141030087. In response to that subpoena, I got a 911 call placed by Maria Verduzco which I provided to counsel in the discovery process. I did not receive pursuant to the subpoena for all calls a 911 call placed by Mario Gonzalez.

To be quite frank with Your Honor and the record, I don't believe he actually called 911. I think that perhaps when he said I called 911, perhaps that was that he called police over to where he was. That was the testimony of Officer Law.

Secondly, there's no showing as there was no cross examination questions about it that anything on his call would have been inconsistent with how he testified. So there's no prejudice even if a call exists that's been demonstrated.

THE COURT: Any further response?

MS. HOJJAT: Submit it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: Oh. Actually the only thing I would inquire is because I -- it seemed like the testimony was elicited. I mean, these witnesses were pretrialed. Did he disclose in pretrial a 911 call?

MS. GRAHAM: I have to respond to that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: These witnesses -- it's not as easy as maybe everybody thinks. All of these witnesses were not pretrialed. People don't just at the snap of our fingers come into our office for a pretrial.

I had an opportunity to talk with Mario for about two whole minutes before testified. I take issue with the fact that its [sic] appears or sounds as though I knew about some phantom 911 call that probably does not exist. And that I would elicit that testimony contrary to my discovery obligations.

I did not do that. I told counsel before Mario Gonzalez would be testifying, I'm going to be leading him so that you're satisfied with no bad act resisting arrest which I don't feel that was a bad act any way. So, State feels that it's going over and above its duty to protect the record and to protect counsel's client from any unfair or prejudicial acts or testimony coming in.

And so any allegation that I pretrialed a witness, known about a 911 call, not turned over a 911 call, I take issue with.

,	This that 3 the only record I wanted to make.
2	THE COURT: Anything further?
3	MS. HOJJAT: Submit it, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Okay. On that on the alleged 911 call, I
5	denied that motion for mistrial as you know at the bench.
6	Anything else that we need to discuss to make sure we go
7	a clear record of?
8	MS. HOJJAT: I think that's everything the major things that
9	we discussed.
10	THE COURT: There was a second motion for mistrial. I can't
11	remember what that one was about.
12	MS. GRAHAM: That was for the 911 call and then the first one
13	was resisting arrest.
14	MS. HOJJAT: That's correct.
15	THE COURT: Okay.
16	MS. HOJJAT: I think the
17	THE COURT: Well, the allegations of resisting arrest I might
18	know. You call it a prior bad act. It is not a prior bad act.
19	It's just not. I mean
20	MS. HOJJAT: And I apologize. My wording should have been
21	other bad act rather than prior.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Well, in any event, I denied that motion
23	for mistrial as well.
24	MS. HOJJAT: Yes.
25	THE COURT: Did you want to comment on that?
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THE COURT: All right. That means that no one can make you

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You may if you wish give up this right and you may take the witness stand and testify. If you do, you will be subject to cross examination by the Deputy District Attorneys as well as your own lawyer and anything that you say whether it is an answers to questions put to you by your lawyer or by the Deputy District Attorneys will be a subject of fair comment when the Deputy District Attorney speaks to the jury in final argument; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: If you choose not to testify, the Court will not permit the Deputy District Attorney to make any comment to the jury concerning the fact that you have not testified; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: If you elect not to testify, the Court will instruct the jury only if your attorney specifically requests an instruction which reads substantially as follows: the law does not compel a Defendant in a criminal case to take the stand and testify. And no presumption maybe raised and no inference of any kind may be drawn from the failure of a Defendant to testify.

Now, counsel may submit a different similar instruction if they prefer. And by the way, the case that I'm going to cite on

to say.

MS. HOJJAT: I mean, the point is they're -- they want to get him up there to say we tried to find her. So that then in closing they can say, you know, she had something good for -- to say -- we tried. You know what I mean? The point is they're trying to say she was a Prosecution-friendly witness without us having the ability to cross examine. It's basically trying to create an inference that she would have been harmful to the defense.

MS. GRAHAM: Well, I think it's interesting. This exact issue was litigated and there's a recent decision on it for which counsel and I were in trial. It's Manning verse [sic] State. The State did the same thing. We could not find a witness. We called an investigator to testify about the efforts that we went to to find that witness. The Supreme Court in a published opinion and I can the pin cite or the direct cite said that that's not your calling an investigator to talk about the efforts and the lengths that they have gone to to get a State witness under subpoena to come testify is not error. It shows the effort the State went to to present a case in chief. And it shoes that we're not just being sloppy, willy-nilly, not presented witnesses. But we do what we can and sometimes we can't produce witnesses.

So, counsel is very familiar with that case.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to allow the witness to testify. You can get him here in five minutes?

MS. GRAHAM: He indicated he would be here in about five

minutes. He just transported another witness across the street, but he should be here very soon. 2 3 THE COURT: Okay. As soon as he gets here, I'd like to go ahead and get that done. 5 MS, GRAHAM: Great. 6 THE COURT: Do we have another witness after that? 7 MS. GRAHAM: Not after that. I think that would -- what I would like to do is possibly call the witness or the officer who 8 had contact with Ruby Cruz who I was not planning on calling, but 10 based on the fact that Ruby Cruz is not present, we'd like to call him. He would be available. A very short witness tomorrow at 9:30 11 and I don't project it would take more than ten minutes. 13 THE COURT: Yeah. He's not going to say what Ruby Cruz 14 actually said, right? 15 MS. GRAHAM: No. 16 THE COURT: Okay. MS. GRAHAM: I would not be seeking to elicit any hearsay 17 18 testimony. 19 THE COURT: That's -- I just want to make sure that's clear. 20 MS. GRAHAM: Yes. 21 Just to elicit what she did or what he saw? THE COURT: 22 MS. GRAHAM: Exactly. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MS. GRAHAM: State would rest probably tomorrow morning after 25 that.

As to this officer, I'm -- if we can just get a little bit more insight into what exactly he's planning on saying about Ruby Cruz. I mean, if he's going to talk about her demeanor, that's one thing. But if he's going to start saying things like I talked to her thoroughly and that I made the decision to submit the case, again, that's trying to backdooring testimony. We would have a problem with that line of questioning.

Describing her demeanor, that's his observation, that's - we're not going to object to. But if he's going to start trying
to say things like I took what she said into account before I
arrested him, I took what she said into account before I submitted
charges, that's backdooring testimony.

MS. GRAHAM: And that -- that would be improper. That's a objection I made to prevent the defense from doing the same thing. So, he's noticed as a witness. Counsel has all the discovery I have. Counsel's very smart and capable and knows, and I just stated what the basis of his testimony would be and I don't see how -- I don't see a -- the objection for calling a witness.

MS. HOJJAT: Okay. I didn't object. I was just trying to clarify. It sounds like the State's saying they're not going to go into that line of questioning.

THE COURT: Well, they're going to go into whatever the discovery was that was given to both parties, okay. All right. As

soon as that witness gets here, we'll go ahead and put him on the 1 stand. 3 MS. GRAHAM: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Is there anything else that we need to deal with? 5 We might as well use whatever time we can? 6 MS. HOJJAT: Just in terms of scheduling. So if we're going to bring the jurors back at 9:30 in order to call this last 7 witness, I mean, I don't anticipate -- is the witness going to be 9 more than ten minutes? 10 MS. GRAHAM: I don't -- I don't --11 THE COURT: Well --12 MS. GRAHAM: -- I think he'll --13 THE COURT: -- you guys told you'd be done by today, so I'm 14 not going to like hamper anybody in terms of time. 15 MS. HOJJAT: I guess my only concern would be just in terms of the juror's time. If we bring them at 9:30, have them listen to 16 ten minutes of testimony and then we have to break for jury 17 instructions and things like that --18 19 THE COURT: Were you guys are going to take care of that tonight? 20 MS. HOJJAT: Right. But we have to put it all on the record 21 22 and stuff like that. That'll take --23 THE COURT: Put what on the record? MS. HOJJAT: The jury instructions. 24 25 MS. GRAHAM: They're objections.

THE COURT: Well, you put in --

MS. HOJJAT: Objections and things of that nature.

THE COURT: Okay. And we talked about what -- what my procedure is is that I want an undisputed pile which should be the most of them. You know, your stocks and so forth. And there should be just maybe two or three in that other pile, right? So is that what you guys got going right now?

MS. HOJJAT: I mean, I can tell the Court that we're planning on submitting somewhere around 15 instructions. I usually get objections to my instructions. We're submitting what we're submitting, but we'll try to work out as much as we can work out.

THE COURT: You're going to work out as much as you can.

MS. HOJJAT: We absolutely will, but I do think we need to put on the record what we've submitted, what the objections are on both sides, what our objections are to theirs, what their objections are to ours. And my experience that usually takes somewhere around a half an hour to an hour.

THE COURT: Well, you guys can get here at nine.

MS. HOJJAT: That's completely fine. I just wanted to work out the scheduling on that.

MS. GRAHAM: That was going to be my suggestion. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me see. I've got -- let me see what my schedule is tomorrow. But I'm not -- I'm not one of those to sit and hold your hands and go through jury instructions. I'm going to

tell you that right now. I expect the lawyers to meet and confer 2 about these jury instructions and I better not see well we have a problem with this one little word. I better not hear that crap. 3 I'm just going to tell you that right now. All right. 5 MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let me see what I got tomorrow. 7 I've got six matters I need to deal with and I start at 8:30. 8 can take you guys right after that, okay. 9 MS. GRAHAM: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 MS. HOJJAT: So the attorneys should expect to be here at 9 11 o'clock? 12 THE COURT: At least. 13 MS. HOJJAT: Okay. 14 THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. In fact, I can tell you this is going to be short. You might want to even be there -- here before 15 that. But that's the way I do it. And, of course, the most 17 important document is the verdict form. 18 MS. GRAHAM: Yes. 19 THE COURT: You want to make sure that's right. Okay. 20 MS. GRAHAM: Great. And I think that might be disputed as far as what's a lesser included. It's just to put Your Honor on 21 22 notice. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Well, we can deal with that. 24 MS, GRAHAM: Great. 25 THE COURT: Okay.

1	MS. GRAHAM: My investigator is out outside. Can I just			
2	talk to him for five minutes and then bring the jury in?			
3	THE COURT: Sure.			
4	MS. GRAHAM: Thanks.			
5	[Pause in the proceedings]			
. 6	MS. GRAHAM: State's ready, Your Honor.			
7	THE COURT: You're ready?			
8	MS. GRAHAM: Yes.			
9	THE COURT: All right. Let's bring that jury in.			
10	MS. GRAHAM: And so this will be State's last witness for			
11	today.			
12	THE COURT: Okay.			
13	[In the presence of the jury]			
14	THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the presence of the			
15	jury.			
16	MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor.			
17	MS. HOJJAT: The defense does, Your Honor.			
18	THE COURT: All right. Thank you. You all may be seated.			
19	Next witness.			
20	MS. GRAHAM: The State calls Edward Dougherty.			
21	THE COURT: Sir, if you would come up to the podium.			
22	EDWARD DOUGHERTY			
23	having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn,			
24	testified as follows:			
25	THE CLERK: Please state and spell your name for the record.			

1	THE WITNESS: Edward, E-D-W-A-R-D. Dougherty, D-O-U-G-H-E-R-
2	T-Y.
. 3	THE COURT: Have a seat, sir, and be close to that microphone
4	so we can make sure you're heard.
5	MS. GRAHAM: May I proceed, Your Honor?
6	THE COURT: You may.
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION
8	BY MS. GRAHAM:
9	Q: Sir, how are you employed?
10	A: I'm an investigator with the Clark County District
11	Attorney's Office.
12	Q: What are some of your duties as an investigator?
13	A: To locate witnesses, to follow up on investigative
14	detail.
15	Q: Okay. Is it fair to say you don't work for Las Vegas
16	Metropolitan Police Department?
17	A: No.
18	Q: You don't respond to calls for
19	THE COURT: Well, I got a double negative there.
20	MS. GRAHAM: I'm sorry, Your Honor.
21	BY MS. GRAHAM:
22	Q: Do you work for Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?
23	A: No.
24	Q: Do you respond to calls for service from the public?
25	A: No.
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1	Q:	Are you a Clark County employee?	
2	A:	Yes.	
3	Q:	And you referenced that you find witnesses?	
4	A:	Yes.	
5	Q:	How is is there a process in place at the District	
6	Attorney'	s Office for subpoenas?	
7	A:	Yes.	
8	Q:	And subpoenas in reference to trial witnesses?	
9	A:	Correct.	
10	Q:	Can you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury about	
11	the proce	ss regarding subpoenas for trial witnesses?	
12	A:	Subpoenas are produced. The attorneys produce subpoenas.	
13	We get th	ose subpoenas and then we work those subpoenas and notify	
14	the witne	sses that have been subpoenaed.	
15	Q:	So I want to direct your attention to the case of State	
16	of Nevada	versus John Morgan. Are you familiar with that case	
17	generally	?	
18	A:	Yes.	
19	Q;	In that did you investigate that case via serving	
20	witnesses	with subpoenas?	
21	A:	Yes.	
22	Q:	Specifically, did you make contact with a number of lay	
23	witnesses?		
24 .	A:	Yes.	
25	Q:	And lay witnesses would be different from police	
	. ,	126	

officers, right? 1 2 A: Correct. 3 0: Okay. The lay witnesses that you made contact with, would that be Maria Verduzco? 4 5 Α: Yes. 6 Q: And Mario Gonzalez? 7 Α: Yes. 8 Q: And Ruby Cruz? 9 A: Yes. 10 How specifically was it that you made contact with Ruby Q: 11 Cruz? On -- eventually on February $10^{\,\mathrm{th}}$ at around Noon time I 12 Α: 13 was personally inside the store where she works at the AMPM on Mountain Vista and Flamingo and personally served her. 14 15 Q: Okay. And when you say you personally served Ruby Cruz, 16 how did that actually occur? 17 Α: When I --MS. HOJJAT: I'm sorry. It misstates the testimony. I 18 19 thought you asked about Maria Verduzco. 20 THE COURT: Wait, wait, wait. 21 MS. HOJJAT: I apologize. 22 THE COURT: We do not do speaking objections in this Court. MS. HOJJAT: I apologize. If we can approach? 23 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 [Bench Conference - not transcribed]

1	BY MS. GI	RAHAM:
2	Q:	Sir, did you have contact with a number of lay witnesses
3	in this o	case?
4	A:	Yes.
5	Q:	Maria Verduzco?
6	A:	Yes.
7	Q:	Mario Gonzalez?
8	A:	Yes.
9	Ω:	Ruby Cruz?
10	A:	Yes.
11	Q:	I want to talk to you specifically about Ruby Cruz.
12	A:	Okay.
13	Q:	You were testifying about going to AMPM on Mountain
14	Vista?	
15	A:	Yes.
16	Q:	When did you do that did you say?
17	A: .	Around February 10 th . On February 10 th .
18	Q:	Okay. And you were explaining to the ladies and
19	gentlemen	of the jury the process of actually serving Ruby Cruz.
20	A:	Right.
21	Q:	Can you go ahead and do that please?
22	A:	Went to back to the AMPM over on Mountain Vista and
23	Flamingo.	Spoke to one of the clerks and asked is Ruby working
24	'cause she	e told me she would be working that day. They got Ruby
25	Cruz from	the back. Spoke to Ruby. Is this is the second time

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I've met Ruby Cruz while serving subpoenas. Spoke to her about the I handed her the subpoena. Told her we would be in touch with her in reference to when we're going to need her to

Did she accept that service?

Later on did you try to make further contact with her to secure her presence to testify at this trial?

During this week?

Can you please tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury the efforts that you undertook to get her present to testify in

A: Yesterday on Monday the 22nd around Noon time -approximately Noon time, 12:30, I went back to the store to find out where Ruby Cruz was if she was working or not. Talked to the assistant manager who said that she was not working. I told her we have a trial. She was aware that we have a trial and that would try to get in touch with her. So while I was at the store I had the assistant manager try and text her or call her. She sent a text message in, left a voicemail to get in touch with her.

