IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

GARY LAMAR CHAMBERS

Appellant,

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

S.Ct. No. 73446

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APPELLANT'S APPENDIX Volume 6

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 184: Right.

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MR. YANEZ: Okay. Since you met and got married, has he discussed any of those old criminal cases with you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 184: No. Just from the school district, we had some discussions, and then he was a hearing officer for the State Personnel Commission and I was his secretary. I did all the typing and all the letters for him.

MR. YANEZ: I hope you don't take this as a ridiculous question, because it might be obvious, but I'm asking it anyway just in case because we all have our views and our biases. The fact that he was a district attorney, would that in any way influence your ability to be fair and impartial in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 184: No, I don't think so.

MR. YANEZ: So your main concern is not paying full

attention because of your concern over your business.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 184: Yes.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. I appreciate that. Thank you. This is for the entire panel as well. We spoke yesterday a lot about your views on police officers. I'm going to open myself up to criticism. How do you feel about criminal defense attorneys? You raised your eyebrows, ma'am? Let's get started. I'm not going to take any offense on how you feel about criminal defense attorneys. You're 309, ma'am?

1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: No, I'm 252.

MR. YANEZ: Oh, 252. Sorry. How do you feel about criminal defense attorneys?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: Well, you're definitely doing your job. Sometimes I think because you're doing your job defense attorneys will say anything, even if they think the person is guilty. You know, they'll say whatever it takes. But that's it.

MR. YANEZ: Okay.

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: I don't hate you.

MR. YANEZ: Give me some time. I appreciate your honesty. And you touched upon something that I was going to ask as a follow-up question on attorneys saying anything to kind of help their clients. You think that happens? Do you think there's defense attorneys who will say anything, perhaps even untruthful things in order to defend their client?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: Yes, I do. Yeah, I think that happens. I'm not saying all the time, but I'm sure it has.

MR. YANEZ: Anything in regards to those view that you have, and I appreciate them and I think they're common, a lot of people have those views, are you going to hold that against me or, more importantly, Gary if you're picked as a juror in deciding this case? I know you said you didn't hate me, but you didn't say you loved me either.

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: I'm very fond of you.

MR. YANEZ: Now you're being a defense lawyer. I think your answer was no, nothing in regards to those views that you have as to some defense attorneys perhaps not telling the truth. Let me flip that around. Do you think there's prosecutors who might do the same thing as defense attorneys in order to win?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: Yes.

MR. YANEZ: Do you think one side or the other is more likely to do it?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: [inaudible] that way.

No, I don't know if one side is more likely than another. I

know it can happen on either side, both sides.

MR. YANEZ: I appreciate that. What else? This is your chance to vent against criminal defense attorneys. Who else has views? Pass it on down, 268, correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 268: Yes. I kind of feel like it's a police officer's job to bring criminals to justice and it's the criminal defense attorney's job to get them off the hook for it. So you guys have conflicting responsibilities going against each other. But in regards to the defense and the prosecution and who would be more likely to be untruthful in something, I feel that along the lines of there being overwhelming evidence enough to bring somebody before the court and this whole process here, that the

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prosecution probably has most of their ducks in a row to say, to begin with. So you have your work more cut out for you in that standpoint.

We only know at this point that this is a murder case and that there have been steps that have been followed to bring this person here before us today. And, you know, like I said, it can be flawed, the system can be flawed, police officers can be flawed, but it's a police officer's job to get them off the streets. Again, no offense to you --

> MR. YANEZ: Absolutely not.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 268: -- but a criminal defense attorney's job in general is to get them off the hook for things that they have done. Whether or not that person has been truthful to you and you're defending them going into it, knowing that they're quilty or not quilty, that's another thing to be said and proven, obviously in a court of law. I think that you guys have very polar opposite ends of the spectrum when it comes to defense attorneys and prosecution and police officers.

Let me ask you this, one thing you just MR. YANEZ: said, and I think I know what you meant but I just want to double check. You said that the prosecution has their ducks in a row, more like to have their ducks in a row. Can you explain what you meant by that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 268: Well, whenever, you

know, we were talking about police officers and them having to conduct investigations on their own, they're going to have to collaborate evidence together and they wouldn't be bringing all of us here in front of a judge to do that unless they had done their research and done their work and done their collaboration and put all of their evidence together enough to feel it's presentable in front of a jury to prosecute.

So I think that, you know, by the time it gets here, a lot of that work that needed to be done to bring it to this point has been done and it's presented in front of them to state their case. So I would say that you probably have a harder job.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. I believe you said that there are some defense attorneys, and I think you said also there might be some prosecutors who might stretch the truth or say things to win on either side. Anything with that view that you hold that you would maybe hold against me in this case or, more importantly, Gary in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 268: No. I wouldn't necessarily say that — you can't really judge someone's character based on a scenario like that. Like, I can't automatically say that you're stretching the truth to me because this is your job. It could have been that the truth has been stretched to you, for all we know. But that's your guys' job to be able to prove that to us.

MR. YANEZ: And you had mentioned that you had a DUI charge a few years ago, right? Did you have an attorney who represented you in that case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 268: I did.

MR. YANEZ: Satisfied, not satisfied with the services that you had from your attorney?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 268: Satisfied, but it was probably a waste of money.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. And why do you say that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 268: Well, I mean, I came in with the attorney and she spoke to the DA and spoke to the judge and I stood at the podium and they told me my fine and my punishment and I was on my way out the door. I feel like I could have probably stood at the podium and been slapped on the wrist myself without paying an enormous amount of money for somebody else to do it for me.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. Nothing from that case that's going to impact your ability to be fair and impartial here in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 268: No, of course not.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. Let me ask this, along the same lines. I think everyone's probably aware, sometimes attorneys, both for the prosecution and for the defense, sometimes ask tough questions or sometimes aggressively question witnesses. Anybody have issues or problems with the

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defense if the circumstances require tough questioning or aggressive questioning, let's say? Anyone have any problems with that? Ma'am, go ahead. You were shaking your head. problem with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 268: No. I mean, you have to prove your case just like anybody else does.

> You can pass the mic. Hello. MR. YANEZ:

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 265:

How do you feel about that? How do you MR. YANEZ: feel about -- I know you've had some family members who are both in law enforcement and the judicial system. How do you feel about lawyers, criminal defense lawyers asking tough or maybe aggressive questions?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 265: I have no problem with it. You have to fight your case and show evidence to us and defend him.

MR. YANEZ: Sir, did you -- 198.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 198: 198, Doug Lautner. would expect that you would present a vigorous defense and that you would -- that that would be the type of questioning you would do, especially if you were challenging the facts presented by the district attorney and law enforcement. mean, that would be my expectation. You had mentioned, you had asked questions what if you didn't present a defense at all to the man just to the right of me. I would expect you to

ask questions, cross-examine and do those things. In fact, I would want you to.

MR. YANEZ: See how I can phrase this question. I guess from what I take from what you said then, you think it's my duty or obligation to sometimes ask tough questions or to kind of grill the witness under the appropriate circumstances?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 198: Yeah. I think it's your duty to provide a vigorous defense. That's what I think your duty is. And if you sat there and no questions or you didn't present a defense, you know, that might give me pause, I quess.

MR. YANEZ: Would you still hold the State to their burden of proving the case beyond a reasonable doubt?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 198: Yes, I would. As I explained earlier, you know, it depends on how the evidence was presented by the law enforcement personnel, but I assume that's going to be the bulk of the witnesses here. So, yeah.

MR. YANEZ: All right. Thank you, sir. Anyone disagree with that? Anyone have problems or issues with the attorneys sometimes asking tough or aggressive questions of witnesses in this case? No one raising their hands. We're all in agreement that could be a possibility, whether from the prosecution or the defense? No one's going to hold that against either side? Thank you.

Yesterday, we talked a little bit about the Second

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Amendment. Now I'm going to talk a little bit about the Fifth Amendment, which is everyone's right, Gary's right and your right in a criminal case or even not in a criminal situation, to not testify, to not get up on that witness stand and take questions. My question to everybody is in this case if Gary doesn't testify, is someone going to have a problem with that, an issue with that, concerns, might impact your decision as to whether the State has proven their case beyond a reasonable doubt? Who wants to volunteer? I'm going to pass the mic over here then. Thank you, sir. You're in the hot seat now. For the record, you are 310, correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 310: Yes.

MR. YANEZ: And your last name, ma'am?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 310: Bhakta.

MR. YANEZ: The Judge will instruct you if you're a juror here that every person in this country has a Fifth Amendment right not to testify. Basically, what that means is as a juror if a defendant doesn't testify you can't take any negative inferences or assume anything bad from that fact. Let's assume in this case Gary doesn't testify. Would you have a problem with that, an issue with that, that might impact your decision? How do you feel about that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 310: No. I think if everybody's presenting their case, then I'm listening to all the objections and whatever you guys are saying, and I have to

1	base it on that. If he's not going to testify, it doesn't
2	mean that he's guilty or not guilty.
3	MR. YANEZ: Any thought in your head that you
4	require, you demand that he testify and give his side of it?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 310: No.
6	MR. YANEZ: Any belief that someone who refuses to
7	testify has got to be guilty? Why would you, if you're
8	innocent, you'd go up there and take the stand and give your
9	side of it.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 310: Not necessarily. I
11	don't think so because it, like if I've not done anything and
12	somebody's [indiscernible] for me, I might be a person that
13	may not want to talk about it. I don't know.
14	MR. YANEZ: I appreciate that. Along those same
15	lines that you just mentioned, some people might not want to
16	talk about it. What would be some reasons you think someone
17	who's accused of a crime wouldn't take the stand and would
18	invoke their Fifth Amendment right to testify? Why would
19	someone do that?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 310: [inaudible]
21	MR. YANEZ: Thank you, ma'am.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 195: 195, Stephanie Ocampo.
23	If they take the stand they may have to admit some other type
24	of crime and they don't necessarily want to open themselves up
25	for other charges.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. Pass the mic right next to you. We're going to go right next to you. Sir, do you have any thoughts why someone accused of a crime might not want to take the stand?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 196: I don't have any issue with it. They might not be able to react to questioning.

They might freeze. It's their right to not testify.

MR. YANEZ: So there could be valid reasons besides I'm guilty for not taking the stand. Would you agree with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 196: Yes, I would agree.

MR. YANEZ: Does anyone know what the number one fear in this country is of? Public speaking. Anyone agree with that, that might be also a reason, maybe scared of public speaking? Okay. Who here is scared of public speaking? Sometimes I am too. Okay. Anyone feel that they have to hear from Gary in this case in order for them to render their decision or have some type of impact with the State proving their case beyond a reasonable doubt? Yes, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: I have to look every time, 197. I raise it because it's a contrary opinion. I can't say that — I believe in the right and I don't think I would hold it against him, but I certainly would think about it, why that would happen. And certainly, there are a number of reasons why somebody wouldn't want to take the stand, and I

1 accept those. But I want to be clear, it will cross my mind. 2. I mean, I would think why. I think I could ignore that and be 3 impartial, but, you know, I want to be honest to say that I 4 wouldn't just ignore it. I would think about it. 5 MR. YANEZ: I appreciate that, and I'm going to keep 6 you on the hotspot. This is obviously a very important case. 7 And I know you have some doubts, which I appreciate you 8 sharing that, and it's fair to have those doubts. The Judge 9 would instruct you of course in this case as to what the law 10 I just want your honesty. If you can't, you can't. If 11 you had to make a decision, do you think him not testifying is 12 going to impact your decision on whether the State's proven 13 their case beyond a reasonable doubt? 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: I think it would depend 15 on a lot of the facts of the case, to be honest. But I think 16 I could. 17 If it was a yes or no answer, and not I MR. YANEZ: 18 think. I'm going to put you on the spot. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: Yes. 19 20 MR. YANEZ: Okay. I appreciate that, and sorry for 21 grilling you. 2.2. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: That's fine. 23 MR. YANEZ: Anyone else out there who has a 24 difference of opinion as to a defendant's Fifth Amendment 25 right not to testify and whether you would hold that against

that person? Okay.

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Now, as you know, this is a murder case. Are there times or circumstances when it is okay for one person to take the life of another person or is that never, never correct or never right? If we can pass it back to the corner, 176. Yes, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: Petersen.

MR. YANEZ: Thank you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: I think that in a case of self-defense where my life was at risk or my wife or my family was at risk that I would feel justified in doing that.

MR. YANEZ: Everyone agree with that? We all have a right to self-defense. Yes? Okay. So, have you ever had a situation where you had to defend yourself from someone else or perhaps you were defending a family member?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: No, not really.

MR. YANEZ: Anyone else had a situation like that where they had to defend themselves, either because they were being attacked or perhaps they were defending a family member? If we can pass the mic, 343. Correct, sir?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: When I drove a, 1981, I had a guy rob me and he pulled a gun on me, said he was going to blow my head off. I had already given the girl all my money, so I turned around and grabbed the gun, you know, because I had nothing left to give. Dead people tell no

1	tales.
2	MR. YANEZ: Okay. And you felt you were justified
3	in doing that under those circumstances of having a gun
4	pointed at you?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: Yeah. You know, I was
6	scared, you know.
7	MR. YANEZ: Understandably so. Since you have the
8	mic I did have a follow-up question, so I don't burn too much
9	time. That happened, that armed robbery occurred back in
10	1981, right, here in Las Vegas?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: Yes, sir.
12	MR. YANEZ: And that case actually went to trial,
13	right?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: Bruce Scott Dickerson
15	was the district attorney.
16	MR. YANEZ: Okay. And you actually testified at
17	that, right?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: Yes.
19	MR. YANEZ: How did you feel testifying?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: I just got up and told
21	them they asked me what happened and I told them.
22	MR. YANEZ: Were you grilled by the defense
23	attorney?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: Yes.
25	MR. YANEZ: Anything in that situation with being

questioned by the defense attorney that you think might impact 1 2. your ability to be fair and impartial in this case? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: Give me the facts and, 4 vou know. 5 Okay. Two separate cases, one is not MR. YANEZ: 6 going to impact your other case. 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: Yeah. 8 Okay. I know sometimes it might seem MR. YANEZ: 9 like common sense, but I always have to ask to make sure that, 10 you know, whatever's been left over from the past might not 11 affect someone's decision. It's human nature. Thank you, 12 I appreciate that. Anyone else who had a self-defense 13 or had to defend someone else type situation? No one else? 14 Okay. 15 Do you think there might -- sticking on 16 self-defense. Do you think there might be a situation where 17 someone is trying to defend themselves and then doesn't call 18 the police after the attack is over? Do you think that could 19 happen in situations and it could be a reasonable reaction? 20 Sir, you're nodding your head. If you could pass the mic 21 right next to -- you're 186, correct, sir? 2.2. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: Yeah, 186. 23 MR. YANEZ: Okay. Go ahead. 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: I'd agree to that. 25 There's all kinds of certain circumstances that can happen

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where you might be attacked or confronted with somebody and you can resolve it or walk away from it, and you don't need to involve the police.