At that point I said okay I'll go back to my office to see if I could determine the actual physical address that she lives at being that the clerk did not -- the assistant manager did not

7	CROSS EXAMINATION
2	BY MS. HOJJAT:
3	Q: Good afternoon.
4	A: Good afternoon.
5	Q: How are you doing today?
6	A: Fine.
7	Q: So you've had an address for Ruby Cruz?
8	A: I've had I've had an address for Ruby Cruz, correct.
9	Q: The address on Bonanza?
10	A: Yes.
11	Q: You're aware that your office is supposed to make us
12	aware of contact information for witnesses?
13	MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, may we approach?
14	THE COURT: Sure.
15	[Bench Conference - not transcribed]
16	BY MS. HOJJAT:
17	Q: You talked about efforts going to her house and things of
18	that nature. How long have you had her home address?
19	A: Just yesterday.
20	Q: Just yesterday. Okay. How did you obtain her home
21	address?
22	A: After she was at the store, I've always went to the
23	store, then I went to different databases to actually go and see if
24	I could find addresses for her. I came up with a couple of
25	different addresses.
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1	Q: And those databases those are law enforcement databases
2	like NCIC?
3	A: Databases that we have in our office, yes.
4	Q: Okay. So when did you say you went to her house?
5	A: Yesterday just about ten to four.
6	Q: And you never ran to try to find her address prior to
7	yesterday?
8	A: No. I always had her at the stores.
. 9	MS. HOJJAT: I'll pass the witness, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Redirect.
11	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
12	BY MS. GRAHAM:
13	Q: Did you feel it was a need to go to her home?
14	A: No.
15	Q: When you personally served her with her subpoena, did she
16	say she would comply?
17	A: Yes.
18	MS. GRAHAM: No further redirect, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Any recross?
20	MS. HOJJAT: No, Your Honor.
21.	THE COURT: Okay. Sir, you may step down. Thank you very
22	much for coming.
23	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
24	MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, that's all the State would have for -
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MS. GRAHAM: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to go ahead and let you go a little bit early. I understand there may or may not be some witnesses tomorrow morning. I will need to have a chat with the lawyers outside of your presence, but we're going to try and get that done before you get here.

And then I will be -- well then I understand the Prosecution will rest. Then we'll hear from the defense. And then I will give you instructions on the law and -- and when I say hear from the defense, I don't know what they're putting on if they're putting on anything.

As I indicated earlier to you and I will be instructing you, they don't have to do anything, okay. The Prosecution has the burden of proof here.

All right. So, I will instruct you on the law and then the parties will have an opportunity to give you closing arguments and then you will be deliberating, okay.

So, this period of time, you are admonished not to talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject related to this 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. And we'll see you

tomorrow at 9:30.

[Outside the presence of the jury]

THE COURT: Okay. Let the record reflect that the jurors left the courtroom. Anything else that we need to discuss?

MS. HOJJAT: Yes, Your Honor. We did have a record to make. At this point, the defense is moving for a mistrial. Over defense objection, the State was allowed to put on their witness -- their investigator to discuss their efforts to search for Ruby Cruz and that they couldn't procure Ruby Cruz' presence.

During his testimony, it came out that he has an -- he has contact information for Ruby Cruz. At that point on cross examination, counsel tried to bring about the information that they've had contact information for Ruby Cruz and didn't provide it to the defense. The State objected. We had a bench conference. I said that I believe the State's opened the door to this at this point. If they were going to get to put on evidence that they tried to procure her presence, then we should be able to similarly put on that we didn't have an address to try to procure her presence.

It's the same exact type of evidence. We objected. We got overruled on it. So now we want to be able to put in the same type of evidence that they were allowed to put in. The State -- the Court sustained the State's objection and prohibited us from putting on the record that -- from inquiring of the investigator as to the fact that he's had an address; that address wasn't provided

to us by him.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: The State objected to getting into whether or not the State complied to its -- with its discovery obligation with the investigator in that that wouldn't be relevant for the trier of fact whether or not the Defendant's guilty of robbery and battery with intent to commit robbery.

The State's -- one of the State's notice of witnesses filed April 1st, 2015 lists Ruby Cruz as well as Maria Verduzco care of District Attorney's Office. It's a very common practice for the District Attorney's Office to list victims and witnesses in care of. In that regard, we don't have a problem, of course, extending to defense counsel the address we have for these witnesses. In which case we would have told her you could find her at the AMPM.

I find it -- I'm not going to -- I find that the record that the defense counsel is making about a new found desire to call Ruby Cruz as a witness in their case in chief to be curious at this point in time. One, if they want to do that, they're free to do that. Nothing about the witness who just testified changes that. They can certainly call their investigator to talk about all the investigative resources they have to find a witness if they want to call a witness to testify.

They never wanted to call Ruby Cruz as a witness. I don't believe that for a second. There's no prejudice at all for what just occurred. I don't even know how to respond to the motion

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for mistrial 'cause I'm not sure what the motion for mistrial is being based upon. Especially considering no prejudice has been shown with what just occurred.

The witness clearly testified that he got an address other than the AMPM yesterday. Had counsel asked, the State would have inquired of their investigator, hey, did you track Ruby Cruz down, where is she other than the AMPM? She's not responding there and then provided that address to defense. But they didn't want it because they don't want to call Ruby Cruz in their case in chief. And the State submits.

MS. HOJJAT: Given the State's accusations about the defense at this point, I'm assuming the State's going to have no objection to me calling my investigator to put her on to talk about the fact that I did request to try to find Ruby Cruz. Given everything they just said about my intentions and my intent and all that sort of stuff. I'm assuming.

THE COURT: Okay. So you're going to be putting on your investigator?

MS. HOJJAT: Right.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: I'm assuming there's going to be no objection to me doing that. Quite the opposite, Your Honor. The State often times puts care of District Attorney's Office when they don't have contact information. This idea that they are happy to share it with us, they're required to share addresses with us pursuant to

obligation to provide it. And when we see care of District
Attorney's Office, it's generally because they don't have an address. Their obligation is as soon as they get an address, they can put care of if they don't have an address. And as soon as they get an address, they need to update us and notify us of it.

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So when I saw care of District Attorney's Office, I logically inferred that they didn't have an address for her. That's -- no. It's not my job to reach out to them and beg for information. I filed a discovery motion in which I asked for all updated contact information and it was granted. That request was granted which means if they found contact information care of indicates to us they don't know where she is. Once they know where she is, they're supposed to let us know.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, they -- the District Attorney's Office and their investigator just testified they didn't know until yesterday.

MS. HOJJAT: That's accurate. And that was information that I didn't know when I made the original motion at the bench. I still am moving for a mistrial because as of yesterday they've known. They still haven't given us that information.

Again, this was a discovery request that was made. was granted. It's an obligation. It's statutory. And I'll submit it with that.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, counsel, I'm just going to tell you that I have been on the bench for over nine years now and I have tried nine month trials, five and a half month trials and I don't think -- I think three request for mistrial in one day is -- is a record for me. It's a little excessive. And frankly I don't see anything improper here. And I appreciate what the DA's Office -their obligation is, but I don't see any prejudice to the defense.

1 And nothing precluded you from making a phone call. So your request for mistrial is denied. 3 All right. So you guys are going to get together tonight, right? 5 MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor. If I can just inquire the name 6 of the witness they'll be calling. There was no notice filed, but 7 certainly I'd just like to know the name. 8 MS. HOJJAT: Gayland Seaberry, my investigator. 9 THE COURT: I'm sorry. 10 MS. HOJJAT: Gayland Seaberry. 11 THE COURT: Could you spell that name please? 12 MS. HOJJAT: G-A-Y-L-A-N-D; Seaberry, S-E-A-B-E-R-Y. THE COURT: Okay. 13 14 MS. GRAHAM: Thank you. 15 THE COURT: And I'm going to allow that investigator to 16 testify --17 MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: -- if they want to call. 19 MS. GRAHAM: Thank you. THE COURT: Okay. Anything else that we need to deal with? 20 You guys are going to meet in the morning and as I indicated, I do 21 22 not want to see two big piles of proposed jury instructions. You're going to meet and confer and you're going to agree. I will 23 allow the defense if they elect to too give a Sopranovich 24 [phonetic] type instructions. It's got to be the full one if you 25

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MS. GRAHAM: I understand. I -- just so Your Honor knows I'm -- know you're very familiar with that case. That case was wholly circumstantial. This case is wholly direct. So I was going to make an objection based on this is a direct evidence case, so I didn't think that -- that would have applied. But that would have been my objection.

THE COURT: Okay. I --

MS. GRAHAM: You know, of course, you know that the <u>Bails</u> [phonetic] case says that when the jury is properly instructed on reasonable doubt, the better rule is to not offer it. And I know that Your Honor knows more about that instruction especially given the recent update. But as Your Honor is also very aware, that case was all circumstantial. This case is all direct, so --

MS. HOJJAT: And, Your Honor --

MS. GRAHAM: -- I see a distinction there. That's my objection was going to be based upon. So I don't know if Your Honor would still consider the objection.

THE COURT: Well, you know, I just want to let you know I was just going to tell you that I -- I have not had a problem if the defense wants to offer that. If we want to talk about it tomorrow, at least the defense knows where you're going with that --

MS. GRAHAM: Sure.

THE COURT: -- that objection. Obviously, I'd like to give

the defense the benefit of the doubt sort of speak on that, but I have no problem with that instruction, so --MS. GRAHAM: Understood. THE COURT: -- anyway, I'm just give you my preliminary 5 thoughts on that, okay. 6 MS. GRAHAM: Thank you. 7 THE COURT: But I -- I just -- I see it in the civil realm and 8 I don't allow it there and I'm not going to allow it in the criminal realm where we've got stock instructions and then suddenly 10 people want to have a pile because they disagree about a particular 11 word or something. I don't want to see that. You guys are going 12 to sit down and you're going to agree, okay. 13 MS. GRAHAM: I'd like that. 14 THE COURT: Two or three instructions I get it, you know. 15 You're always going to have a problem with a few, but you guys are 16 going to sit down and confer. Okay. 17 MS. GRAHAM: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. I'll see you tomorrow probably around 18 19 nine then. 20 [Evening recess taken at 4:48 p.m.] 21 22 23 24 25

ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability. ATTEST: Pursuant to Rule 3C(d) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, I acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected or certified to be an accurate transcript. Court Recorder/Transcriber . 25

RTRAN CLERK OF THE COURT 2 3 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 5 6 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 7 CASE NO. C-14-302450-1 8 Plaintiff, DEPT. XXII 9 ٧S. 10 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS JOHN DEMON MORGAN, 11 Defendant. 12 13 BEFORE THE HONORABLE SUSAN JOHNSON, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2016 14 15 JURY TRIAL - DAY 3 16 APPEARANCES: 17 18 ELANA L. GRAHAM, ESQ. For the State: GENEVIEVE C. CRAGGS, ESQ. 19 **Deputy District Attorneys** 20 21 NADIA HOJJAT, ESQ. For the Defendant: 22 ARLENE HESHMATI, ESQ. Deputy Public Defenders 23 24 25 RECORDED BY: NORMA RAMIREZ, COURT RECORDER -1-

C-14-302450

EXHIBITS

<u>Defense Exhibits</u> Defense Exhibit F

State Exhibits
[None presented]

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- 2 **-**

C-14-302450

THE COURT: Okay, --

just keep track of what the Defense was proposing --

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1	MS. NOJJAT: if we just file them all.
2	THE COURT: it's your record.
3	MS. NOJJAT: Thank you very much. I appreciate it.
4	MS. GRAHAM: Okay, Your Honor, I have a pile of
. 5	[Colloquy between counsel]
6	MS. NOJJAT: And if I may approach the clerk to file?
7	THE COURT: Sure.
8	MS. NOJJAT: Thank you.
9	MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, can I approach with the piles?
10	THE COURT: Sure.
11	MS. GRAHAM: So, this is undisputed
. 12	THE COURT: Okay.
13	MS. GRAHAM: and the ones horizontal are Defense; vertical are State.
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	MS. GRAHAM: Okay? And, these are disputed.
16	THE COURT: Okay.
17	MS. GRAHAM: The ones vertical are the State's which are disputed by the
18	Defense.
19	THE COURT: Okay.
20	MS. GRAHAM: The horizontal are disputed by the State which are the
21	Defense
22	THE COURT: Okay.
23	MS. GRAHAM: instructions.
24	THE COURT: Well, there's a lot of instructions. Okay.
25	MS. NOJJAT: And, Your Honor, the reason for that is we are asking for a

lesser on the robbery so there's a pile of them that go together on that. When the Court rules on the issue of the lesser on the robbery, it'll either knock out or put in three or four instructions at once --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NOJJAT: -- 'cause they just go together.

THE COURT: This first -- okay, anything wrong with the verdict form?

MS. NOJJAT: The only dispute -- yes, Your Honor, the Defense asks that "not guilty" be on top. The Defendant is presumed innocent and so not guilty should be the first option available to the --

THE COURT: Any problem --

MS. NOJJAT: -- jurors.

THE COURT: -- with that?

MS. GRAHAM: Yes. In fact, the -- one on the verdict form is larceny from a person is not a lesser included of robbery. I can go into my argument on why that is

THE COURT: Well, no, she's talking about putting the not guilty on top.

MS. GRAHAM: Yeah. The case <u>Green</u> that is cited on lesser included -- and I have a case -- or a copy for Your Honor if you want to take a look, it talks about transitional instructions where you start with the most severe offense working your way down to the, what's called the most severe offense. In <u>Green</u> it's called the primary offense which is the offense charged. Then you work your way down to lesser and then in turn you would of course end with not guilty.

So, the State's position is that as the fact that they're instructed to consider battery with intent to commit a crime, then only after they consider that may they consider battery. That's how the jury -- that's how the verdict form should read

as well to match that language of the lesser includeds.

THE COURT: Okay, so otherwise we'd have to completely, like on Count 2, completely flip the other starting with not guilty, guilty of battery, and guilty of battery with intent to commit a crime, I mean if we were to flip them?

MS. GRAHAM: Are you flipping from how the Defense has them?

THE COURT: No, the Defense wants to put "not guilty" on top --

MS. GRAHAM: Right.

THE COURT: -- in the verdict form, so on Count 2, given what you're telling me that you go from worst to best, so to speak --

MS. GRAHAM: Correct.

THE COURT: -- that if we're going from best to worst we'd have to do a complete flip, meaning the guilty of battery with intent to commit a crime would be at the very bottom with not guilty on the top.

MS. GRAHAM: It would be the opposite is what I'm saying.

THE COURT: Well, yeah, I know you want the opposite --

MS. GRAHAM: Oh, yeah.

THE COURT: -- or you want how it reads now and they want the opposite.

MS. GRAHAM: Right, and if you're saying how it reads now what it state's, then yes, if that's the States, in that it's the most severe to the lesser included to the not guilty.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: And that's based on <u>Green</u> talking about, it's called the transitional instruction of lesser includeds where in the instructions that you'll see eventually the jury's instructed to consider the most severe, then the secondary or uncharged act.

THE COURT: Oh, I get it. All right.

MS. GRAHAM: So, that just mirrors the instruction that they got in the verdict form.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: And I have the case <u>Green</u> if you want to take a look it.

THE COURT: That's all right.

Counsel, I'm going to go ahead and leave the verdict form as it is. If we were just talking about, like the top one, guilty of robbery, not guilty, and the second was just two, I'd be inclined to go with the not guilty. But we got to do the -- they've got to consider the worst before they go down. So, I'm going to leave it as it is.

Okay, all right, let's talk about: It is unnecessary to prove both violence and intimidation. If the fact the attended with circumstances of threatening word or gesture as in common experience; what's wrong with this one?

MS. HESHMATI: And, Your Honor, our objection to that one is that it's not relevant to the case. In this case there is violence being conceded. It's specifically alleged within the Information. And so, the indication that it is unnecessary to prove both violence and intimidation is simply not relevant because violence is being indicated in this case. And based on the testimony that was provided, there is no indication that there were threatening things. The issue is violence. It's not necessary to have a instruction on this issue because it's simply not relevant to this case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: It's wholly relevant and its -- within -- that's a misstatement. That's a proper statement of the law. In robbery the State doesn't need to prove violence. The -- we need to prove violence or fear of injury. That is when the

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Defendant told the victim to shut the fuck up and then approached her and got in her face; that's the fear of injury. We're not required to show violence, an act of violence in the robbery. Certainly for the battery I think everybody knows where everybody's going with that battery with intent to commit. Robbery is where he struck her. So, that is a very important instruction to further explain the robbery instruction, that look, it's very clear. We do not need to show violence. We don't need to show intimidation. And then that second and third --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: -- further, and then of course the case law that the State cited supports giving that instruction in a robbery case.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to allow it.