MR. YANEZ: But what about a situation where you have to use force or deadly force to defend yourself and you still don't call the police?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: Then you messed up. You need to call the police if it turns deadly or becomes physical.

MR. YANEZ: Can you think of a scenario where perhaps you wouldn't want to call the police or you don't?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: The only time I would think if you had a verbal contact with somebody and maybe got into a heated discussion and it got out of hand a little bit. You can resolve it without any repercussions, then sure.

MR. YANEZ: What about a scenario where you're not — you have a fight with someone and you're not sure who the police is going to believe? Would that maybe be a valid reason on not calling the cops, that they might suspect you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: No. They need to be there for -- to do a follow up to make sure everybody is okay, for one thing. And to find out who's at fault and then go from there.

MR. YANEZ: Thank you, sir. I appreciate that.

Anyone have a different opinion in regards to you have to use

force or deadly force to defend yourself and you're afraid of how the police might react, so you don't call the police? If we can pass the microphone. Thank you. 209. Go ahead, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 209: Well, this has been coming up in recent news, but a lot of the racial tension that's been going on. I mean, if you're white and middle class or upper middle, you'd have no problem calling the police. But there's obviously some people come up in a background where they don't feel safe around the police. So I could see a reason where that person may hesitate in that situation.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. So if I understand what you said correctly, you believe that perhaps someone who is validly or legitimately defending themselves might not call the police for those situations or those facts that you just mentioned.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 209: Yeah, for maybe cultural reasons. That may not be their first instinct.

MR. YANEZ: Anyone disagree, agree with that in regards to self-defense and perhaps not calling the police? Thank you, sir. Appreciate that. You are 296, right? Oh, 232. Okay. How do you feel about that? How do you feel about someone who might defend themselves and then not call the police in response?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 232: Not defend themselves? Not calling the police?

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MR. YANEZ: Right. Perhaps they get into a fight with someone, they beat the other person up, they shoot the other person, they kill the other person. Any type of situation where you might defend yourself, but you don't call the police. In other words, a lot of people are going to assume you must be guilty, you didn't call the police, you're the one who did it. Do you think that's automatic, that's like a golden rule, or there might be valid, reasonable reasons that someone might not call the police after defending themselves?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 232: I think it's wrong, you should call the police. But again, like they said, it's, you know, you have a background, bad things with you.

MR. YANEZ: What about a scenario where it's going to be one person's word against another person's word? Would that maybe be a situation where a person might hesitate to call the police or not call the police at all?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 232: Whether it's they're right or they're wrong, you still should call the police. They're going to have to investigate, right, to see who's telling the truth.

MR. YANEZ: Right. Okay. Thank you. Could you pass the mic? 343, correct, ma'am? Okay. Do you want me to repeat the question? Any thoughts?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: My husband comes from a

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family, 10 siblings. So we have — he has two brothers that probably have [indiscernible] system and then he has another brother making 300 something thousand dollars, very successful. So when you have a big family you have people all over, trouble and not trouble. I could see his brother doing something and not be intentionally, you know, such as a murder or something happened, and him not calling the cops and running and panicking and not being rational for the fact that he's already spent a lot of time in prison and he doesn't want to go again. He would think that everybody would prove him guilty because he's committed crimes in the past. So I could see people doing that.

MR. YANEZ: Thank you. I appreciate that. I'm going to move the mic here. You're badge number -- I'm sorry.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 296: 296.

MR. YANEZ: 296. Okay. Do you want me to repeat the question? It's kind of a scenario where you — someone has to defend themselves either by fighting back, shooting back, killing someone, whatever self-defense scenario you want, and not calling the police afterwards. Do you think that person must be automatically guilty because they didn't call the police? Or can you think of situations where a person might not call the police immediately?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 296: I can agree with agree with everybody else that they probably should have called the

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questioned and all that. Maybe they have a fear of that, that they'll be wrongfully accused. So, I mean, I can kind of see that. But I still think call the police no matter what and it's their job to work it all out and figure out who's right and who was wrong. 10

police, but I guess in some instances they might feel that

defense, you're probably still going to get handcuffed and

even if you are innocent and say you shoot somebody in

they're harmless and innocent, but are afraid to call because

Okay. Thank you. And then, if you MR. YANEZ: could pass the microphone right next door. Sir, your views on that issue?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 301: The same views. shoot someone in self-defense they should call the police no matter what. And it doesn't mean that they're quilty if they don't call the police, it's just that they should anyway just to report it.

Thank you, I appreciate that. Sorry to MR. YANEZ: pick on you guys over there. Another general question to the panel. We have a saying, there's always two sides to every story. Everyone agree with that? Sometimes people say there's three sides to the story. What do you guys think of that? When it comes to -- if you're selected as a juror, your determination is going to be based on part on the testimony of witnesses and what they say and whether you believe them or

not. So we all bring in our kind of life experiences on how we judge people's believability, if they're telling the truth or not.

Just the entire panel. What are the kind of things

-- what are the things you look for if you have two

conflicting stories on who is probably telling the truth or

not telling the truth, or whether they're both lying? Pass

the microphone.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 309: 309, Oki James.

MR. YANEZ: Yes, ma'am.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 309: You talked about the eyewitness. To me, that's the most dangerous thing because when you have --

MR. YANEZ: I'm sorry. What is it?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 309: Eyewitness. When you have a witness, that situation that you — what's your emotional state. That make a lot of difference because when you're testifying. So when we getting the evidence from the further investigation and bring it up front to us to look at or whatever, then I think it will go farther in the situation, not just what had happened that day.

And then, another thing is the bearing arm right. I don't believe that because I don't own a gun and I don't believe in that. If there's heated discussion, instead of taking someone else's life, to me you walk away. I mean, to

me, you know, you shouldn't get into the situation to begin with. But if you had to kill someone, then you have to take responsibility. I don't know what it's called. You know, that's my opinion. That's my life theory because, you know, if there's a problem, you walk away, and then you have to give it thought again. But why you're killing someone, I don't know. Just listening to this, to me is like why you do that is beyond my belief.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. Have you had situations where you thought someone was lying to you or not telling you the truth?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 309: Yes.

MR. YANEZ: Was it just a gut feeling or certain things that you looked at to get that idea, this person's probably lying to me?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 309: Well, I was in the situation, it was a family member. I invited them from Korea and she was staying with me and telling me that I am doing something wrong, not understanding my circumstances. So sometimes you have to understand the whole situation to judge that person. But because of their hot personality, they will — you know, saying things that I have not done or such. What have I done in that situation. I said not a word. But truth comes out at the end.