All right, let's go with Defense instructions: Mere presence at the scene of the alleged crime is not sufficient to establish that the Defendant is guilty. What's wrong with this one?

MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, the <u>Brooks verse State</u> in every mere presence instruction case is a case where there's multiple people involved and where basically you're not guilty by association. This would be really confusing to show that somehow he's involved but he's not guilty. I think that this isn't appropriate for the facts of this case in that there's no conspiracy alleged or anything like that. He's not merely guilty by association.

THE COURT: Yeah -- I mean I think I have to agree with the State on this. I mean the --

MS. HESHMATI: Your Honor, if --

THE COURT: -- crime -- listen to me a minute, all right? Don't interrupt.

There's no crime if Defendant not there; right?

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MS. HESHMATI: Your Honor, and our position is that in this case simply because he's present doesn't mean he is guilty of everything that they're accusing him of. In this case we are obviously conceding the battery, but his presence doesn't mean that he is therefore guilty of the other accusations that are being made in this case. It is an accurate statement of the law. It is relevant to our theory of the defense. And I don't think it confuses the issue any more than the prior instruction about violence and you know intimidation not being necessary in a robbery case when we are talking about violence all together.

THE COURT: Well, no, no, no, --

MS. HESHMATI: I don't think this confuses --

THE COURT: -- no, no, no, --

MS. HESHMATI: -- the issue any more.

THE COURT: -- no, I've already made my ruling on the other one.

MS. HESHMATI: I understand.

THE COURT: I want to --

MS. HESHMATI: All I'm saying --

THE COURT: -- talk about --

MS. HESHMATI: -- is that --

THE COURT: Counsel, please.

MS. HESHMATI: I apologize.

THE COURT: All right. I've got a great court recorder here and I keep saying it; she's great but she can't take two people down at the same time, okay? And I get to talk first. I want to talk about this instruction: mere presence at the scene.

MS. HESHMATI: 'And, Your Honor, as I've indicated we are conceding the battery but mere presence doesn't mean that he's guilty of the other accusations in

this case. And it is relevant to the case. It is relevant to our theory of the Defense.

And I believe that it's an accurate statement of the law. So, it is something that's appropriate.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm not going to give that instruction.

Okay, next one: If the State failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant hit Maria Verduzco for the purpose of taking merchandise, you must find him not guilty of robbery. That's not a correct statement of the law.

MS. HESHMATI: Your Honor, it goes with the theory of the case in this matter.

THE COURT: What's the theory? Did I miss something? I've been sitting here --

MS. HESHMATI: And, Your Honor, there's — a way that the State is going to be arguing, I'm sure, that there's guilt in this case is because he hit her with the purpose of taking merchandise, then he is guilty of robbery. All we're saying is that if that is not shown then he has to be found not guilty. It is a *Crawford*. We are entitled to it. It is an accurate statement of the law and it goes with the theory of the case.

THE COURT: Okay, I disagree. I'm not giving that one.

All right, next one: Before you may rely on circumstantial evidence to conclude -- all right, this is -- is this the full <u>Supranovich</u> one?

MS. HESHMATI: Yes.

MS. GRAHAM: It is, and just a brief objection.

I know Your Honor kind of indicated -- the only last pitch I wanted to make and it will be brief is that this case is pretty much all direct evidence. So I know in many cases where the presentation of evidence, and the State argues a

whole body of circumstantial evidence, I think that of course respectfully that can be given. But I think in this case, in particular under these sets of facts, if Your Honor would consider not giving it considering we have the reasonable doubt instruction and I think that could be given that instruction on a case by case, and considering this is direct evidence, that's the objection I would want, Your Honor, to consider.

THE COURT: I'm going to go ahead and give this one.

Okay: In order to find Defendant guilty of the crime charged, you must reach a subjective state of near certitude on the facts in issue. Why do we need to put this one in?

MS. HESHMATI: Your Honor, it is, again, an accurate statement of the law. There is case law that indicates that giving this instruction is not error. It is consistent with the law and it's not error to give this instruction.

THE COURT: Okay, you say it's not error to give this instruction.

MS. HESHMATI: Correct.

MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, I --

THE COURT: Is it error not to give it?

MS. GRAHAM: May I be heard?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GRAHAM: The Supreme Court has stated over and over again in an abundance of case law and in their CLE's that they present and all the case law says there's only one definition of reasonable doubt that should ever be given and that should be the statutory definition. This instruction — and I only say this to give context in about the 20 jury trials I've done has never, ever been given, and that is because the Supreme Court has consistently held there is only one instruction that should be given and it should not be waivered from and that is the instruction that is

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stated in the statute which is the one that the State provided which was not objected to. This is expanding on the definition of reasonable doubt. That is not to be -- it's simply not to be done and it should not be given.

THE COURT: Okay. So, I take it it's not error not to give it?

MS. GRAHAM: I don't -- I think that it -- say that again?

THE COURT: It would be erroneous to -- what she says is it's not error to give it.

MS. GRAHAM: Correct.

THE COURT: And I haven't -- I don't have any case law on that, but is it erroneous not to give it?

MS. GRAHAM: No, it is absolutely not error to give it and it is -- it has been advised repeatedly to not give it, to not expand upon the definition of reasonable doubt given in the statute --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: -- which is a direct quote from the statute.

THE COURT: Okay. By the way, I'm kind of a one-horse, one-rider kind of gal --

MS. NOJJAT: I wasn't intending to argue at all. I just realized I think Your Honor got a clean copy of our instructions and the States instructions with cites for some reason. We have cites on all of these instructions with --

THE COURT: Okay, what's the cite on this one?

MS. NOJJAT: If I can approach? I've got it right here.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NOJJAT: I didn't realize, Your Honor, for some reason got a clean copy of ours without the cites.

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THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NOJJAT: I can give you cites on all -- on everything.

THE COURT: We've already got the other instruction. I'm not going to give this one; okay?

All right, let's go: When a person is accused of committing a particular crime -- what's wrong with this one?

MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, its -- well, its -- sorry, there's a few things. The third -- and the most egregious as far as what's wrong with it is the third paragraph, lines 10 through 13 is just absolutely a misstatement of directing the jury about the benefit of the doubt, if you can't agree to one go ahead and convict him of the other. That's not correct. The State offered a lesser/included that conforms with <u>Green</u>, that's the case on transitional instructions. The first paragraph the State does not have an objection to. The --

THE COURT: So if we take out the last paragraph you're okay with it?

MS. GRAHAM: May I just read it --

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. GRAHAM: -- real quick and compare [indiscernible], please? Thank you.

[Pause in proceeding]

MS. GRAHAM: That's fine, Your Honor. If we could just add -- I don't know if Your Honor wants to look at the State's in comparison or if counsel wants to do that too.

THE COURT: Okay, I can do that.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay.

THE COURT: Hold on.

MS GRAHAM: Okay.

jury instruct -- the verdict form does not have a lesser/included offense on robbery.

MS. GRAHAM: That's correct, Your Honor. That's because larceny from a person is not a lesser/included of robbery.

The case of *Rosas*, which I have a copy of if Your Honor wants to take a look, explains what a lesser/included offense is. A lesser/included offense is committed at the same time by the same conduct when it's possible to commit the greater offense. An individual can commit a larceny from a person without committing a robbery, therefore larceny from a person is not a lesser/included of robbery. That's why the State is objecting to this instruction and to the verdict form.

And I can give an example of how one can commit a larceny but not commit a robbery. The battery is of course a lesser/included a battery with intent 'cause you can't commit a battery with intent to commit a crime without committing a battery. The way you can commit a robbery without committing a larceny from a person is you can commit a robbery by taking something in somebody's presence. You can't -- and that's -- you can do that without committing a larceny at all from a person. Larceny from a person requires taking from somebody's person. And so you cannot commit -- you can commit a robbery without committing a larceny. That's the test for lesser/included. So, larceny from a person is not a lesser/included of robbery.

THE COURT: Okay.

Counsel?

MS. HESHMATI: And, Your Honor, I think the question is the other way around, whether a larceny can -- whether a larceny from a person can -- I'm sorry -[Colloquy between counsel]

MS. HESHMATI: -- whether a robbery can be committed without committing

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the larceny from a person. I believe that's a more accurate question. And I think the definition for larceny from a person lends itself to the position that it is a lesser/included of robbery. The definition for larceny from a person is the intentional taking of property from another person without consent under circumstances not amounting to robbery. That's the specific definition for larceny from a person. So, the statute itself indicates that it essentially involves the same course of conduct potentially so long as it doesn't amount to robbery, and at that point it is upgraded to a robbery, hence, why the larceny from a person is a lesser/included of robbery.

THE COURT: Okay. I think I have to agree with the State on this one so I'm not giving those instructions and not then obviously going to consider the verdict form from the Defense.

Okay, let's go ahead and put these in the order that they need to be in. MS. GRAHAM: Oh, and after we put them in the order, if I could just get one copy so that I can make sure I take all my cites out?

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: Thank you.

Oh, I'm so sorry, Your Honor, I had one -- I apologize, I gave it to -- I had a colleague run it up this morning because I e-mailed it to myself.

[Colloquy between counsel]

MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, I have one more instruction here in my pile. All it -- what it says is the State's not required to recover or produce the proceeds of a robbery at trial.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. I'm okay with that one.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay.

MS. HESHMATI: Your Honor, and I don't have a copy of it yet but --

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MS. GRAHAM: Here it is. I apologize.

THE COURT: Okay, I've got two of these. Okay, you got playbacks and read backs. I think playbacks would be the most appropriate. If during your deliberation you should desire to be further informed on any point --

MS. HESHMATI: And, Your Honor, just -- '

THE COURT: -- it'd be playbacks.

MS. HESHMATI: Sorry, I apologize. Just going back to the one that the State just produced to us, I just got a copy of it right now. I did want to raise an objection with respect to that. I believe it amounts to burden shifting. Constitutionally, I don't believe it's appropriate to give this instruction. I am objecting --

THE COURT: Well, I haven't --

MS. HESHMATI: -- to it.

THE COURT: -- seen it, so.

MS. HESHMATI: Oh, okay.

[Colloquy between counsel]

THE COURT: And what are these? Well, there is hand writing on some of these.

MS. GRAHAM: Those, I think --

THE COURT: Okay, I don't know what those -- these are, but --

MS. GRAHAM: May I approach?

THE COURT: Okay. Here you go. All it says is the State is not required to recover or produce the proceeds of a robbery at trial. What's wrong with this one?

MS. HESHMATI: And as I indicated, I believe it amounts to burden shifting. I don't think constitutionally it can be provided. I don't --

THE COURT: Why -- how's that --

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MS. HESHMATI: -- believe it's supported by any case --

THE COURT: How is it shifting the burden?

MS. HESHMATI: Well, it's essentially saying that they don't have to produce evidence of a crime is what it amounts to and I don't believe that's appropriate.

THE COURT: It says -- no, it says the State is not required --

MS. HESHMATI: I -- sorry.

THE COURT: Wait, listen to me -- is not required to recover or produce the proceeds of a robbery. Nothing -- it doesn't have the word evidence in there at all.

MS. HESHMATI: And I don't have the copy right in front of me to specify exactly what it was that I had an issue with, but I do believe that it amounts to burden shifting. I don't believe that's an accurate statement of the law. I don't think there's anything indicating — supporting that that's an appropriate jury instruction.

THE COURT: Hold on. I'm looking at the statute that they've used.

MS. GRAHAM: It's a robbery statute, so you can refer to it if you don't want to look it up on the instruction.

[Colloquy between counsel]

THE COURT: The statute doesn't say this but I don't know that I have a problem, though, with -- hold on. Ms. Graham, I don't see where it says in the statute --

MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, if I can make an analogy. It doesn't say it in the statute. I merely cited the robbery statute. There's a similar instruction for deadly weapon. If there's a battery with use of a deadly weapon charge and there's evidence that somebody was struck over the head with a hammer, there's an instruction that is offered and given that the State's not required to produce the deadly weapon --

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THE COURT: Right.

MS. GRAHAM: -- at trial. So, this would be the same type of instruction in that there's absolutely no requirement that the proceeds actually need to be found or produced at trial. And so, that would be the State's argument for why it should be allowed.

MS. HESHMATI: And, Your Honor, I don't believe that there's any case law to support that being an appropriate jury instruction.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to go ahead and allow it. By the way, it was in this pile.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Look through these, get the authority off.

Do we have a witness?

MS. GRAHAM: The State's going to rest.

THE COURT: Okay.

[Colloquy between counsel]

THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Graham, here's those and here's the ones I've rejected and I think both Prosecution and Defense ones are in there.

MS, GRAHAM: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay, we've got to a) get them numbered. We've got to make copies for all of them so we've got to move very quickly and we've already had them wait 20 minutes.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay, so may I go back and make a copy and then --

MS. NOJJAT: And I'll go with you just to make sure --

MS. GRAHAM: Yeah.

MS. NOJJAT: -- we got everything we need.

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THE COURT: What?

MS. CRAGGS: [Indiscernible] that to us.

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Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, and I apologize for the delay but I had to have a meeting with the lawyers. We did plan to meet a lot earlier but it's just the meeting went a lot longer than we thought it would go. With that said, I think that that time spent outside of your presence did resolve some things and we're making things a lot more efficient for you.

So with that said, Counsel?

MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, the State at this time would rest.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NOJJAT: And, Your Honor, the Defense would ask to approach the clerk to mark the 9-1-1 call and then play it for the jury.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NOJJAT: Thank you.

And, Your Honor, at this time the Defense is moving to admit the 9-1-1 call. The State is stipulating.

MS. GRAHAM: Stipulate to its admission, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay; and what's the number of it?

MS. GRAHAM: It's number 20

MS. NOJJAT: Defense Exhibit F.

MS. GRAHAM: Oh, I'm sorry.

MS. NOJJAT: Defense Exhibit F.

THE COURT: Defense F?

MS. NOJJAT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Defense F is admitted.

[Defense Exhibit F admitted]

[9-1-1 call played for the jury]

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THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NOJJAT: And, Your Honor, with that, the Defense rests.

THE COURT: Okay.

Okay, ladies and gentlemen, at this time I'm going to instruct you on the law as it applies to this case.

[The Court read the instructions to the jury]

THE COURT: Counsel, would you approach?

[Bench conference - not transcribed]

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to reread instruction number 5. I has come to my attention I may have misread it; okay? And as I've indicated earlier, you will be given copies of these instructions so that if I did misread or something you will have these instructions with you in the jury deliberation room; okay?

[The Court resumes reading the instructions to the jury]

MS. GRAHAM: And, Your Honor, we did -- parties wanted to inform the jury that the parties entered into a stipulation that the documents that fell out of the Defendant's bag were type written. It had the Defendant's name on them and no other information regarding the contents of the document can be given.

THE COURT: Is that right, Counsel?

MS. NOJJAT: If we can approach, Your Honor?

[Bench conference - not transcribed]

THE COURT: Counsel?

MS. NOJJAT: Yes, Your Honor, the Defense is stipulating that a piece of paper was found with Mr. Morgan's name on it.

THE COURT: All right. All right.

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Counsel?

MS. CRAGGS: Madame Clerk, if we could have the PowerPoint up on the monitor. Thank you.

THE COURT: And make sure your mic -- yeah, --

MS. CRAGGS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- thank you.

MS. CRAGGS: May I proceed, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. CRAGGS: On October 30th of 2014, Maria Verduzco's day started like any other. She got up, she got ready for work, and she got in her car and she drove to 4605 East Flamingo Road, here in Clark County. She was driving to the AM/PM where she worked for six years. And during her time there as both a cashier and a manager, she had various people steal things, try to shoplift from her. And she would just go up to them and she would say, can you please give me the property back? And these people typically did one of two things. They would either give her the property or they would run.

But on October 30th, 2014 something happened that had never happened to Maria before. Her day started the way that so many other days in the six years she'd worked at the AM/PM had but it ended like this. And it ended like this because the Defendant made Maria a victim, a victim of the crime of robbery and the crime of battery with intent to commit robbery.

Now, the Defendant has -- I'm sorry, the State has charged the Defendant, John Demon Morgan, with two crimes, robbery and battery with the intent to commit robbery. And in order to prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt that he is in fact guilty of these crimes, we first have to, of course, prove to you that

he is the one who committed them. So, we'll start with identity.

How has the State proven to you beyond a reasonable doubt that it was John Demon Morgan who committed these crimes? Well first, yesterday Maria sat on the witness stand and she told you that the Defendant was the one who was in the AM/PM on October 30th of 2014, that he was the one who took the property and he was the one that hit her.

Additionally, the Defendant fled the scene and is found minutes later in a nearby neighborhood. You heard yesterday from Sergeant Law. He talked about how he was able to find Defendant just a few miles away from the area.

Additionally, the Defendant dropped official documents outside the AM/PM with his name on them, John Demon Morgan. We know this because this is on video that you have been able to watch.

Now, this is a still from the surveillance video from camera angle 1, minute 3:26. And just as an aside as I go through my argument I'm going to try to put up the various camera angles that I think will be helpful for you when you go back into the deliberation room. So, this is camera angle 1 and as you can see there's the red arrow pointing to the documents that have fallen from the Defendant's backpack with the name John Demon Morgan. Thus, the State has proven to you beyond a reasonable doubt that it was in fact the Defendant who was in the AM/PM on October 30th.

Now, to get to the meat of the matter. The Defendant's charged with two crimes as we've talked about. The first crime that he's charged with is robbery and that's instruction number 12 that the Judge just gave you. And as she told you, you're going to be able to take that back with you and take a look at it. It's very lengthy. What I've tried to do here is break it down to just the very basic elements

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24 25 and then I'm going to talk to you about how, through the evidence we've presented, the State has proven each of those elements to you beyond a reasonable doubt.

So, the elements of robbery are broken down in instruction number 12. Somebody has to take property in the presence of another by force or fear of force. Now, how do we know that the Defendant actually took property? This is the AM/PM at 4506 East Flamingo Drive that you've been hearing so much about for the last couple of days. Here's the Defendant walking into the AM/PM. Now, I'm going to go through piece by piece what exactly the Defendant does, and like I said, you'll have the surveillance video with you in the back so you can take a look at it for yourselves. But when the Defendant initially enters the AM/PM, he walks to the back, as Maria told you, and he's looking at the soups. This is camera angle number 3 at minute 1:12. He picks up a red container of soup and he puts it in his bag. Then, he takes that container of soup out of his bag, he places it back on the shelf. picks up another red container of soup and then conceals that in his bag. And you can see that in the second frame here. He's actually taking the container of soup and he's putting it in his bag. And what's important about that at camera angle number 3 at minute 1:44 is that that red container of soup stays in his bag. If you go to this part of the surveillance you'll be able to see him put it in his bag and then he takes the flap of the bag and he actually puts it over the soup so it is concealed.

Next, the Defendant picks up one yellow soup container and continues to carry it through the store. But as he's continuing to carry that yellow soup container through the store, the red soup container we just discussed is still concealed within the bag; that's camera angle number 3 at minute 2:19.

The Defendant also conceals mixed nuts which you've also heard a lot about in the last couple of days. This is the Defendant walking -- he walks from

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where we just saw him around and he starts rifling through the various mixed nuts, the Frito Lay area as I believe Maria called it, and he places those nuts in his pocket at camera angle number 3; 2:38. And if you go to this part of the surveillance you can actually see him take those nuts and place them inside of his pocket. And this is also where Maria told you she first noticed on the surveillance video that the Defendant was actually taking something and this is what prompts her -- and I'm sorry, right there you can see him put it in his pocket -- this is what prompts her to walk out of her office where she's watching the surveillance and coming back to the front of the store so that she can talk to the Defendant about the fact that he's concealing property.

So, what happens next? Well, just to go over what we have with robbery again to make it clear, what we have to show you is that the Defendant's taking property and that means that he's obtaining it so he's picking it up and keeping it or he's trying to retain the property that he already has on his person. He's taking that property from the AM/PM and thus Maria, as the manager of that store, in the presence of Maria by force or by fear of force.

So, what happens next? Maria walks up to the front of the store where the Defendant is. And the Defendant hands Ruby one yellow container of soup. He's at the register -- and this is camera angle number 4 at 2:57. You can see the yellow container on the counter right there. And I apologize, the surveillance isn't too clear on the video. Now, Defendant kind of walks out of the camera for a minute; Ruby picks up that yellow container of soup. Now, Defendant gets his wallet out with the one yellow container on the counter as we can see. But what's still happening is important. There's still one red soup container in his bag that is still concealed. The package of mixed nuts is still in his pocket. That is still concealed.

And he makes no move to take either of these items out and place them on the counter, though, as you can see, he has his wallet out and he has the one yellow soup container on the counter.

Now at this point, Maria walks up to the counter and she gestures to her pocket. And you can see this in the surveillance video as well. She actually goes like this. She gestures to her pocket and she asks the Defendant to give back the items that at this point she knows are concealed. And this is what the Defendant does next which is really important. The Defendant doesn't say, okay, I'm gonna give you back what I have in my pocket.

MS. NOJJAT: Objection, Your Honor. If we can approach?

THE COURT: Okay.

[Bench conference - not transcribed]

MS. CRAGGS: May I continue, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. CRAGGS: The Defendant doesn't say, you're right, here's the property back. The Defendant doesn't run around Maria to get out of the store. No, the Defendant instead walks over to her, multiple steps, and you can see that in the surveillance video, and he says, excuse my language, get the fuck out of my face. Now, he's 6'1", 185 pounds. And you saw Maria. She's not that big. She requested he give back the property. He walks up. He advances on her. He threatens her. What is this, ladies and gentlemen? This is fear of force or violence used to retain the stolen property. He is using fear to retain the property that is on his person. This is camera angle number 4 at minute 3:16.

Now, the Defendant doesn't leave at this point. Instead, he advances on her, walks over to her and then he punches her. And you heard her testimony.

She said she flew across the room. He didn't just tap her. He smacked her in the chest and she flew across the room and in that second still you can see her laying on the floor. This is use of force or violence to retain the property. Again, she says, give me the property back. He advances on her. He threatens her. He punches her.

So, the elements of robbery: the Defendant took property from the AM/PM. He took that one red concealed soup in his bag. He took those mixed nuts. And he took that from the AM/PM, and thus, Maria as the manager, in the presence of Maria -- and he used force or fear of force because he was trying to retain that property.

And that's why, ladies and gentlemen, at the end of the proceedings we're going to request that you find John Demon Morgan guilty of robbery. You're going to have a verdict form just like this.

Now, Count 2 is battery with intent to commit a crime and that's instruction numbers 8 and 9. Now, in order to prove to you that John Morgan is guilty of Count 2 we have to show — bless you [juror sneezed], we have to show use of force or violence upon Maria Verduzco as well as the intent to commit robbery. So, we've already discussed the use of force or violence. You've seen the pictures of the injuries. You heard Maria talk about what happened and we've already discussed the elements of robbery. So, this is really about what his intent was when he hit her, what was he trying to do.

Why does the Defendant punch Maria? We have camera angle 2 at minute 3:08 and camera angle 2 at minute 3:18. Camera angle 2, the first still here, shows you this when Maria initially walks up to Defendant from the back. She walks up, she puts her hands behind her back and she starts talking to him. Ten seconds

later she's getting punched.

Now, what does this tell us? Instruction number 4 talks about intent, and there's more to it than what I have up here but I wanted to just give you at least a little bit. You consider the facts and the circumstances surrounding what occurred. What occurred in this case is that Maria said give me back the property and ten seconds later she's being punched and she's flying across the room onto the floor. This tells us the Defendant wanted to exit the store with that property. The fact that he was asked for it back and his immediate reaction was to violently batter her tells us Maria is on the ground and Defendant he's out of there. He's heading towards the exit with the property. The Defendant battered Maria to retain the property that he stole which means that Defendant battered Maria with the intent to complete the robbery.

Now, after Defendant exits the store we heard where he went. Now, up here is the AM/PM -- and these are the same maps that you guys saw yesterday. We heard from Sergeant Law that the Defendant ran out of the AM/PM and that he ran down behind the CVS, ran through these neighborhoods, and eventually he was caught by Sergeant Law with the help of Mario who you also heard from. He's caught at 4261 Elmore Way. What does all this tell us about the Defendant's intent, the facts and circumstances surrounding why he punched Maria, the ten seconds between when she requested him to hand her back that property and he hit her so hard she flew across the room? It tells us he's guilty of battery with intent to commit a crime.

Now finally, ladies and gentlemen, I just want to go back to your robbery instruction, instruction number 12. And it says that the value of property or money taken is not an element of the crime of robbery and it's only necessary that

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the State prove the taking of some property or money. So, what does that mean? That means that a Defendant could steal a million dollars. A Defendant could steal a diamond ring, a stick of gum, or a bag of mixed nuts and a container of soup and it would still be considered robbery if the Defendant took that property unlawfully from the presence of another person and used force to do it and that's what we have in this case. You may have been sitting here thinking we're talking about peanuts. And we are, but under the law, under the oath that you took to follow that law, the State doesn't have to prove any specific value to show that the Defendant committed the crime of robbery beyond a reasonable doubt.

And why is this? Well, the law applies to everyone and equally everybody should be protected under the law, including Maria Verduzco. Maria's a clerk at an AM/PM. It's a store that sells gum, soda, peanuts, and soup. She doesn't sell anything of high value there. But she is still protected under the law. She can still not be a victim of robbery.

MS. NOJJAT: If we can approach?

THE COURT: Pardon me?

MS. NOJJAT: If we can approach? I'm objecting.

THE COURT: Okay.

[Bench conference - not transcribed]

MS. CRAGGS: And, ladies and gentlemen, I also want to --

THE COURT: [Indiscernible] microphones -- okay.

MS. CRAGGS: Oh, thank you, Your Honor.

Ladies and gentlemen, I also want to turn your attention to instruction number 10 before we're done here and that talks about how the State does not have to basically show you the proceeds of the robbery. So, the fact that the State had

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Sergeant Law come and testify and tell you that there were mixed nuts found at the time that the Defendant was apprehended, or the fact that the State has shown you the surveillance where the Defendant is leaving with that property concealed, that is enough to show you that John Demon Morgan took property and concealed those items. We do not have to actually show you the property itself, and that's instruction number 10.

Ladies and gentlemen, at the end of today, we're going to ask that you find John Demon Morgan guilty on all counts because the State has proven to you beyond a reasonable doubt each and every element of the crimes that he's charged with.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Counsel?

MS. NOJJAT: Thank you, Your Honor.

[Colloquy between counsel]

THE RECORDER: Microphone.

THE COURT: Make sure your microphone is on, Counsel.

THE RECORDER: Thank you.

MS. NOJJAT: Could we switch over to my laptop, please?

THE RECORDER: Okay.

MS. NOJJAT: Thank you very much.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I agree with one thing the State said in their closing: the surveillance in this video isn't too clear. You've all had a chance at this point to sit through having it played for you. And you've all noticed, 1) there's a lot of blind spots in that surveillance video; and 2) that surveillance video isn't very clear; and 3) that John had a lot of difficulty deciding what he wanted in the AM/PM that

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day. You all got to see the video. How many times did he pick stuff up, change his mind, put it down, decide he wanted another flavor, pick it up, put it down? You all saw that. So I ask you as I speak, keep in mind what the State said, the surveillance in this video isn't too clear.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is a case about jumping to conclusions and that's what we see from the very beginning when John walks into the AM/PM. What did Maria Verduzco admit on cross examination that she said about John? She admitted that she told Officer Rivera that she saw a suspicious male when he walked into the store.

MS. GRAHAM: And I would object; misstates the testimony.

THE COURT: Approach.

[Bench conference - not transcribed]

THE COURT: Sustained. Hold on just a second. And is your microphone on?

MS. NOJJAT: It's on.

THE COURT: Okay. The white noise. Okay.

MS. NOJJAT: And, ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to ask you to use your recollection --

THE COURT: Okay, Counsel, take that down.

MS. NOJJAT: I did. It's down.

THE COURT: Okay, the -- ladies and gentlemen, -- well, I'll let you use your own recollection but -- anyway, I sustained the objection made by counsel. Okay, go ahead.

MS. NOJJAT: Ladies and gentlemen, use your own recollection of what I asked her during cross examination, what I specifically asked her she said to Officer Rivera and her description of John Morgan when he walked into the store.

You'll also recall that I cross examined her because her testimony yesterday was, I didn't notice him until he was in the back of the store. And then I got up there with her preliminary hearing transcript and her voluntary statement and I said, you actually testified that you saw him when he walked into the store. And she said, okay. And I said, and you actually said that you were looking and looking at him as he was walking throughout the store. And she said, okay. So, let's look at what he looked like when he walked into the store.

That's what he looked like. He's not wearing a hat with a baseball bill to obstruct his face. He doesn't have a hoodie with a hood up to cover him so that you can't see what he looks like. He doesn't have dark glasses on to obstruct the top half of his face. He doesn't have a ski mask on to hide his whole face. He's not carrying weapons, not doing anything to obstruct himself. He's not even wearing clothing that you might consider gangster or suspicious, or hmm, that person kind of looks like a hoodlum. None of those things. That's what he looks like. He's wearing a sweater and a pair of jeans. But he walks into the store and Maria Verduzco's eyes are on him.

And then what does John do? He walks around a convenience store looking for items trying to decide what he wants to purchase. He grabs items, he puts them down. He's changing his mind. Does he at some point put an item in the bag? Well, ladies and gentlemen, this isn't a Smith's grocery store. He doesn't have a cart that he can put all his things in. And I invite you, go back and watch the whole video 'cause you'll have it back there. Don't take my word for any of this. Go back and watch the whole video. At some point you'll see he's got multiple items in his hand, he's trying to balance them, he's trying to grab something else, he's trying to figure out what to put where. He's having difficulty 'cause he's juggling multiple

items. There's no cart here. It's an AM/PM. And he walks back and forth multiple times and you'll see him take the item out of his bag again. Go watch the video. He takes the item out again. And then what does he do? He walks to the cashier and he tries to pay. There he is walking to the cash register. He sees her in the corner and he stands in front of the cash register waiting, waiting for her to be ready to come and check him out. The actions of a thief? The actions of a robber? Or, the actions of someone who went to the AM/PM to buy some stuff, chose his stuff, and then goes to the checkout counter?

The State, in their opening, told you that Maria stopped John at the front area, the cashier area. What they didn't tell you was he had money out and he was paying. No surprise why they didn't tell you that 'cause we've told you since day one this is a battery, not a robbery. He was there to buy items. He was there to pay for the items. He, in fact, waited for the cashier to be ready to check him out. Not sure how much clearer you need to make it that you're not stealing things.

And you'll see in that video, that back video, you'll notice Ruby Cruz is standing behind the counter and the path between John and the exit is wide open. There's no other clerks in the store and Maria testified to that too when she got on the stand and talked to you. There was nobody else. It was just Ruby Cruz with a counter between her and John and nobody between him and the exit. She's distracted. She's not even paying attention to what's going on when he first walks up to the counter. If John was there to steal it would have been easy to run. Let's look at it again. She's in the corner, distracted. He walks up, sees she's distracted. Goes back, waiting for her. Look at that clear path to the exit. Look at the fact that she has no way of stopping him from exiting. The actions of a thief? The actions of a robber? Or, the actions of someone who's there to pay for the items they picked

up?

Let's talk about some other things that John doesn't do during this robbery. We already talked about the fact he doesn't run for the exit, the wide open exit that he could have gone for easily. He doesn't pull out a gun and demand that Ruby give him money. He doesn't pull out a knife or any other kind of weapon and try to get money from Ruby, even though at this point he thinks she's alone in this convenience store. He doesn't know Maria's in the back. It's him and one clerk and he does absolutely nothing threatening. He doesn't jump over the counter and grab the cash box. He doesn't have a weapon. He doesn't do anything. What does he do? He pulls out his payment and he tries to pay for the items that he selected because he's at the AM/PM to buy things. And there he is trying to pay, trying to pay, even while Maria is talking to him he's still trying to pay.

So let's talk about the things that Maria Verduzco couldn't tell you while she was on the stand. I asked her, you didn't know what John tried to pay Ruby? No. You don't know how much he tried to pay Ruby? No. You don't know what he said to Ruby when he approached the counter? No. She had no idea what transaction he was trying to engage in at that counter. From the second he walked in to that store she was following him despite the fact there was nothing suspicious about him. When he's walking up to a counter to pay she assumes he's stealing and she walks up and she interrupts a transaction where he's trying to give money to the cashier to accuse him of stealing. I'm not sure what could possibly be more bizarre than that. You're standing at a cash register trying to pay a cashier and somebody walks up to you and says you're a thief as you actively have your payment out in your hand and are trying to make it.