But instead of me pushing away and saying get out of my house, instead of doing all those, I let it set for three

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days and then it still didn't settle, but she had to leave my house because she was threatening me actually. I said, you know, you can threaten me all you want, but this is not the situation that I need to talk to you about because you're having just the wrong information. Well, I didn't want to get in an involvement, so I did have the incident, but I think I — I still think about that incident and I think I handled it right because do I want to push you out of my house? No, I wasn't going to do that.

But am I taking blame on this because I brought someone to my house and my life? No, I don't do that because my life goes on. But taking someone else's life for me, I don't know. That's too harsh. I think I need to sit back. I have to analyze yes, that's bad temper and you had a situation and something happened. Why didn't I call the police? I mean, why did I — why did Mr. Chambers didn't call the police [indiscernible] didn't call the police? It's that person's — I mean, okay.

If you lived a life righteously, I don't know if that's the word you use, why would [indiscernible] that situation. If that is the situation, why could you not be able to call the police? Why could you not convince the person? Was he convicted before? Was he in bad standing with the police? Was he able to -- I don't know. I'm sorry. I'm talking too much.

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MR. YANEZ: That's fine. That's great. I appreciate the information. I do want to narrow it down just a bit as to your belief on how you determine whether someone's being honest with you or not. What are the things that you look for, whether it's the tone of their voice, whether it's their body language, whether it's they lied before. What are things that you look at?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 309: Why would you carry the guns with you if you're visiting someone? Was it at his house? I don't know the circumstances. I'm just asking questions. So why did he have a gun in his hand? Did he plan beforehand? I mean, I'm just —

MR. YANEZ: Maybe I'm not understanding you or maybe I'm not phrasing my question correctly. My specific question, and I don't mean to pick on you, is we talked about you had people who lied to you, you felt had lied to you. How do you determine — if someone — if I ever came up to you and I said I'm president of the United States, I just got elected, why would you say that's not true?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 309: That's very nice of you, but I see the picture of the president, whatever his name.

MR. YANEZ: What did you -- you looked at other facts.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 309: Then I will say, you know, I think you need to go research a little bit more before

you lie to me.

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MR. YANEZ: Right. And that's where I was going with my question. What you just did, you looked at other facts to determine this must not be true. So that's one thing you did. Right? You just did that.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 309: Well, but there was a [indiscernible]. We are coming after the history is created.

MR. YANEZ: I guess my question is more kind of general in regards to witnesses and not really specific to the facts of this case. So looking at other facts to determine whether what a witness says is true or not, that's one thing you look at. What else does everyone look at? That's one thing to look at? What else do we have?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 309: You have a frame you create in your life. The frame that you have, what's in the frame? Is it honesty, your virtue and trust and such. But if you're just having hot temper and then you're having to create an enemy in your life, their frame — that's what you're frame with in your life. So, you know, I don't know. My life is very simple.

MR. YANEZ: I appreciate that. I appreciate you telling me all that information. It's very helpful. I do appreciate it. Pass the mic two down so we can get everybody. Ma'am --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes, 332.

MR. YANEZ: We talked about credibility of witnesses, whether they're believable or not. If you were a juror what you would do to determine whether someone's telling the truth or not. She had indicated, based on my hypo, my crazy hypo, that she would look at other facts to determine that I wasn't telling the truth. What things do you look at? You bring your life experiences and your common sense as jurors and the Judge is going to instruct you on that. What are some of the things you look at to determine whether someone's telling you the truth, not telling the truth, or somewhere in between?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I would definitely investigate more, get deeper. I had, in my experience, somebody was stealing money from my salon and she denied, denied, denied. I knew she did it. Later on I put the cameras on and I caught her. So my point is I would just research it and investigate until I find the truth. I didn't leave it alone until I found the truth. I show her what happened and that was it.

MR. YANEZ: So you kind of --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I'm just telling my experience.

MR. YANEZ: -- after you looked at other facts to prove or disprove.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Correct.

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human beings? Let me get the mic over here. Go ahead, ma'am.

MR. YANEZ:

are three sides to the story.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 268:

Okay. What else? What else do we do as

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changing their story or changing their recollection of events,

or they say one thing and can't remember what they said

previously. You mentioned there being two sides to every

somebody having inconsistent stories, if somebody keeps

story and then three sides to every story. I think there's a lot of truth in that. There's what he said and then what she

But as far as determining whether or not somebody's

said and then what really happened. In some instances there

telling you the truth, I think that pretty much as adults we've all encountered enough people that are dishonest with us

to know, you know, some people just lie. Some people have

nervous tells, but it's not really necessarily fair to judge someone on that. Public speaking is a big fear. We talked

about that. But I would say the biggest indicator of somebody

being dishonest would be inconsistencies in their stories. MR. YANEZ: Okay. Thank you, ma'am. Pass the mic.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 265: I was going to say

inconsistency in stories and their body language and how they

tell their story, how they present themselves. Personal

they get nervous they're kind of hiding something.

experience, working with children, you kind of can tell if

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have a kid crying, coming to you straightforward, then I kind of investigate a little bit better. But you start nitpicking a little bit, you know, getting closer and closer to the truth, one kid's going to buckle down, then the other.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. Thank you. What else? Pass the mic. Thank you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: 197. I think the sheer number of witnesses that have perhaps the same exact story plays a role.

> The flip side of inconsistency. MR. YANEZ:

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: Right. I'm not saying that that always works or anything, but I think that plays a factor. You know, 40 witnesses who say the same thing and one person who says the opposite. I think the tendency is to believe 40 people more than one. But also, the credibility of the witnesses. Is there a past history of lying or what have you. I think that plays a factor.

MR. YANEZ: Thank you, sir. Someone else raised their hand. 188. Thank you, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: 188. What I look at a lot of times is motivation. What is motivating this person to say what he's saying? Does he really have a dog in the fight or is he just an objective witness that doesn't gain either way. But all of a sudden, for instance, as I spoke earlier that short trial I had, the suspected DUI, and his

girlfriend/wife was on the stand and she had the motivation to, you know, spell this story, and she eventually got caught. But the thing as I look at it, and I say why is a person doing this or not doing this.

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And it actually, I guess, goes back to when you said the Fifth Amendment right, as far as I would look at a person and go what is his motivation not to testify or whatever. I mean, that's just common knowledge. People go well, why. I know if it was murder and I was on trial for murder and it didn't look good and the defense attorney says man, you'd better get up there. I don't care if I was afraid of public speaking or not, I probably would. So, just goes back to the motivation, why do people do this. And that's why police officers I guess are respected is they really don't have a stake in the game, you know. We look at them as being objective.