Now, let's talk about Maria Verduzco. She jumped to conclusions,

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which is what this case has been about since day one, jumping to conclusions. Jumping to conclusions that he was there to steal, jumping to conclusions that he took things. She wasn't there to figure out what transaction John was having at the cash register. She didn't ask Ruby. You heard it from her. She didn't ask Ruby what's going on. She walked up to him and said you're stealing with zero attempt to figure out whether, no, he in fact was paying for everything he had. Look at her body language on this, ladies and gentlemen. And I'm going to replay it so you can take a look at her body language when she's talking to John 'cause it's important. It's a big deal.

Let's take -- this time I don't want you guys to look at John trying to pay which I'm sure is the thing that we've all been focusing on. Let's look at just Maria's body language towards John from the second she approaches him while she's talking to him. That's not, I think I saw you put something in your pocket, can we clarify this. That's not what this body language is. That's, you're a thief. I know you're a thief. I caught you stealing. Give me the stuff. It doesn't make what John did right. I've never once in this trial said that what John did was right. Just putting it in context. And I'm going to ask you to find him guilty of the battery that he committed 'cause it's not right what he did. But keep in mind that body language when we're talking about why did he hit her. Was it to take items or was it 'cause he was angry at her 'cause that's what this case comes down to; right? That's the crux of this case why did he hit her.

And let's talk about Maria Verduzco's testimony because I think she jumps to conclusions a lot and in the way that many of us have when we have a story in our heads. Her facts start aligning with the conclusions she's jumped to and the story she's telling; right? Yesterday it was, I didn't notice him until he was in the

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back of the store. I wasn't watching him. I wasn't watching him at all. Turns into, well, actually I was watching him from when he first walked in. She said yesterday it was a punch. Turns out that's the first time she's ever said that two years into this case. You heard the 9-1-1 call. She called it a hit. I impeached her with her voluntary statement; she called it a hit. Impeached her with her preliminary hearing transcript; she called it a hit. Now, I'm sure you guys [indiscernible] a hit. [Indiscernible] --

THE COURT: Okay, something's happening there.

MS. NOJJAT: I'm sorry. It's my hair.

I'm sure you're thinking hit, punch, who cares. I agree with you. She shouldn't have been hit. Absolutely not. I'm not saying that makes it okay it was a hit rather than a punch; absolutely not. But Maria Verduzco is upping the story and the story is changing. It's getting more serious and more serious every time she tells it. For example, yesterday multiple soups. We all remember hearing that, multiple soups. And then on cross examination, oh yeah, two years ago it was one soup. It wasn't multiple soups. And that's why I played that 9-1-1 call for you. And I can play it again if you guys want to hear it but you'll have it in the back, so in fact please go back and play it. Did anybody hear any mention of a soup in that 9-1-1 call? She was specifically asked not 30 seconds after this whole thing happened what was taken. No mention of a soup that she now claims she saw him take and she saw in his backpack when he was leaving the story. But ten seconds later when she's on the phone with 9-1-1 and they ask her, what did you see him take, not a soup and not even peanuts; seeds. Her story is changing and it's getting more serious and more -- I don't like to use the word dramatic but its escalating and it's escalating because she's always jumped to conclusions about John. And she has

this story in her head about what happened about what he was doing. And as time has gone on the story has built. Listen to the 9-1-1 call again and see what she actually says she saw the day of the incident.

And how does John react to having someone come and tell him you're a thief, I know you did this? Badly, very badly. He hit her. Was it wrong?

Absolutely, ladies and gentlemen. Nobody is condoning his behavior. We never have. I stood up on the very first day when I introduced myself, Ms. Heshmati, and John, and I said we don't condone his behavior. We're going to ask you find him guilty of battery 'cause that's what he did. But was it robbery? Is this case robbery?

No. It never has been. It's not a robbery, it's a battery. I said it on day one of trial and every piece of evidence that's come out since then has supported that.

So then what does John do? He leaves in a hurry because he did a bad thing, he hit someone. You don't do that. That's a crime. It's called battery. He knows he's going to get in trouble for it and he gets out of there. You guys are going to hear the flight instruction. Flight can be used to determine consciousness of guilt. He was guilty of battery and that's why he fled. And he's eventually stopped by police and that's where things get interesting because Officer Ibarra was on the stand and I cross examined him about this. You guys have found peanuts, evidence of a crime. That would be important to document; right? Yes, absolutely important to document. You guys didn't document any peanuts being found? You guys didn't take any pictures of any peanuts being found? You guys have, in fact, no evidence at all that he had peanuts after he exited the store. And the State tried to redirect him on it, you know, can you give me some reasons why maybe peanuts were found and they weren't documented? And his response, no, if they were found they should be documented. Evidence, even if you don't put it in the evidence vault, you

document that you found it. You put it in a report somewhere. You take a picture of it. Have you guys seen any pictures of recovered peanuts in this case? No, because there were no peanuts recovered in this case.

Same with the soup. If evidence had been found it would have been documented. These things that he supposedly stole when he went to the checkout counter to pay, not a single report that says they were found. Not a single photograph documenting that it was found. No evidence at all, at all that he had it when he entered the store -- exited the store, I'm sorry. This is what we're talking about when we were voir diring. I talked about their burden. That they have to bring the evidence. They have to prove to you that something was stolen. Where's the evidence in this case, ladies and gentlemen? It doesn't exist 'cause this wasn't a robbery. It was a battery. That's why you've been presented with nothing to show theft. They haven't -- had the evidence because it's not what was going on here. John made a terrible, terrible decision that day. He hit someone. He needs to be held accountable for it. But they are trying to turn a battery into a robbery. This case is incredibly overcharged. It has escalated far beyond what occurred that day.

Speaking of evidence, Ruby Cruz, that would have been some interesting evidence to hear about, wouldn't it? We're talking about what did John do at the counter, the things that Maria got up here and admitted she can't tell you about. That interaction happened with Ruby Cruz. Ruby Cruz could have told us all whether John paid for every item he had. Ruby Cruz didn't come. And what's really interesting is what the District Attorney's investigator told us about Ruby Cruz 'cause Ruby Cruz isn't gone in the wind. Ruby Cruz still works at the AM/PM; that's what he said. I saw her last week, February 10th, at the AM/PM. I served her a subpoena. She knew the day and time she had to be here to testify. Ruby Cruz

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didn't show up.

What else did we hear during this trial? Maria Verduzco is still a manager at the AM/PM. Ruby Cruz, her employee, her -- she is the direct superior or Ruby Cruz.

MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, I'm going to object. May we approach?

THE COURT: Sure.

[Bench conference - not transcribed]

THE COURT: Sustained -- and turn on your microphone.

MS. NOJJAT: Oh, thank you.

I'm sorry, ladies and gentlemen, --

THE COURT: Mic.

MS. NOJJAT: Is it not on?

THE COURT: Now it is.

MS. NOJJAT: There we go.

And I'm sorry, ladies and gentlemen, the evidence was Maria Verduzco was a manager at AM/PM. I misspoke.

THE COURT: And the rest.

MS. NOJJAT: Was a manager at AM/PM.

THE COURT: And she is not -- there's no evidence that she is currently the manager.

MS. NOJJAT: There was no testimony, no evidence that she is currently the manager. Ruby Cruz is an employee at AM/PM. We all heard that.

What do we know in this case? Ruby Cruz is the key to whether Maria Verduzco was right or wrong when she accused John Morgan of stealing; right? She's the only witness who can actually tell us what John did at that checkout

counter, what he paid for, what happened. And Maria Verduzco was her boss and she's still an employee of that AM/PM where all of this happened. And when she is given a subpoena with a court date and told to come and told that she's going to be put under oath and finally, finally, finally we're going to need to get her story, we're going to need to hear the truth out of her mouth, she doesn't show up.

This is the part we know she testified to: he tried to pay. He put items on the counter. The video is not great. What he put on the counter, what he paid for, what he had, when it's time for her to tell did he pay for everything she didn't show up. It's because Ruby Cruz is the only witness who could say this was never a robbery.

There he is paying. This was never a robbery. The only person who said over and over again that it is is Maria Verduzco. The only person who said he took the soup and the nuts is Maria Verduzco and even she hasn't been saying that since the beginning. In the beginning it was seeds. Go listen to the 9-1-1 call again. Then it turned into nuts that he was stealing. Then it turned into nuts and a soup. Then it turned into nuts and multiple soups. None of these things have ever been found or shown to have ever been on him when he exited that store. Not seeds, not nuts, not soup, nothing. No evidence of theft.

So what was that battery about? If it wasn't about stealing, what was that battery about? Anger. John didn't control his emotions. She called him a thief. He acted out. Inappropriate? Yes. Wrong? Absolutely. Should you find him guilty of it? Definitely; please do. We're not here to not take responsibility for what he did. We're just here to ask for some perspective on what really happened here.

What this battery was not about: a cup of soup. He did not hit her over a cup of soup. He had a clear path to exit the store. If this was about stealing soup

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he would have exited that store before Maria Verduzco ever came out of the back if that was the plan here. What this battery was not about: a pack of peanuts. Again, if this was a theft, he'd have been long gone before she got out of there. He wouldn't be waiting for Ruby Cruz to finish whatever she was doing so he could pay. Never been what this case was about. The case has never been about stealing. The problem is from the jump there was an assumption, there was a conclusion, jump to the conclusion that John Morgan is a theft, that John Morgan was stealing, and that assumption and that conclusion has led us here today with no evidence to back it up. What that battery was not about was robbery or the intention to commit a crime. The crime itself was battery.

And so, we're going to ask you to find him guilty of battery. Don't do the same thing that Maria Verduzco did. Don't jump to conclusions 'cause somebody said he stole something then he definitely stole something. Look for the evidence. Demand the evidence. Demand to see some shred of proof that something was taken from that store that wasn't paid for.

MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, I have an objection. May we approach? THE COURT: Sure.

[Bench conference - not transcribed]

THE COURT: All right, sustained. Hold on before you start. Counsel, make sure your microphone is on.

MS. NOJJAT: Thank you.

THE COURT: And you're taking down that; right?

MS. NOJJAT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, it's still up there.

MS. NOJJAT: I'm trying. There we go. If I can have the Elmo up for one

[Colloquy between Court, counsel, and marshal]

THE COURT: And, ladies and gentlemen, on that last screen there was something on there that wasn't correct so I sustained the objection, so; okay?

MS. NOJJAT: This is the instruction, ladies and gentlemen, instruction number 16. I urge you to look at it when you go in the back and you're looking at instructions. If you can draw two or more reasonable conclusions from the circumstantial evidence and one of those reasonable conclusions points to the Defendant being not guilty and another to the Defendant's guilt, you must accept the one that points to the Defendant being not guilty. That is the law that you are instructed on. Two reasonable interpretations of this circumstantial evidence; you have to adopt the one that points to not guilty if it's reasonable and it is in this case, ladies and gentlemen. When a person goes to a checkout counter and tenders money it's reasonable to assume they haven't stolen. When the State can't produce a single shred of physical anything to show you that something was stolen, it's reasonable to assume nothing was stolen.

And following up on that, instruction number 20; if the State failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that John Morgan took merchandise from the AM/PM without paying for it, you must find him not guilty of robbery beyond a reasonable doubt. That is the standard. Not just we provided some bits of evidence; did they prove it beyond a reasonable doubt?

And this one: If the State failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that John Morgan hit Maria Verduzco for the specific intent of committing robbery, you must find him not guilty of battery with intent to commit robbery. Now, ladies and gentlemen, on that one we're actually asking you to find him guilty of battery, not

battery with intent to commit a crime. And I'm going to show you the verdict form that you're going to have in the back. This is it. This is actually going to be your verdict form. What we're asking, not guilty of robbery, and this middle selection here, guilty of battery 'cause John did it and we want you to find him guilty of what he did, but we want you to find him not guilty of what he didn't do and he didn't rob anybody. This case was never a robbery.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to have to sit down in a minute and when I do that I can't get up here again and I can't talk to you again so this is the end for me. But then the case is in your hands. And upholding the Constitution and the idea of holding the State to their burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt is in your hands. Upholding the idea that John Morgan is presumed innocent unless they can prove to you otherwise is in your hands. Holding them to showing evidence is going to be in your hands. I ask you all to follow the oath that you made, to follow the law, to hold them to their burden, to find John not guilty of robbery and guilty of battery.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, at this point the deputy DA has an opportunity to give a rebuttal and that will be the last item that we will be dealing with prior to your deliberation. But you've been sitting there for an hour and a half. You want to take about a ten minute break? Okay, I'm seeing some nods so we're going to go ahead and take 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. And I was trying to say it fast because I know you guys got to take a break. All right, we'll see you back here in about fifteen minutes.

[Outside the presence of the jury]

THE COURT: Let the record reflect that the jury has left the courtroom. Is there anything that we need to discuss?

MS. NOJJAT: Yes, Your Honor. I am making a motion for a mistrial at this time.

During my closing statement, I did make the statement that Maria

Verduzco worked -- works at the AM/PM currently. State objected. We went to the bench. The State then volunteered personal information that was never introduced in the trial that Maria Verduzco no longer works at the AM/PM. Both myself and codefense counsel put on the record at the bench conference that is not our recollection of the testimony that that ever came out, that in fact our recollection of testimony it was presented as she if still worked at the AM/PM. The State then said that either Defense counsel had to tell the jury that I was wrong --

THE COURT: Whoa, whoa, whoa, whoa, whoa, whoa, whoa. You are making total misrepresentations about what happened up here. Number one, what the evidence was there was no evidence presented that she was still the manager and that's what you told the jury. And I gave you an opportunity to say that there was -- that you misspoke, there was no evidence that she is not currently the manager but she was the manager at the time of the incident. I gave you an opportunity to say that and I had to correct the jury. Now, the Defense never asked for that. I told you that was the way it was going to be. All they relayed to me was that there was no evidence that she was currently the manager and you misstated it

MS. NOJJAT: And, Your Honor, that's not my recollection of the testimony.

That's not Ms. Heshmati's recollection of the testimony. And I asked the --

THE COURT: I'm going to suggest you take a memory course then, Counsel. MS. NOJJAT: And I asked the Court to admonish the jury that they should go off of their recollection of the testimony which is the appropriate instruction in such a situation when there's a disagreement between the parties or the parties and the court about what the testimony was. I asked the Court to admonish them of that. Instead, the Court said that I needed to tell the jury essentially that I was wrong and that Ms. Verduzco no longer worked at the AM/PM. I then went up there. I -- it was a stressful situation at that point. I did not correctly say what the Court said for me to say. I frankly don't remember precisely verbatim what the Court had told me to say. And then the Court admonished me in front of the jury and instructed the jury that Ms. Verduzco -- there was no evidence that she worked at the AM/PM any longer.

THE COURT: Oh, I didn't say that in -- I said that she is not currently the manager. Again, I'm going to suggest you take a memory course.

MS. NOJJAT: And, Your Honor, again, the point --

THE COURT: I am -- we're done. Your motion for mistrial is denied.

All right, is there anything else that we need to deal with?

MS. GRAHAM: Not from the State.

THE COURT: Enjoy your break.

[Recess taken at 11:36 a.m.]

[Trial resumed at 11:47 a.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury]

THE MARSHAL: Come to order. The Court is back in session.

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THE COURT: Okay, is there anything else that we need to address outside the presence of the jury?

MS. GRAHAM: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, let's bring the Defendant in.

[Colloquy]

[Inside the presence of the jury]

THE COURT: Will counsel please stipulate to the presence of the jury.

MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. NOJJAT: The Defense does, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, everyone may be seated.

Okay, Counsel.

MS. GRAHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.

Can we switch over, please? Thank you.

There were a lot of suggestions made about Maria in the Defense close, suggestions that she's blowing this up -- blowing it out of proportion. I think I'll leave you all to consider Maria for how she testified and whether she thinks getting knocked around, whether she's blowing that up out of proportion.

But there's one thing I do want to comment on. She never once testified in this trial that the Defendant looked suspicious as he entered the store. She never once said that. Nothing is suspicious looking about the Defendant as he entered the store. Counsel is making a suggestion that Maria is judging the Defendant based on how he looks. She even brought up the word gangster; okay? Maria testified nothing to the sort.

At the time, Maria had been a clerk, and a manager currently, in 2014, for AM/PM for six years. That's -- I don't even know how many days she showed up

to work or how many times she experienced people stealing things. The reason the 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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Defendant drew Maria's attention is because he went to the back of the store and he spent like a couple of minutes just wandering back and forth. That's conduct of somebody who might be shoplifting so who Maria's going to go ahead and pay attention to. And she testified, at the time I did not know he stole the soup and when I testified two years ago I hadn't even watched the surveillance. I only saw him in the Frito Lay section. She called 9-1-1 and she said he took seeds. Later, the Defendant had a bag of mixed nuts on him. He took something from the Frito Lay section.

There was a lot about -- may I use the Elmo? THE RECORDER: [Indiscernible].

MS. GRAHAM: -- no single shred of physical evidence regarding the robbery -- or regarding stealing property. There's a reason for jury instruction number 10. It's actually an instruction that tells you the State is not required to produce proceeds of a robbery at trial. Why not? Well, these things happen. People steal from people. It appears that he stole a cup of soup, and then he stole some peanuts. The State's not required to produce proceeds of a robbery because we don't always recover them. People ditch property. And in this case, we're not hiding the ball from you. Officer -- Sergeant Law now, officer at the time, sergeant now, told you, yes, that probably should have been documented in some way. But what did he say? He said they were mixed nuts. This is Defense Exhibit B. This is not a State's exhibit. This is a Defense exhibit that Officer Law never saw. This is the area where the Defendant was in when Maria saw him steal something. These are all Frito Lay items. What do you see over here? Two different products of mixed nuts. Officer Law would have no way of knowing specifically what item the Defendant took from

 that store. He didn't go to the store. He didn't watch surveillance. He wasn't that part of the investigation. He never saw this photo before he testified.

MS. NOJJAT: Objection; misstates the evidence. If we can approach?

THE COURT: Okay. Make sure microphones are off.

[Bench conference - not transcribed]

MS. GRAHAM: He never went to the scene. He never looked at surveillance. He would have no way of knowing what item the Defendant concealed. The only way he would know that is what he found on the Defendant. This is the Defense exhibit; a bag of mixed nuts. What do you know? He has a bag of mixed nuts on him and Maria sees him in the Frito Lay section. She thought maybe he had took seeds. He's got a bag of mixed nuts. So, he stole the nuts; okay? Mystery solved. He stole the nuts. It appears he also took a cup of soup. That soup was not recovered or encountered by anybody but that doesn't matter. Even if Officer Law said he didn't have anything on his person, we don't have to show you and we don't have to bring the proceeds of the robbery, and I would submit to you we didn't do that.

This case is not a real sexy, back alley robbery; it's not. So when you heard the charge of robbery, if that's what you were expecting, sorry to let you down but it is a robbery. You do equal and exact justice between the parties by applying the -- by applying the facts to the law. And when you do that, there's no way around it that the Defendant is guilty of robbery. And there's no way around it that the Defendant is guilty of battery with intent to commit robbery.

Robbery is jury instruction number 12. I'm highlighting -- going to highlight and talk to you about the important parts that pertain to this case 'cause there's a lot of different ways robbery can be committed. It's the unlawful taking of

personal property from the person of another or in his or her presence against her
will. The Defendant took peanuts. He took a bag -- or a cup of soup. He took it in
Maria's presence against her will because she asked for it back -- by means of force
or violence or fear of injury to his person or property. The Defendant took personal
property in Maria's presence by means of fear of injury to his person or property,
and specifically it was to her person. And I'll show you how he instilled that fear in
her after she said, with her hands behind her back, with about 3 feet of distance
between the Defendant and herself, please just take the nuts or whatever's in your

pocket out.

If I could switch over, please.

She's pointing out to the Defendant, I saw you take what you took. She motions to her pocket. In response, the Defendant tells her, get the fuck out of my face. He's a 6'1", about 180 pound, early 30's male. And you saw Maria -- get the fuck out of my face. And then he approaches her. Right before he approaches her and after he says get the fuck out of my face, immediately Maria steps back. Why is she stepping back away from the Defendant after he says get the fuck out of my face and starts to approach her? That's fear. That is fear. Why does she, when you continue, kind of cock her head to the side and away from the Defendant as he continues to close the distance and get in her personal space after being confronted with the fact that, hey, guy, I know you have the stuff in your pocket, just go ahead and put it back? Get the fuck out of my face -- approaching her. She's already stepped back. She's starting to look away. Again, she motions even further away as the Defendant closes the space. That is conduct which is inducing fear in Maria regarding taking the property when confronted with, give it back. That's taking property from her person or in her presence by means of producing fear. There's a

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reason she continues to get -- to try to create more distance when the Defendant closes the distance. It's because she's afraid.

I submit to you, before he even knocks the heck out of her, the robbery's complete. The State does not need to show actual violence for a robbery. The robbery is taking the property in her presence by means of fear. That whole four, five seconds demonstrates the fear that this man instilled in Maria to try to get away with that property.

Can I switch over, please?

It's not some back alley robbery where somebody was hit over the head with a pipe and a wedding ring was stolen; okay? It's an unlawful taking of personal property in Maria's presence against her will by fear of injury.

And instruction number 11 goes into a little more detail regarding that requirement. And Maria testified -- I said, how did that make you feel? She said, I don't even know. I just didn't think he was going to hit me. Sometimes actions speak louder than words: I don't even know how that made me feel. Well, you can look at that surveillance and see what was going through her mind after he cusses her out, gets in her face, and she's trying to get away from him. That's fear. And even though she didn't say that, this instruction tells you it's not necessary to prove actual fear, as the law will presume in such a case. If the fact be attended with circumstances of threatening word -- get the fuck out of my face -- or gesture -- this guy's 6'1", about 185 pounds into -- getting into the face of little Maria -- and is likely to create an apprehension of danger and induce a man to part with his property for the safety of his person. The robbery in this case was complete as soon as he took that property which he was never going to pay for and got in her face, telling her to get the fuck out of my face before he even struck her. That's a robbery. And then he

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did strike her. Of course, you could find that striking her is the force that he used to commit the robbery. I'm just submitting to you that there's multiple different ways that he committed robbery by instilling fear in her and by then knocking her to the around.

Here's the thing about the Defendant stealing something. We've already went through what Sergeant Law testified to. He saw the mixed nuts. Lo and behold, the section contains mixed nuts. He would have no way of knowing that unless he was telling the truth. And there's a credibility instruction in here. Judge his credibility for how he testified. If he wasn't credible he probably would have said something like, Oh, no, that's not an important detail. It doesn't need to go in the report, to try to cover up the fact that he wasn't in the report. It didn't make it into the report, but what about his testimony was not credible that he found mixed nuts. supported by the fact that where the Defendant was standing is a couple of different products of mixed nuts? He was not going to pay for the peanuts. He was not going to pay for the cup of soup that was in his bag that fell out. Because people who go to pay for items -- again, this man is big enough to hold a cup of soup and peanuts in his hand. He doesn't need to conceal it in his pocket because there's no shopping cart. I submit to you if he wanted to pay for all those items he could have had the ability to carry everything. There's no need to conceal the soup in the bag or the peanuts in his pocket. The reason he did that is because he was planning on stealing those things. And nobody's hiding the ball about the fact that he was going to pay for a cup of soup. He was going to pay for some items and steal some other items. And if he wasn't going to steal, what is the conduct of somebody who's confronted after you've concealed merchandise in your bag or your pocket when asked to return it? I'm not planning on stealing this. I just needed a shopping cart so

I put it in my pocket. So here, I'm just going to put this stuff out here and I'm going to pay. You're totally mistaken. That's not conduct of somebody who's not stealing. Conduct of somebody who's stealing is get the fuck out of my face, approach that person, and when they don't get the fuck out of your face you knock them down.

So, for that reason, ladies and gentlemen, the Defendant's guilty of robbery. That's why he's guilty of robbery. He took property. He instilled fear in Maria to try to get that property instead of just simply giving it back. We would not be here if he just turned the property over and probably not even here if he just ran out of the store.

There's a lot about Ruby Cruz not testifying. Clearly, the State wanted her to testify but she wasn't here to testify. There's one thing we know about Ruby; we learned it through Maria and you can watch the video as this happens. When we asked -- when I asked Maria to describe how Ruby was without telling me she's nervous -- telling me how she was nervous, she held her hand up to her head and went like this. Ruby was freaking out, whatever that means, scared, nervous. Ruby was probably pretty spooked by what had occurred. There's nothing to suggest that Ruby could somehow prove that the Defendant was going to take the peanuts out of his pocket. You know why? Maria was there for pretty much the whole encounter between Ruby and the Defendant. I mean you don't really need to hear from Ruby to know that the Defendant stole from the store and then he used force to retain that property.

And then the next charge to consider is battery with intent to commit a crime. So of course parties agree that there was a battery here. It's pretty clear. It couldn't be more clear on the video. I find the video to be clear. Counsel finds the video to be clear when the Defendant is paying but unclear for everything else.

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 You'll watch the video. You can see whatever you see. There was a battery that occurred in this case. The question is why. Why did the Defendant strike Maria? And it's a fair question, a question anybody would want. And when Maria first calls 9-1-1, the operator is kind of perplexed as to why some guy would go into AM/PM and hit Maria.

[Excerpt of 9-1-1 call played for the jury]

MS. NOJJAT: I'm going to object; if we can approach?

THE COURT: Okay. Make sure all microphones are off.

[Bench conference - not transcribed]

MS. GRAHAM: The 9-1-1 operator says, where did he hit you? And you heard from Maria. English isn't her first language and there was an issue when she said, oh, Ruby didn't know what to call. The 9-1-1 operator says, where did he hit you? And she tells the 9-1-1 operator why he hit her.

[Excerpt of 9-1-1 call played to the jury]

MS. GRAHAM: He hit me because he was stealing something. I'll play it for you just one more time. You'll have it in the back.

[Excerpt of 9-1-1 call played to the jury]

MS. GRAHAM: So, I mean take Maria's testimony for what it is as to why she got hit. But it's not just for some random unknown reason. He hit her because he had taken some property and then she confronted him. And I showed you in the video, I won't show you again, he warns her to get the fuck out of his face. She's got her hands behind her back. All she does to really get the hell out of his face is step back and put her arms behind her back and kind of brace for what's happening. She's standing between him and the exit. He's got property that he's stealing. The only reason he hit her is to get away with that property. She was in his way. She did

not move out of his way. The battery with intent to commit a crime, the battery with intent to commit robbery; if not to commit robbery then what other reason? It's certainly not because you weren't stealing because somebody who wasn't stealing doesn't react that way. There's one reason he hit her. It was to complete the robbery.

So, ladies and gentlemen, as I told you, this case is not some back alley mugging with a pipe and valuable jewelry and the value of the items isn't an issue for you. There's an instruction on that. This is just everyday life. This is just an AM/PM clerk who can be robbed just like anybody else. The facts in this case support the charges, certainly nothing more than the charges of robbery and battery with intent to commit robbery, but absolutely not something less. And so, what we're simply asking you to do is apply the facts to the law. And when you do that, the appropriate verdict in this case is guilty.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

All right, ladies and gentlemen, this is the time where I let you guys all know who the alternate juror is. And let me tell you what it's like being an alternate juror if you have never served as one. It's like getting all dressed up and you can't go to the party; all right? That person will not be able to go into the deliberation room and deliberate with the other jurors. But what's even worse is I can't excuse them. I can let them go home but I can't excuse or discharge their jury service because what happens if somebody gets sick or something while you're deliberating? I need to call that alternate back to go into the deliberation room at that point. And the alternate cannot talk about this case or anything until she gets a call from Officer --

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THE MARSHAL: Black.

THE COURT: -- Black -- sorry, they all look alike, you know? What can I say, they're all in uniform -- until they get a call from Officer Black saying that the jury has rendered a verdict; okay?

So, at this time, the alternate is Juror number 13. And, ma'am, again, I've got to give you the same admonition as I've done before. You can't talk about the case but you can go home or you can -- you know, you can do whatever you need to do and then as soon as you get a call from Officer Black then you would be discharged from your service; okay?

So, at this time we need to swear in Officer Black.

[Clerk swore in officer to take charge of the jury]

THE COURT: Okay, we are going to be having sandwiches or something for lunch for you all. I think that -- did Laura order from Capriotti's? Isn't that what she --

THE MARSHAL: I do believe she did.

THE COURT: Okay, so if you've had Capriotti's the last couple of days I apologize to you. You know that's the only battle we ever have in this department is what's for lunch whenever the jury comes in, so we're very lucky that way.

So in any event, Juror number 13, 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 jury has reached a verdict; okay?

All right, Officer Black.

[The jury retired to deliberate at 12:17 p.m.]

THE COURT: Okay, let the record reflect that the jury has left the courtroom. Counsel, I want to thank you very much for allowing me to preside over this case. And I need you to get cell numbers and numbers where you will be to the court clerk so that she can give you a call. And the reason I ask for cell phones and where you will be is that sometimes cell phones don't pick up and I have had situations where somebody went across the street, the cell didn't pick up and we had trouble finding him, so.

MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay? So with that said, thank you again very much and we'll give you a call as soon as the verdict's read; okay?

MS. GRAHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. NOJJAT: Thank you, Your Honor.

[The trial recessed at 12:19 p.m.]

[The trial resumed at 2:45 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury]

THE MARSHAL: Come to order. The Court is back in session.

THE COURT: All right, Counsel, you may be seated.

I understand that the jury has rendered a verdict. So, are you ready to call the jury in?

MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. NOJJAT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, let's go get them.

[Inside the presence of the jury]

THE COURT: Okay, will counsel please stipulate to the presence of the jury?

1	MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Your Honor.
2	MS. NOJJAT: And the Defense does, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Okay. You all may be seated.
4	Okay, ladies and gentlemen, it has come to my attention that the jury
5	has reached a verdict.
6	THE JURORS: Yes, Your Honor.
. 7	THE COURT: Okay. And okay, the jury foreman is Juror number 12.
8	JUROR #12: Yes, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Okay, would you hand that verdict form over to Officer Black,
10	please?
11	THE MARSHAL: Thank you.
12	THE COURT: Okay.
13	Ms. Clerk, would you please read the verdict? And will the Defendant
14	please stand.
15	THE CLERK: District Court, Clark County, Nevada. The State of Nevada,
16	Plaintiff, versus John Demon Morgan, aka, John Morgan, Defendant, Case number
17	C-14-302450-1.
18	Verdict: We, the Jury, in the above entitled case find the Defendant,
19	John Demon Morgan, aka, John Morgan, as follows:
20	Count 1, robbery; guilty of robbery.
21	We, the Jury, in the above entitled case find the Defendant, John
22	Demon Morgan, aka, John Morgan, as follows:
23	Count 2, battery with intent to commit a crime; guilty of battery.
24	Dated this 24 th day of February, 2016.
25	Neal Son Neal, Foreperson

1	Ladies and gentlemen of the Jury, is this your verdict as read, so say
2	you once so say you all?
3	THE JURORS: Yes.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Would the parties like me to have the jurors individually
5	polled?
6	MS. GRAHAM: The State would not, Your Honor.
7	MS. NOJJAT: Defense would, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Okay
9	Juror #1, is this your verdict as read?
10	JUROR #1: Yes, ma'am.
11	THE COURT: Juror #2, is this your verdict as read?
12	JUROR # 2: Yes, ma'am.
13	THE COURT: Juror #3, is this your verdict as read?
14	JUROR # 3: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Juror #4, is this your verdict as read?
16	JUROR # 4: Yes, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Juror #5, is this your verdict as read?
18	JUROR # 5: Yes, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Juror #6, is this your verdict as read?
20	JUROR # 6: Yes, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Juror #7, is this your verdict as read?
22	JUROR # 7: Yes, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Juror #8, is this your verdict as read?
24	JUROR # 8: Yes, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: Juror #9, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR # 9: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Juror #10, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR # 10: Yes.

THE COURT: Juror #11, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR #11: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And Juror #12, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR # 12: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. The polling indicates that the verdict is unanimous.

Okay, ladies and gentlemen, at this time I want to thank you very much for your time during the past three days. I know we took time out of your lives, you know, away from your families, away from your work and things of that nature and I don't minimize that at all and I want to thank you very much for your time and you were very attentive and you were on time and I certainly do appreciate that.

The next question you may have is whether or not you can talk about your experience as a juror, and obviously now, yes, you can. You can talk about what the case is about with your family and your friends. In fact, you may even be asked questions by the lawyers and you can talk to the lawyers if you would like to. In fact, I would encourage you to if they want to talk to you because I know that whenever I was sitting in their shoes I learned a lot from jurors whenever I talked to them. So, I would encourage you to do that.