MR. YANEZ: You brought up the Fifth Amendment again. I want to follow up just a few questions on what you said. I appreciate your views. I'm not sure if I heard you correctly, or maybe I might be misinterpreting. The Court, if Gary doesn't testify, will instruct you in regards to not using that against him, holding that against him, or taking any type of negative inference from that. How do you feel about that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: I would like to think

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something like that. It's just, as I said, you always wonder why in something, you know, a serious case like this, a person might not. I understand it's a valuable right, otherwise it wouldn't be an amendment, and a person is not required to testify against himself. But, I don't know, maybe I'm different from everybody else. But in the back of my mind I kind of always ask myself well, why. But if the Court said hey, you have to overlook this and you can't make this in your decision, I would hope I'd be able to do that. If that makes sense.

MR. YANEZ: It does make sense. I'm going to grill you just a little bit more because you used the word hope. I think Juror 197 kind of used similar language. You know, this is obviously a very big, important case. Do you think you'd be able to? I hate saying you need to tell me yes or no, but I'm going to ask for a yes or no answer on whether you think you can do that or not. If you can't, then never mind what I just said. You could say, you could tell me, look, I don't know if I can be. I'm just going to grill you a little bit more.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: To be honest, I really don't know if I could be. I would hate to tell you one thing and then all of a sudden when it comes down to deliberation and say, you know, I really wasn't being honest. Because I

know in the back of my mind it would lead to questions.

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MR. YANEZ: Okay. I appreciate that. Thank you so much for being honest. Anyone else kind of have the same thoughts as Juror 188 on that issue? And again, it's okay if you do. Both sides would like to know if that's how you guys feel. Right next door. Thank you Juror No. 188. I appreciate that. 343.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: Yes. If I was in his shoes and I was paying you, I don't like getting up and talking in front of people, I would be afraid that I might phrase something to put doubt in people's minds. You know, it's a lot of times the way you say something, you know, it gets people thinking where someone with expertise in speaking could, you know, have the case, you know, everybody thinking that he's not guilty. And then, I could come up and say something in a phrase, not knowing, you know, how to say it that would put doubt in people's minds.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. So if I understand correctly then, you understand perhaps why someone might not want to take the stand.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: Yeah. They're scared of talking in front of people and then, you know, the way things are said sometimes, it's not how you say it, it's the way you say it that puts doubt in people's minds when you didn't mean to -- you know, you meant to put positive thoughts in people's

minds, but the way you said it it has people thinking when you didn't mean that in the first place.

MR. YANEZ: In this case if you're selected as a juror you would have no problem following the Court's instruction that if Gary doesn't testify that you take nothing negative from that, you have no problems with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 343: No.

MR. YANEZ: Anyone else? Again, it's common. If you have doubts as to having — part of it is brutal honesty and I appreciate that, to tell me that you know what, I don't know if I'm going to be able to put that aside, even though I'm instructed by the Judge that I cannot consider the fact that he didn't testify. Anyone else kind of on the fence or have doubts? Thank you. Again, thank you with Juror No. 188. I appreciate that.

So in summary, then, everyone agrees if Gary doesn't testify in this case, the Court's going to instruct you not to take anything negative from that fact, absolutely nothing.

Everyone is okay and will follow that jury instruction? Yes?

Okay. Everyone's nodding their heads up and down. Thank you.

If we can pass the mic to Mr. Petersen, 176? Sir, quick follow up. I apologize if you answered this yesterday. Sometimes I take sloppy notes. You indicated that you were never a juror, but I thought you said something about being involved in a lawsuit. Is that accurate?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: Yes.
2	MR. YANEZ: Is that in regards to what happened to
3	you in high school or is that something different?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: No, it's different. It
5	was my wife was in a car accident and she sued for damages
6	on that. So, you know, I testified and we participated in the
7	whole trial by jury.
8	MR. YANEZ: That was a civil case?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: Yes.
10	MR. YANEZ: Was there any criminal case that came
11	out of that or it was strictly civil for money damages?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: It was just civil.
13	MR. YANEZ: I know it was a while back. You
14	indicated, I think you said 50 years ago from high school,
15	right?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: Yes.
17	MR. YANEZ: That you had got into a fight or got
18	assaulted. Was the person prosecuted from that? Did someone
19	go to jail or what happened with that scenario?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: He was arrested and he
21	got community service.
22	MR. YANEZ: Okay. Did you have to go to court for
23	that at all?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: No. I don't believe so.
25	I don't think so, no.

MR. YANEZ: And I know it was a while back.

Anything about that process that left you with a sour taste in your mouth or you didn't like? Or it's so long ago --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: I had a bad taste in my mouth after it happened. But no, I guess maybe from then on I was always, probably more inclined to watch my back because I didn't see it coming. I was facing away from this guy and he just spun me around and hit me with his class ring. You know, it wasn't like we were arguing or anything. I think from then on I've always been more cautious of my surroundings, you know, to this day.

MR. YANEZ: All right. Anything from that situation

-- I know it happened awhile back -- that you think could

impact your ability to be fair and impartial in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: I don't really think so,

no.

MR. YANEZ: And if we could pass the mic to 181, Mr. Eastham. Sir, you mentioned that you had, unfortunately, some issues with your stepson and drug addiction.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 181: Yes

MR. YANEZ: Let me ask you this. The impact of drugs, we talked about credibility or people are believable. Did the fact that he was involved in taking drugs or drug addict, did that impact if you ever had to determine his credibility?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 181: Oh, absolutely.
2	MR. YANEZ: In what way?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 181: Well, we just the
4	trust issue I mean, we compiled multiple trust issues, so
5	we couldn't believe most of the time what he was saying.
6	[indiscernible] his name turns up in the newspaper.
7	MR. YANEZ: Okay. So that would be one of the
8	factors that you considered in determining whether your
9	stepson was telling the truth or not is the fact, whether he
10	was on drugs or not on drugs.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 181: That's correct.
12	MR. YANEZ: If we can pass the microphone to Mr., is
13	it Georgi, number 185?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 185: Kiley Georgi, 185.
15	MR. YANEZ: Thank you, sir. You mentioned a couple
16	of cases that you had, I know one of them was awhile back, the
17	DUI was 20 years ago I think you said. And then there was a
18	shoplifting case. How long ago was that? A long time ago?
19	Okay. Both of those cases went through the court process in
20	one way or the other?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 185: Correct.
22	MR. YANEZ: Was there anything in your involvement
23	with that court process that left you with a sour taste in
24	your mouth, you didn't like, anything to that extent?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 185: No.

1	MR. YANEZ: Anything from those two situations that
2	happened to you that you think might impact your ability to be
3	fair and impartial in this case?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 185: No, not at all.
5	MR. YANEZ: Thank you, sir. Appreciate it. Mr.
6	Casselman, 186, please.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: 186.
8	MR. YANEZ: Thank you, sir. You mentioned your son
9	is a Henderson police officer.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: Yes, he is.
11	MR. YANEZ: And just recently joined the force,
12	right?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: Yes, as of January. He
14	finished the academy and is now on patrol.
15	MR. YANEZ: Do you talk about the stuff he sees,
16	what goes on in the streets with him?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: Yes, occasionally. I
18	see him like once a week, so we talk off and on what he does
19	and some of the experiences he has. Most of it's positive.
20	MR. YANEZ: Anything in those conversations that
21	makes you think you know what, anyone the police arrests is
22	guilty, there's no way they would arrest a person who's not
23	guilty?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: Whatever they see and
25	happens to them, they have to react to it. So, that they

would arrest somebody who's quilty of what they're doing, yes, 1 2. I agree to that. 3 MR. YANEZ: Okay. So, do you think because Gary's 4 been charged in this case he's got to be guilty? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: No, not necessarily. He 6 needs to be proved one way or the other first. 7 MR. YANEZ: Okay. Would you agree with me, and if I 8 did ask you this I apologize, I mentioned earlier about police 9 investigations and whatever conclusions they might reach being 10 just as -- only as good as perhaps the information they 11 receive. Would you agree with that? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: Yeah. They take the 13 witness statements and then they investigate more and then 14 they put that in the report. 15 So, like a scenario if someone came up MR. YANEZ: 16 to your son in the street and said that person over there just 17 took my purse, and that person was lying, your son responds 18 based on that accusation. Is that a type of scenario where 19 your son obviously was being truthful and honest, he wasn't 20 trying to frame anybody, but the information he got was just 21 not correct. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: Yes, that's correct. 2.2. 23 MR. YANEZ: And that could be a scenario that might 24 happen out there? 25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 186: Oh, yeah. People lie

all the time.

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MR. YANEZ: Thank you, sir. If we can go to 188,
Mr. Blythe. Mr. Blythe, I just want to clarify a few things.
I know you served as a juror three times, twice in a civil case and one in a criminal case, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: I served two times.

MR. YANEZ: Oh, two times.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: Yeah, this is the third.

One was criminal and one was civil.

MR. YANEZ: I got ya. Okay. I think you said, I don't know if it was in both of them, but as to the civil case there was never a verdict.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: That's correct.

MR. YANEZ: And I got the sense that you were upset about that because you had to drive I think a far distance and it was a five-week trial.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: It was long, four and a half, five weeks, 60 miles one way. But I think the frustrating thing was that you finally had a chance and you go okay, I've gone through this, now we can do a deliberation. And they settled out of court. And basically, the way it seemed like the majority of the jurors, if not all of them, were going to settle with the defendant. You know, the police chasing these guys. So that was kind of frustrating to us in a way that all this effort went in and then it wasn't

resolved.

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MR. YANEZ: Okay. In this scenario, if you were selected as a juror and perhaps as a group you guys can't reach a decision, but you felt strongly about your position, whichever one it was, would you feel pressured or would you kind of change your decision so that the jury could come back with something rather than be stuck and not being able to decide?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: No. If I believed that the facts led me to believe what it would be, I would be one of these stubborn people who would say no, you know, I'm not going to change my mind just to get out of here, you know, and leave early.

MR. YANEZ: Nothing from that scenario of spending five miserable weeks that might --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: No. It was just a frustration that settling out of court because the evidence was very positive for the police department. And to see them all of a sudden having to hand out multi-million dollars, you know, that was kind of frustrating.

MR. YANEZ: And on the criminal case, where did that occur, what state?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: That was in Victorville, California.

MR. YANEZ: And did that go to verdict?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: No. Basically, what it
2	was is the accused girlfriend/wife it was a drunk driving.
3	He was passed out on the driver's side going the wrong way
4	through an In-N-Out burger drive-thru. So that's a bad sign.
5	Their case was that she was driving and she ran away from him.
6	MR. YANEZ: All right. So you never got the chance
7	to deliberate on that one.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: No.
9	MR. YANEZ: Anything from those prior experiences
10	that you think would impact your ability to be fair and
11	impartial here?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 188: No.
13	MR. YANEZ: If we can pass the microphone to 193,
14	please, Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan, you mentioned, it's been
15	awhile, you had a DUI back in 1992?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 193: I believe somewhere in
17	that
18	MR. YANEZ: And you were represented by an attorney,
19	a defense attorney?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 193: Yes.
21	MR. YANEZ: Anything from that experience that left
22	you with a bad taste in your mouth, something you didn't like?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 193: No.
24	MR. YANEZ: Nothing of that situation that might
25	impact your ability to be fair and impartial in this case?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 193: Not at all.
2	MR. YANEZ: Thank you, sir. If we could pass to
3	196, just a few down, please.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 196: David Debenon, 196.
5	MR. YANEZ: Thank you, sir. I know you indicated
6	that you served as a juror. You reached a verdict on that
7	case. Was there anything from that case that you saw, heard
8	that left you bothered, upset, not happy about?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 196: No, sir.
LO	MR. YANEZ: Okay. So I'm assuming, and correct me
L1	if I'm assuming wrong, that nothing from that case would
L2	affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this case?
L3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 196: No, sir.
L4	MR. YANEZ: Thank you. I appreciate that. And
L5	then, if we can go next door to 197. Uecker, correct?
L6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: Uecker.
L7	MR. YANEZ: You indicated, and I'm not tech savvy,
L8	you're a network consultant, correct?
L9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: Yes.
20	MR. YANEZ: And you had some concerns, like Ms.
21	Hussey had some concerns, about your work and the ability to
22	either make money or I think there's employees who depend on
23	you. Can you explain that to me, how that works?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: So typically, I'm the
2.5	one who does most of the billing, although the employees do

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too. And so by me being here I obviously can't be with — consulting with clients and billing. So there's a concern that, depending on the length of the trial, and I believe we're talking next week or something, that's a week's worth of income that's at risk.

MR. YANEZ: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: I would say practically speaking, it will likely get done, it will just get done at night.

MR. YANEZ: Do you think that's going to impact your ability to be able to listen to the witnesses, the testimony in this case because you're going to be thinking about that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: It could, certainly.

I'd hope it wouldn't, but I'm using hope again. I'll be
honest and say --

MR. YANEZ: I appreciate that.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: I'd also like to say too, since the two gentlemen behind me when we were talking about the Fifth Amendment, the two gentlemen behind me, after they had spoke, I have some concerns about — for one thing, you said what did you feel when you came in and said this is a murder trial. And I said, you know, my first thought was crap, because the magnitude of it more than anything. I mean, the defendant's life is going to be dramatically different depending on the outcome of this case. So the magnitude of

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And something the potential juror behind me said was that if that was the case and I was — it would impact the jury's decision one way or the other, despite the fact that I might not be comfortable, I would want — I would kind of expect that somebody would get on the — and testify on their behalf.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. You obviously recognize, and I think everyone agreed, that every defendant --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: Yes, absolutely.

MR. YANEZ: -- has a Fifth Amendment right. And I'm going to put you on the hot seat a little bit more.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: Fine. I expected it.

And plenty of people have come up with valid scenarios why he wouldn't. I just, you know, it's been churning in my head since they --

MR. YANEZ: I appreciate you telling me, because it's obviously a very important issue. And as I indicated, the Judge will instruct you if you're selected as a juror that if Gary does not testify that you are to take no negative inferences from that, take nothing negative away from that fact. Do you think you would be able to follow that instruction or is it Juror 188 who was like I'm not sure? How do you feel about that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: I'm going to say I'm not

sure because of — there's a path where, you know, things look a certain direction and even though we're instructed by the Court not to take that under consideration, I can't say that I wouldn't. I mean, I can't say that I wouldn't think about that because of the magnitude. If this was a different scenario, then you might say well, if he did testify that would lead down a path of bigger consequences. But the consequences are pretty severe in this case.