But at this point I'm going to go ahead and discharge you and excuse you with my thanks, all right? And if you will take the direction of Officer Black.

[Jury is excused at 2:51 p.m.]

THE COURT: Okay, let the record reflect that the jury has left the courtroom.

What else do we need to deal with at this point?

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MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, the State, besides getting a sentencing date for your calendar, would like to make a motion on bail. The bail I believe is currently set at \$50,000.00; it could be, however, \$75,000.00. That was set by Judge Herndon after just a hearing on an O.R. motion. Considering the presumption of innocence is no longer -- the Defendant no longer has that. He's a prior felon and he does have a number of battery/domestic violence convictions. The conviction for which he was -- well, the robbery that he was convicted of is a violent offense, so I would ask either that Your Honor remand without bail until sentencing or to increase the bail.

MS. NOJJAT: And, Your Honor, he hasn't been able to afford the \$50,000.00 that it's set at. At this point he's not going to be getting out of custody between now and sentencing. We'd just ask for bail [indiscernible] and where its at.

THE COURT: Okay, I'm going to deny the State's motion. I'm just going to keep bail where it is. I certainly don't see that -- the Defendant hasn't made bail yet so I think it's just six of one, half a dozen of the other in my view. So, --

MS. GRAHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: The only additional point that the State would make is risk of flight is now higher considering he has been convicted, but I respect Your Honor's ruling.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, then we need to set a sentencing date.

MS. NOJJAT: We'd ask for an in custody sentencing date, Your Honor.

MS. GRAHAM: Which is about 45 or 60 days?

MS. NOJJAT: I think its 60 usually.

THE COURT: It's sooner than that, isn't it?

MS. GRAHAM: Forty-five.

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1	THE CLERK: We're looking at April 14 th .
2	MS. GRAHAM: Thank you.
- 3	MS. NOJJAT: I am actually, I'll be here April 14th, yeah.
4	THE CLERK: That will be
5	THE COURT: Is that okay?
6	MS. NOJJAT: Yes, thank you.
7	THE COURT: Okay.
8	THE CLERK: 9:00 a.m.
9	THE COURT: Okay.
10	MS. GRAHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: April 14 th , 9:00 a.m. All right.
12	MS. NOJJAT: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Thank you.
14	[Proceedings concluded at p.m. 2:53 p.m.]
15	****
16	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video recording in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.
17	
18	Cynthia Georgilas
19	CYNTHIA GEORGILAS Court Recorder/Transcriber
20	District Court Dept. XVIII
21	

1 TRAN 2 **CLERK OF THE COURT** 3 DISTRICT COURT 4 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 5 6 STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO. C-302450-1 8 Plaintiff, DEPT. XXII VS. 9 JOHN DEMON MORGAN, 10 Defendant. 11 12 BEFORE THE HONORABLE SUSAN H. JOHNSON, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 13 **APRIL 14, 2016** 14 15 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING RE 16 SENTENCING 17 18 APPEARANCES: 19 For the Plaintiff: CARA L. CAMPBELL, ESQ. 20 **Deputy District Attorney** 21 22 For the Defendant: NADIA HOJJAT, ESQ. ARLENE HESHMATI, ESQ. 23 **Deputy Public Defenders** 24 RECORDED BY: NORMA RAMIREZ, COURT RECORDER 25

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THE COURT: Okay. Let's go with State of Nevada versus John Demon Morgan, and that is case number C-302450-1.

MS. HOJJAT: Good morning, Your Honor. Nadia Hojjat and Arlene Heshmati on behalf of Mr. Morgan who is present in custody.

MS. CAMPBELL: Cara Campbell – Cara Campbell on behalf of the State.

THE COURT: Okay. And this is time set for sentencing and we did have a guilty verdict. Given the guilty verdicts I am adjudging the Defendant guilty of Count 1, Robbery. It is a Category B Felony in violation of NRS 200.380 and Count 2, and that is Battery. I'm adjudging you guilty of Battery With Intent to Commit a Crime and —

MR. HOJJAT: I'm sorry, Your Honor, he was not convicted of Battery With Intent to Commit a Crime only a Misdemeanor Battery.

THE COURT: Oh, excuse – well, he was just – you're right, it was just guilty of Battery. Okay. And unfortunately the PSI does not identify this in any way so I'm not sure which statute it is that – do you know what category felony it is?

MS. HOJJAT: It's a misdemeanor.

MS. CAMPBELL: It's a simple misdemeanor battery, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. It's a misdemeanor?

MS. CAMPBELL: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you know what statutes it's in violation of?

MS. CAMPBELL: It should be 200.4 -

MS. HOJJAT: 81.

MS. CAMPBELL: -- 81.

THE COURT: 200. -

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MS. CAMPBELL: Ms. Di -

3 4 THE COURT: -- 481? Thank you. I just want to make sure that the record is

clear. Okay.

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All right. With that I'd like to hear from the Defense. Or wait a minute, do you – I probably should hear from the State first. Sorry.

MS. CAMPBELL: Yes, Judge. I was hoping that one of the trial deputies would appear today because clearly they know more about the facts of the matter than I do. Fortunately the Court knows about the underlying facts of the case because you heard the trial. Your Honor, the jury convicted this Defendant of robbery after he was in a mini mart, decided to steal some snacks and rather than relinquish them to the clerk when he was asked to do so because they knew that he stole them instead he chose to punch and/or strike the female clerk knocking her down and run off with the property. While he may not have used a weapon it's still violence and his record shows that he has a propensity for violence.

Judge, his prior criminal history shows that he has three prior convictions for battery domestic violence and/or assault, he also has several misdemeanor convictions for petty larceny and/or theft. He's gone to jail several times on those misdemeanor offenses and clearly he's refused to learn anything from those mistakes and has refused to deter his actions despite being sent to jail on those prior events. He's continued on his criminal path, the State has no reason to believe that should he be released on this case that he would change his ways and therefore, Judge, we ask that you follow the recommendation of the division which was for Count 1, 26 to 120 months and we would ask for the mandatory maximum of 6 months on the Count 2 which is the battery. With that we would

submit it.

THE COURT: Counsel.

MS. HOJJAT: And, Your Honor, I would ask the Court to consider in this case probation with mental health court as a condition of probation, or in the alternative if the Court is not inclined to give Mr. Morgan mental health court then 24 to 60 months in the Nevada Department of Corrections.

Your Honor, what the PSI doesn't really show but which the record in this case gives insight to is that Mr. Morgan has mental health issues. Mr. Morgan actually went to Lakes Crossing in this case, he was found incompetent to proceed to trial. He was sent to Lakes Crossing, he received rehabilitation at Lakes Crossing which included medication and then he was sent back down much more competent and capable of proceeding to trial. His level of mental health prior to the medication was such that he could not aid and assist us in his case.

He's engaged in some strange behaviors throughout the case. At one point he didn't understand that he had to plead not guilty, he kept refusing to plead not guilty in lower level arraignment because he didn't understand why he need to plead not guilty if he was saying he didn't do it. There's a long history of mental health here. Mr. Morgan – I think the PSI actually does reflect that mental health if we look at the dates of the crime. He doesn't report it to the PSI writer but if we look at the criminal history there's one crime from 2001 and then we see a gap from 2001 to 2005, one misdemeanor and then a four year gap. And then again we see a cluster of crimes. From 2005 to 2007 he has this cluster while he's obviously not medicated and then after 2007 nothing until 2014. That's a seven year gap between 2007 and 2014. What we're seeing here, Your Honor, is an individual who does well when he's on his medications and stays out of the criminal justice system. And

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individual who does poorly when he's off his medication and ends up picking up these crimes.

Your Honor had the chance to sit through this trial; Your Honor saw what this was. This was not your typical robbery. I mean, we saw a robbery sentencing earlier today where a firearm was involved. I mean, we're talking about the things we think about when we think about robbery. This case was a cup of soup and a bag of peanuts. It was an individual who went into a market because he was hungry and he took a cup of soup and a bag of peanuts and when the clerk tried to stop him on the way out one hit and he ran out the door. This is a mentally ill individual who at the time was hungry, off his medications, behaving erratically. This is an individual who his history shows, yes, when he's off his medications he does commit a crime but when he's on his medications he manageable.

I have submitted a mental court application in this case. I've talked to my social worker; he is eligible for mental health court. We're waiting to hear back from them right now. Mental Health court often defers to the sentencing court and things like this which is why I wanted to do the sentencing before he goes to mental health court. If the Court is inclined to give him probation with mental health court I do believe that they will defer to Your Honor if Your Honor is inclined to give him mental health court. So, I wanted them to know that if that's what the Court inclined to do.

So, I would ask the Court to seriously consider that because this is an individual who is by no means gone. This isn't a person who can't be helped, can't be fixed. His record shows that. He has periods of lucidity, stability, being a productive member of society. I'd ask the Court to consider probation with mental health court, but if not to take into account his mental health issues, to take into

 account the fact that he only has one felony conviction up to this point, to take into account the facts of this case that Your Honor saw at trial. And even his appearance today in court – John, can you just turn around for a second so the Judge can just – just turn around for a second. Thank you. Even his appearance here today in court. I would ask the Court to take all those things into consideration and if you're not inclined to give him probation with mental health court then a minimum sentence of 24 to 60 months in the Nevada Department of Corrections. And I'll submit it with that.

THE COURT: Sir, I'd like to hear from you and I need you by a microphone.

THE DEFENDANT: Good morning. Yeah, I'm very apologetic to Maria [indecipherable]. I want to apologize to her, the clerk at the gas station. I would like to let her know that I'm very apologetic, that I'm sorry for hitting her that day. And I have my – I got family support, like they've been sending money. Like, I get – like, they've been giving me commissary money. Like, I got all my commissary receipts so like, it all adds up to like \$800.00. And I got like \$30.00 on my books and like I still got money to pay for the, like, [indecipherable] the peanuts, if I could still pay for it. And I got the receipt right here. I got the last receipt right here. If you could look at it. I don't know if you could see it. What I got is \$29.77 on my papers.

MS. HOJJATT: You could just hold it up. That's fine.

THE DEFENDANT: I'd like to still pay for it. And I just wanted to apologize and just – I know I wrote like – I have, like, so much to say, I wrote a letter to you and I just wanted to let you know that I could still pay for it if I can or maybe pay some type of fine or whatever. That if the Court would allow me – if the Court allows me to pay for a fine – if the Court allows me to pay for a fine or something like that. and, like, I'm real sorry. I came from another state and I'm like very sorry. Like, I

love Las Vegas, it's a nice, pretty state so I don't want to go back home, like I want to get myself like back to work because I was working – I was working as a dishwasher at Applebee's and Outback Steakhouse not Chile's. And like the robbery it'll like probably like hinder me from getting like – like some jobs.

So, I would like – I would like to be in some type of program so I could maybe like get the felony removed off of my record or maybe like I could get some help to where – to where I would be able to get better jobs to like where it won't be like where they won't look at – where they won't look at the felony on my record. Like maybe I could get it like dropped down to like some type of – like some type of gross misdemeanor or something like that.

MR. HOJJAT: And, Your Honor, I have explained to him that because it's a trial verdict that there's no drop downs in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. By the way, this was the second felony, right?

MR. HOJJAT: This is – yes, has one prior felony. This is the second.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, you said one felony, I didn't know if you meant just this one or –

MS. HOJJAT: I apologize, I meant prior.

THE COURT: That's okay.

MS. HOJJAT: And the other thing I forgot to ask is I am asking the counts to run concurrent obviously. I'm asking for —

THE COURT: Okay. Well, this is what I'm seeing. And I – don't get me wrong, I appreciate the mental health issues but we've got quite a history here which tells me either he's committing crimes while on meds or he's not taking his meds and committing crimes. And he's been given a lot of slack in the past, I mean, he's been charged with a few felonies in the past and they've dropped them down to

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1	There were – I've got 533 days credit for time served. Is that what you have?
2	MS. HOJJAT: That's correct. Yes, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Is that what you have, Ms. Campbell?
4	MS. CAMPBELL. Yes, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Okay. Sir, good luck.
6	THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
7	THE COURT: You gotta stay on your meds.
8	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.
9	THE COURT: Okay.
10	[Proceedings concluded at 10:03:54 a.m.]
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16	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the
17	audio/video recording in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.
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1 TRAN **CLERK OF THE COURT** 2 3 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 5 6 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 7 CASE NO. C-302450 Plaintiff, 8 DEPT. XXII VS. 9 JOHN DEMON MORGAN, 10 Defendant. 11 12 BEFORE THE HONORABLE SUSAN H. JOHNSON, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 13 **FEBRUARY 22, 2016** 14 15 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING RE 16 JURY TRIAL - DAY 1 [BENCH CONFERENCES] 17 18 APPEARANCES: 19 For the Plaintiff: ELANA GRAHAM, ESQ. 20 GENEVIEVE CRAGGS, ESQ. **Deputy District Attorneys** 21 NADIA HOJJAT, ESQ. For the Defendant: 22 ARLENE, HESHMATI, ESQ. 23 **Deputy Public Defenders** 24 RECORDED BY: NORMA RAMIREZ, COURT RECORDER Page - 1

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FEBRUARY 22, 2016 AT 9:40:00 A.M.

[Bench conference at 9:40:00 a.m. - page 23 transcribed below] MS HOJJAT: I'm sorry, I didn't want to interrupt. I wasn't sure when to do this. The Defendant is challenging the panel at this point. Looking at the panel there is 45 individuals, only 3 of them are African American. That is not a representative sample of our community, our community is I believe twelve percent African American, 3 out of 45 would be six percent. So, at this point the Defense is

MS GRAHAM: I think it's a fair cross [indecipherable] community as they sit here, so [indecipherable]

THE COURT: Okay. I think that they were all chosen at random, counsel, so I'm denying your request at this time, okay?

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

[Bench conference at 11:27:44 a.m. - page 93 transcribed below]

THE COURT: As he does not know, I think we gotta let him go.

MS. GRAHAM: Yes. The State would move to let him go.

THE COURT: Okay. If -

MS. HOJJAT: I'll submit it.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

[Bench conference at 1:39:58 p.m. - page 141 transcribed below]

MS. GRAHAM: I object to any further into the line of inquiry as to why he wouldn't testify. It could be a number of reasons including how it's a felony conviction or any other reason. So, I think beyond what Your Honor has already instructed and the questions I would object.

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MS. GRAHAM: Is that 019?

MS. HOJJAT: Yes.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. GRAHAM: Oh sorry. Yeah, seat number eight. I'll submit.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Any others that you think need to – I'm gonna start with the prosecution.

MS. GRAHAM: None for us.

MS. HOJJAT: The only other one I'd say is 022, seat number 10. She just can't say she'd be fair. She keeps saying maybe, depending on the facts, possibly. She never just said yes, I'll be fair. She couldn't –

THE COURT: You know – but I have no trouble with that – I – with her. She also said she could be fair, she's gotta hear what the evidence is and you kept asking possible, possible, but anything is possible. The sky could fall in here right now. I mean –

MS. HOJJAT: Well, possible was her words but I was parroting. And that's why – that's where my concern comes from that she never actually said, yes, I can be fair. She kept saying possible which is why I kept saying, well okay, so possibly yes, possibly no, like I was using her language.

UNIDENTIFIED COUNSEL: [indecipherable]

MS. HOJJAT: Yeah.

THE COURT: Well -

MS. HOJJAT: Every time she had a disclaimer, she never just said she would

THE COURT: She's gotta – she's gotta hear the evidence first. Okay. So, I'm not gonna strike her for cause. The only one I see right now is number eight, okay?

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MS. HOJJAT: You asked him [indecipherable]

THE COURT: Well, his partner could be anybody.

MS. HOJJAT: She asked him do you have a boyfriend or a girlfriend specifically.

THE COURT: Well -

MS GRAHAM: Or whatever. He's a homosexual, it was out there. I struck him based on his responses to the [indecipherable]. There must be a pattern established first before I make up my sexual orientation which [indecipherable]. There's been no pattern. So, would Your Honor like to – for me to move on to the next step nonetheless.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. GRAHAM: I struck him based on his – that the criticism released in the media is correct. It's been a long time overdue. There's [indecipherable] the prosecuting entity who is presenting the case who would be presenting police officers as witnesses.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, first of all I see no reason why we - I mean, I don't see a pattern and I think that the prosecution had a reason to strike him. In fact, I'm just surprised that you've made this <u>Batson</u> challenge. But in any event, your objection is denied.