MR. YANEZ: If I understand that last part correctly what you said, are you saying that because it's such a serious charge it's more reason that someone who's accused of that should testify? Or did I misinterpret that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: No, I think that's accurate. I mean, what I understood the juror behind me to say is the consequences are so grave because this is a murder trial. And one of the sentencing could be life in prison without parole. The fact that you have a reason, perhaps it's you're scared of speaking in public that you wouldn't — I mean, the gravity of the alternative is pretty grave. I would kind of think that probably isn't a reason, in my case, probably isn't what I would have picked.

THE COURT: Mr. Uecker, I need to jump in here for a second.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: Sure.

THE COURT: There's a distinction obviously between

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wondering why the defendant may not testify and holding it against him for testifying. So, let me just tell you a couple things. First of all, defense counsel is correct, under our constitution there is a Fifth Amendment right not to testify. It's because our founding fathers determined the importance of not allowing the Government to compel people to be a witness against themselves or testify. It's one of our fundamental rights that the Government can't force us to say anything. We're allowed under our system to force the Government to come forward with their evidence and then we can decide what we want to do. We may decide they haven't put on enough proof and decide the Government's not going to force me to talk. So that's what our founding fathers determined.

So, it's probably natural for people to wonder why in a trial, if the defendant chooses not to talk, why they didn't talk. It's probably human nature to wonder why a person did or didn't testify. It's probably even natural for a person such as you to think well, if this were me I would probably want to get on the stand, whatever the situation. Right? But what's not proper is once you're done with that wondering, for you to then hold it against the defendant for exercising his constitutional right not to testify.

And that's what we're trying to do here, is to find out that, you know, even if you wonder why that person didn't testify, at the end of the day we want you to put that out of

1	your mind and not hold it against the defendant for exercising
2	his right. So that's what defense counsel is legitimately
3	trying to find out from you. Can you set aside your wondering
4	and when you're back there deliberating focus on the evidence
5	and not hold it against the defendant for exercising his
6	right. So what do you say to that?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: I think I can do that.
8	Because of the gravity of the case, I wanted to try to be
9	absolutely clear about what was in my head at this point
10	because I don't want it to adversely affect the outcome.
11	THE COURT: None of us want the outcome to be
12	adversely affected by a person exercising their rights and by
13	holding the State to their burden. We want a fair trial on
14	both sides.
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 197: Absolutely. So I think
16	I can do that. And you clarifying it has helped. Thank you.
17	MR. YANEZ: Thank you, Judge.
18	THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Because these
19	are very good, legitimate questions by defense counsel. I
20	appreciate him probing everybody on that. Thank you.
21	MR. YANEZ: Thank you, Judge. Those were my
22	follow-up questions. If we can go to Mr. Lautner, 198.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 198: 198.
24	MR. YANEZ: Sir, you were in firefighting; is that
25	correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 198: Yes, I'm an assistant fire chief.

MR. YANEZ: Right. And you come into contact a lot

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with police officers.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 198: Mostly at the federal level, but occasionally with Nevada Highway Patrol and some of the rural sheriff's departments.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. And I believe you said something yesterday, and I want to kind of dig into it just a little bit more, get your viewpoint. You had mentioned that you had disagreement with -- I think you said the media has portrayed the police recently, or did I get that wrong?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 198: No, that isn't necessarily what I meant. I guess what I meant to say is that hey, there have been some adverse news stories about the police department. Not necessarily here, but throughout the country. And then I mentioned that earlier today that they're under intense media scrutiny or intense scrutiny by all Americans at this point. So fairly or unfairly, that's really what I meant by that.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. Thank you, sir, I wanted to clarify that point. If we could pass to 232 up front, please. You're giving me the evil eye. I'm sorry. I just wanted to clarify something you had said yesterday. You served as a juror in a criminal case 17 years ago, I believe you said.

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 232: I think it was that
2	long.
3	MR. YANEZ: Okay. And where was that?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 232: This is back in Hawaii.
5	MR. YANEZ: Oh, in Hawaii. Okay. And you were not
6	the foreperson, correct?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 232: No.
8	MR. YANEZ: Did your jury reach a verdict?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 232: Yes.
10	MR. YANEZ: Okay. Anything from that process of
11	your involvement in that, that left you upset or a bad taste
12	in your mouth or anything like that?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 232: No.
14	MR. YANEZ: Okay. Nothing from that you think is
15	going to impact your decision to be fair and impartial in this
16	case?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 232: No.
18	MR. YANEZ: Thank you, ma'am. If we can go to 252,
19	Ms. Tackett, please. Ms. Tackett, you mentioned a couple of
20	incidents or things that happened to you when you were working
21	as a 7-Eleven employee, right?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: Right.
23	MR. YANEZ: And you were robbed at gunpoint.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: Right.
25	MR. YANEZ: And that was back in 1977.

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: Yes.
2	MR. YANEZ: I didn't catch. Was that person ever
3	caught?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: No.
5	MR. YANEZ: Anything about the fact that that person
6	wasn't caught that might impact your decision here saying I'm
7	not going to let this person get away, this is my chance to
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: Oh, no.
9	MR. YANEZ: Nothing like that?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: No.
11	MR. YANEZ: Okay. I'm assuming you spoke to the
12	police?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: Oh, yes.
14	MR. YANEZ: Were there ever any suspects?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: No. I described the man
16	and then later, the police told me that they hadn't found
17	anything so they were wondering if I was involved in it, like
18	an inside job.
19	MR. YANEZ: Did they was that what you guess the
20	police were going or did they come out and say hey, were you
21	involved in this in any way?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: Yeah, they did.
23	MR. YANEZ: How did that make you feel?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: I was done. I couldn't
25	believe that they would say something like that, but they did.

1	MR. YANEZ: Was that the extent of their
2	investigation as to you, they just asked you whether you were
3	involved in it or not?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: Yes. So I never heard
5	anything more about it after that. So apparently, they didn't
6	have a clue who the guy was.
7	MR. YANEZ: Okay. And then, you also mentioned a
8	purse snatch from the 1980s. Was anyone caught from that?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: No.
LO	MR. YANEZ: Anything about either of those two
L1	situations that you think would impact your decision to be
L2	fair and impartial in this case?
L3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 252: No.
L4	MR. YANEZ: All right. Thank you, ma'am. Can we go
L5	to
L6	THE COURT: Do you think we should take a break now
L7	or do you
L8	MR. YANEZ: I'm not going to be too much longer, but
L9	maybe we do need a break, Judge.
20	THE COURT: Why don't we take a break, a 15-minute
21	break, and then if you want to take a few minutes and then we
22	can go to lunch or do you want to go to lunch now? What are
23	you guys thinking?
24	MS. THOMSON: Whatever you want to do.
25	MR. YANEZ: I would say, to give the jurors a break,