MS. HOJJAT: Okay. When the State makes their race neutral reason we actually have the right to respond and explain why that's – it's pre-textual. Would the Court allow me to – would the Court allow me to respond?

THE COURT: Okay. By the way, we're spending an awful lot of time up here with these bench conferences, okay?

MS. HOJJAT: Okay.

THE COURT: So, we're gonna keep them down to a minimum. All right. Go ahead.

MS. HOJJAT: Okay. And if the Court's already ruled that the Court doesn't want to hear me --

THE COURT: No -

MS. HOJJAT: -- the explanation -

THE COURT: -- I'll hear it.

MS. HOJJAT: -- for either --

THE COURT: I'll hear it.

MS. HOJJAT: Okay. Mr. Camuso who is in seat number one, badge number 027, is a similarly situated juror. Mr. Camuso specifically said he thinks it's a good thing that lights being shed on these incidents which is very similar to what Mr. Olsen, badge number 024, in seat number 12 said. They did not strike Mr. Camuso but they struck Mr. Olsen after specifically eliciting from him – they asked him – he said "my partner" and they said "boyfriend or girlfriend." And now two jurors, their answers are almost identical in terms of what they think about, an answer to my question. The individual who is openly homosexual has been struck; Mr. Camuso has not been struck.

THE COURT: Okay. I didn't realize juror number 1 was homosexual either.

MS. HOJJAT: He's is not, that's the point. The response that I get to give -when the States gives their neutral reason is if I can point out a similarly situated
juror who is not of that class, the class being homosexuals in this case who gave
similar responses. That is our response to the State's pre-textual reason. So, that
is my response.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't see it. But anyway, your objection is noted but

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THE COURT: Okay.

1 TRAN **CLERK OF THE COURT** 2 3 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 5 6 THE STATE OF NEVADA. CASE NO. C-302450 Plaintiff, 8 DEPT. XXII VS. 9 JOHN DEMON MORGAN, 10 Defendant. 11 12 BEFORE THE HONORABLE SUSAN H. JOHNSON, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 13 **FEBRUARY 23, 2016** 14 15 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING RE 16 JURY TRIAL - DAY 2 [BENCH CONFERENCES] 17 18 19 APPEARANCES: 20 For the Plaintiff: ELANA GRAHAM, ESQ. GENEVIEVE CRAGGS, ESQ. 21 **Deputy District Attorneys** 22 NADIA HOJJAT, ESQ. For the Defendant: 23 ARLENE HESHMATI, ESQ. **Deputy Public Defenders** 24 RECORDED BY: NORMA RAMIREZ, COURT RECORDER 25

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FEBRUARY 23, 2016 AT 1:43:33 P.M.

[Bench conference at 1:43:33 p.m. – page 28 transcribed below]

MS. HOJJAT: Judge, we have no objection to the video being played but

narrations – step-by-step narrations. Let's just play the video for the jury, let the jury

draw their own conclusions about what they're seeing in the video. It's not

appropriate for her to tell them what they should be seeing in the video.

THE COURT: Overruled.

[Bench conference at 2:07:07 p.m. – page 46 transcribed below]

MS. GRAHAM: I have a problem with the way counsel is characterizing her testimony which is not according to what the transcript says. So, if she's going impeach I would ask if she's going to quote from the transcript that it'd be the exact words of the transcript.

MS. HOJJAT: At this point she hasn't disagreed with anything in terms of – she said: "This guy walking in and caught my attention. I kept looking and looking." These are the exact words that I'm using.

THE COURT: Well, one thing, she – all she's saying is okay. She's not exactly answering the question. You saying "and is this okay."

MS. HOJJAT: Okay. I can read directly read directly out of transcript --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: -- if that would make [indecipherable]

THE COURT: But, I mean -

MS. GRAHAM: I would object to reading directly out of the transcript because that's improper impeachment. You can't read from a transcript.

MS. HOJJAT: She just objected to me paraphrasing, you said [indecipherable]. So, now I'm offering to read directly and now she's objecting to

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that. I do get to impeach. It's a prior [indecipherable]

THE COURT: I was gonna say. And she can impeach pretty much with a ham sandwich but –

MS. GRAHAM: No, I understand that. But as far as reading directly from what's in a transcript, if she's – she should have an opportunity to either accept it or reject it. And if she's going to – my issue is if she's going to read it that then it should be exactly what it is. And I understand the miscommunication so to speak. So, if there's gonna be impeachment in your – her referring to the transcript I think it should be exactly what's in the transcript.

THE COURT: Well, she can impeach her in any way she wants -

MS. GRAHAM: Sure. That's fine.

THE COURT: -- if she shows her the transcript then obviously it's gotta be read. Well, I mean, she reads it verbatim and then if she's using it obviously to refresh her recollection it's just, like okay, and then she can answer.

MS. GRAHAM: Got it.

THE COURT: If it is - well, anyway, I think what you're gonna have to do is -

MS. GRAHAM: Is redirect.

THE COURT: -- is you're gonna - redirect -- do it -

MS. GRAHAM: No problem.

THE COURT: -- on redirect.

MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

[Bench conference at 2:33:27 p.m. – page 65 transcribed below]

MS. CRAGGS: Your Honor -

THE COURT: Wait, wait, wait. Yes.

MS. CRAGGS: I'm not offering it for the truth of the matter asserted, it's simply to show –

THE COURT: Shhh. It's just -

MS. CRAGGS: I apologize. It's simply to show the effect about what this man told the officer and then what the officer did. It's not for the truth of what – that this man actually told him, it's just to show what direction he ended up going in.

MS. HOJJAT: Your Honor, but he can talk about what he did without getting into what was specifically said. But based – he [indecipherable] based on whatever representations he conducted or whatever, other follow up investigations.

THE COURT: I could just instruct the jury that it's not being offered for the truth of the matter asserted.

MS. CRAGGS: I'm [indecipherable]

MS. HOJJAT: Is he testifying? Is the person who told him that [indecipherable] gonna be testifying?

THE COURT: I mean --

MS. GRAHAM: Hopefully.

MS. HOJJAT: [Indecipherable].

THE COURT: -- is it really prejudicial? I mean --

MS. CRAGGS: I mean, obviously if someone else makes the representations. So, I think [indecipherable] to hearsay.

THE COURT: What I'm gonna do is I'm just gonna give an instruction that what – that I'm gonna allow the officer to say – okay. We have some questions and we'll talk about them in a minute. But, well, I'll just tell the jury that what – that it's not being offered for the truth of the matter asserted but merely to show why the

officer did what he did, okay? All right. Now, why don't – before we get into that. We probably – okay. Was there a record of the transaction in the point of sale terminal? If so, what was rung up by Ruby Cruz in terms of items? I don't know if the – you got a witness to testify about any of this now.

MS. GRAHAM: Well, mine is no longer here, so I don't know if she – Maria would know that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: Yeah, Maria said she didn't know any of that. She already testified to that.

THE COURT: Well, I understand but are you gonna have another witness testify?

MS. GRAHAM: Probably not about that.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, all right. The next one is: "Does AM/PM have an inventory system? "If yes, did they reconcile inventory to see if the store was short on the items in question?" "Do you have any witness?" Okay. That's too bad they didn't ask these before. Okay. "Couldn't tell if injury on pictures were right on – right or left elbow, indicated right on stand." "Was not determined what Maria would do if items were not put back, what she believed they were stealing." These are questions really for her. Okay. So – okay, the next one is: "Does the quantity of items stolen change the description of the crime?" "What constitutes a robbery?" So, I –

MS. GRAHAM: That's a question of law.

THE COURT: Huh?

MS. GRAHAM: That's a question of law.

MS. HOJJAT: Yeah.

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MS. GRAHAM: Sure.

THE COURT: -- and I will be instructing them on that -MS. GRAHAM: Sure.
THE COURT: -- okay?
MS. HOJJAT: Sure.
THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: Oh. And, Your Honor – sorry. I wanted to – I neglected to bring this up. I don't know whether counsel is planning on asking any other questions of the officers regarding submitting charges and that specific charges were submitted. And so without forcing them to tell me we are going to go there I was going to object as to relevance because I think that opens the door to prosecuting decisions within our office which is not gonna be relevant to this case.

MS. HOJJAT: And, Judge, our theory of the case is overcharging and it's always been overcharging that's why we wanted [indecipherable]. I think that the decision that an [indecipherable] officer on the ground made is absolutely relevant to what was done.

THE COURT: I don't see it's relevant. I don't see that that's relevant. He's being prosecuted for these crimes. So, I just don't see the relevance.

MS. HOJJAT: And, Judge, the officers are the ones who were at the scene, the officers are the ones who interviewed everybody at the time of the incident. The witness information [indecipherable] from the witness is now – I mean, it would be – they are –

THE COURT: Well -

MS. HOJJAT: -- the people with a ton of experience on the -

THE COURT: -- but -

MS. HOJJAT: -- ground -

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THE COURT: -- they're not lawyers.

MS. HOJJAT: -- they were the ones who were there.

THE COURT: They're not lawyers.

MS. HOJJAT: So, the Court is prohibiting me from asking them?

THE COURT: Right.

MS. HOJJAT: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: Thank you.

[Bench conference at 3:28:11 p.m. – page 88 transcribed below]

MS. HESHMATI: Okay. My objection – and I think I had time just because I know Spanish so I know what he's gonna say. So, my objection was going to be to his characterization as to what he saw as a fight. And so I don't know if you want to be wait from him to say it. Obviously I want to be proactive because, you know, I do believe it's a fair objection but I don't know in terms of – obviously with the interpreter it may be a little bit harder to make objections in a time that I would normally make them.

MS. GRAHAM: I don't think -

MS. HESHMATI: And essentially he – he – when he's – he's like – he's indicated that he – as he entered the store he observed a fight between – and now [indecipherable]. So, my objection as to his characterization of [indecipherable]. I mean, it's prejudicial to have that characterization and make that assessment basically a conclusion.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm gonna overrule. You can question him about that and ask him exactly what he saw, okay? All right.

[Bench conference at 3:36:29 p.m. - page 92 transcribed below]

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contact with the police. I didn't want to go into that further because of the resisting arrest. That certainly could have been inquired into on cross examination. I don't believe he called the police and I don't have that 9-1-1 call. In my subpoena for all records under this event number for 9-1-1 calls I received negative results for that man calling 9-1-1.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MS. HOJJAT: At this point we're moving for a mistrial and I'll submit on that.

MS. GRAHAM: The only thing about moving for a mistrial is there's been no prejudice demonstrated about whether a 9-1-1 call exists or whether that'd be prejudicial and that they're at a disadvantage from not having it. That's the —

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GRAHAM: -- argument that I would make.

THE COURT: Well, with respect to your motion for a mistrial is denied -

MS HOJJAT: Okay.

THE COURT: -- okay?

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

[Bench conference at 3:41:48 p.m. - page 94 transcribed below]

THE COURT: Okay. "How did the officer communicate with Mario G?" Did Mario come to identify Defendant as a show up?" "Is there any record of what was spilled and what was picked by Mario G. on surveillance video?"

MS. GRAHAM: That's sounds like – was that a question for Mario? It seems like they're giving questions right after they're excused.

THE COURT: I know. Okay. I don't know that this is something that you could ask this guy.

MS. GRAHAM: Of course.

need to have a – it's not relevant for a trier of fact, it's not a legal question. What we should do is have an opportunity for counsel here to cross examine this witness outside the presence of the jury on this issue. So, I would ask that the questions for now to be based on relevant facts for trial, and if counsel has questions about providing addresses to the Defense attorney per the notice of witnesses we could do that outside the presence.

MS. HOJJAT: And, Your Honor, if I may. The door has been open to this; it's one of those what's good for the goose is good for the gander. If they get to put on the record about why they didn't obtain her presence here I get to put on the record why I didn't obtain her presence here, i.e., they had an address they never gave me. And I've got the notice right here, they put —

THE COURT: So, what does that have to do with them notifying the witness?

MS. HOJJAT: The point is -

THE COURT: I mean, that gets into the issue of whether or not they didn't give you the information.

MS. HOJJAT: I think it's completely relevant to explain why I wasn't able to call – if they get to put on the record why they're not calling Ruby Cruz as a witness

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: -- I think I get to put on the record why I'm not --

MS. GRAHAM: [indecipherable]

THE COURT: Can I ask you something?

MS. HOJJAT: Yes.

THE COURT: Were you planning on calling them?

MS. HOJJAT: Ruby Cruz as a witness?

asking for – whether or not I provided an address at trial does not go to an issue of fact with this jury, that goes to whether or not I've complied with the discovery obligations which is not proper to do in front of a jury.

MS. HOJJAT: It goes to the issue of fact that if the State gets to put on why they're not calling Ruby Cruz the Defense gets to put on that we didn't have access to Ruby Cruz. It's to show that if they're trying to imply she's a good witness for them it's only fair that we show that we didn't have a way of getting a hold of her to pretrial her to know whether she's good witness for us or not.

MS. GRAHAM: That would be through -

THE COURT: Well, again, that would be through your witness though wouldn't it?

MS. HOJJAT: They're the ones who had her contact information and didn't provide it to us. [indecipherable] going into. I'm not gonna go further than that. They had her contact information; they didn't provide it to us. He never called me; he never gave it to me and I'll leave it at that. [Indecipherable].

MS. GRAHAM: That's wholly improper to do it in front of this jury. It's a discovery issue.

THE COURT: I have to agree. I don't think it's proper. So, your request is denied and your objection is sustained.

MS. HOJJAT: All right.

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2		CLERK OF THE COURT
3	DISTRICT COURT	
4	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	
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6)
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)) CASE NO. C-302450
8	Plaintiff,) DEPT. XXII
9	vs.) .
10	JOHN DEMON MORGAN,	
11	Defendant.	\
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE SUSAN H. JOHNSON, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE FEBRUARY 24, 2016	
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15	RECORDER'S T	RANSCRIPT OF HEARING RE
16	JURY TRIAL – DAY 3	
17	11	CH CONFERENCES]
18	APPEARANCES:	
19		5.1.1.1. 05.1.1.1. 55.5
20	For the Plaintiff:	ELANA GRAHAM, ESQ. GENEVIEVE CRAGGS, ESQ.
21	·	Deputy District Attorneys
22	For the Defendant:	NADIA HOJJAT, ESQ.
23		ARLENE HESHMATI, ESQ. Deputy Public Defenders
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THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOJJAT: Thank you.

[Bench conference at 10:41:35 a.m. - page 29 transcribed below]

MS. HOJJAT: Your Honor, commentary on statements but failing to state its burden shifting, it's completely improper.

MS. GRAHAM: [indecipherable]

MS. HOJJAT: The Defendant has no burden at any point in the case to prove his innocence or establish his innocence. I'm objecting to misconduct. They should not be commenting on whether the Defendant did or didn't say to prove his innocence at any point in this case.

MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, she's commenting on the evidence that was produced regarding the conversation between Maria and the Defendant at the store. It's absolutely –

THE COURT: That's what -

MS. GRAHAM: -- fair game.

THE COURT: -- I'm hearing. Overruled.

[Bench conference at 10:48:45 a.m. - page 32 transcribed below]

MS. HOJJAT: Judge, I'm objecting -

THE COURT: Okay, okay. Wait until - until counsel get up.

MS. HOJJAT: I'm objecting (1) it's improper for the State to be instructing the jury on the value of the law around the idea of legislative intent or whatever it is they're going with. It's improper for them to be talking about that. Secondly, it's improper – they're basically implying now that if the jury doesn't convict John Morgan they're not protecting Maria Verduzco, that they need to protect Maria Verduzco. It's improper lines of argument and I'm objecting.

MS. HOJJAT: Okay.

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1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA	
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3	JOHN DEMON MORGAN,) No. 70424	
4	Appellant,	
5	v.)	
6	THE CEATE OF NEW ADA	
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	
8	Respondent.)	
9	APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME IV PAGES 751-922	
10	ATT ELECTIVE VOLUME TV TROLLS VOLUME	
11	PHILIP J. KOHN STEVE WOLFSON Clark County Public Defender Clark County District Attorney	
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16	Counsel for Respondent	
17	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
18	I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada	
19	Supreme Court on the day of 2017. 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		
28	BY Employee, Clark County Public Defender & Office	
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