1 Judge, maybe go to lunch now. Whatever the jurors, I guess --2. I'm open to whatever --3 THE COURT: Let's take a 15-minute break, come back, wrap up your section, and then we can maybe excuse a few 4 5 people. 6 MR. YANEZ: I don't have too much longer, so I think 7 -- yeah. 8 THE COURT: All right. We're going to take a 9 15-minute break. The admonishment I gave everybody before 10 applies. Don't form any opinions, don't talk to anybody about 11 the case, don't do any research and avoid contact with 12 attorneys and witnesses and be back here in 15 minutes. 13 you. You may bring in beverages, just be careful when you 14 come back. 15 (Prospective jury panel recessed at 12:09 p.m.) 16 THE COURT: -- challenge yet, but just give me a 17 rough idea how many challenges for cause you think you might 18 have? 19 MR. YANEZ: Two or three, tops. 20 So before we break for -- how about then THE COURT: 21 -- I think the State already passed for cause and defense 2.2. might have two or three. I won't hold you scientifically to 23 that, but I think we can --24 MR. YANEZ: As of right now. 25

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THE COURT:

I think we can probably, given that we

still have 11 people out there, we probably don't need the 20 1 2. extras that I had coming back at 1:30. I just don't see that. 3 The only thing I'm -- in an abundance of MR. YANEZ: caution, the remaining follow-up questions I have if it adds 4 5 to that list. 6 THE COURT: All right. We'll wait then. We'll wait 7 to decide that. Very good. Take a short break. See you back 8 here in 12 more minutes. 9 (Court recessed at 12:11 p.m. until 12:25 p.m.) 10 (Outside the presence of the prospective jury panel.) 11 THE COURT: State v. Chambers, C29298. Are we ready 12 to bring in potential jurors? 13 MR. YANEZ: Yes, Judge. 14 (Prospective jury panel reconvened at 12:27 p.m.) 15 THE COURT: All right. Please be seated. We're on 16 the record. Mr. Yanez, you may continue with your voir dire 17 of the jurors. 18 Thank you. Go to Mr. Carter, 270. MR. YANEZ: 19 I know you're in the military, you did court martials. You 20 described that yesterday. Something that I was confused 21 about, and I might have heard you wrong, the prosecutor had 2.2. asked you some questions about the burden of proof here in 23 state court, proof beyond a reasonable doubt compared to what 24 you had there in court martials. What I took from it, this is

why I'm confused, I thought you had said it's the same

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standard, but then I thought I heard you say the standard here is higher. When you were — you were actually acting as a judge and determining whether someone who had been — who had been brought up and charged as a military justice, whether they were quilty or not quilty; is that correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 270: It's succession. Under the Uniform Code of Conduct everything was in black and white and there was no movement from that except for if I could find mitigating circumstances on the defendant. In other words, there was something totally out of his control that he normally wouldn't have done what he did was a mitigating circumstance.

MR. YANEZ: That mitigating — was that for purposes of determining whether he did or didn't do it or for punishment purposes?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 270: More so to the severity of what he did, what caused him to do that. It's something that he normally wouldn't have done; i.e., if he went AWOL without permission, but didn't take his equipment or clothing with him, that's less severe than if you left the post with your gear, now you're deserting.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. So you would take that mitigation into consideration in determining whether that person was quilty or not quilty; is that fair?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 270: Absolutely.

1	MR. YANEZ: Am I understanding correctly? Okay.
2	And was there that was awhile back, I think you said in the
3	'70s?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 270: Yes.
5	MR. YANEZ: Anything from your experiences in those
6	court martials acting as a judge that you think would prevent
7	you from being fair and impartial in this case?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 270: Nothing would stop me
9	from being.
10	MR. YANEZ: Okay. Thank you, sir. If we could go
11	to 289, Ms. Lee. You mentioned yesterday that incident where
12	you were actually robbed at gunpoint while working for the
13	water district, right?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 289: Yes.
15	MR. YANEZ: And that was about 30 years ago?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 289: Yes.
17	MR. YANEZ: And no one was caught from that
18	situation.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 289: No.
20	MR. YANEZ: Based on that that no one was caught,
21	any feelings that that might impact your decision here on
22	can't let people get away with these
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 289: No.
24	MR. YANEZ: crimes or anything like that you
25	think would affect you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 289: No.

MR. YANEZ: And then, you served as a juror on a criminal case, you weren't a foreperson and you did reach a verdict, correct? Was that here in the State of Nevada?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 289: Yeah.

MR. YANEZ: How long ago was that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 289: Gosh, 25 years ago maybe.

MR. YANEZ: Twenty-five years ago. Okay. The prosecutor I remember asked you a question, she kind of gave you a scenario about a car accident happening and how you would — whether you would remember things, more likely to remember things or not based on kind of the stress of that. And I thought you had said that in those type of situations you think you'd probably be more likely to remember details and things like that. You're nodding your head. Is that yes?

MR. YANEZ: And why is that? Why do you think that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 289: I think just when it's happening you're more alert than just something that's — it's a little bit more traumatic maybe or a little bit more out of the norm, so it kind of snaps you into paying attention a little bit more, I guess.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 289: Yes.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. What about everyone else? A stressful situation and being able to recall it, whether it's

minutes or hours or days later, do you think that stressful situation, do you agree with the juror that you're more likely to remember the details because of that anxiety or less likely to remember details?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 289: More likely.

MR. YANEZ: More likely? Okay. Does anyone think less likely? Ms. Hussey, are you nodding your head? Let me pass the mic real quick.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 184: 184. Only because you forget things and you don't -- when you're traumatized by something you don't remember everything that happens to you. To me anyway.

MR. YANEZ: Do you think — both to you, Ms. Hussey, and to everyone, do you think how long time has passed since the incident makes a difference on whether you can remember something accurately or once something's burned in your memory you'll remember it? We'll start with you Ms. Hussey, what do you think?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 184: Some things are burned in your memory that you're never going to forget, and then in some situations I think if you're just so traumatized by what's happening to you you don't realize everything that's happening to you.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. I think we had some other people raise their hands. Go to 176. I think you were shaking your

head. What do you think?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: I disagree with that. I was an Air Force pilot for six years and I remember things in Vietnam that happened that I would never, ever forget. It was a stressful situation. And then, after that, I had an accident in an airplane and I can remember every second that developed from the time I had the problem until I was out of the airplane. Every second of it. It was just like slow motion the whole way through the whole thing.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. So more likely to remember even though it's a stressful situation.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 176: Absolutely.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. Anybody else? All right. If we can pass the mic right here, please. Go ahead, ma'am, 222.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 222: I think it depends on the person. It's more of a psychological factor, because I've met people who have had traumatic situations happen to them, but they're more inclined to forget it. Then, there are other people too who have had really positive experiences and they're more inclined to remember it more compared to the traumatic ones. So it would also depend on a person's outlook in life, how they want to move further. If they're the type of person who would just tend to forget about bad situations, they let go easily, then they tend to not recall in details the more traumatic experiences. I personally believe it

1	depends on it's a unique trait for a person.
2	MR. YANEZ: No set rule, then, depends on the
3	individual.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 222: Yes.
5	MR. YANEZ: Okay. Thank you, ma'am. Ms. Boucher,
6	yesterday badge number 332 you mentioned a couple of
7	things that I wanted to ask you about. You mentioned about
8	being whether or not you could be strong enough to make a
9	decision. Do you remember saying that?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Correct.
11	MR. YANEZ: Can you tell me a little bit more about
12	that? What do you mean by that?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Be honest with you, this
14	is my first time and this is a serious decision on somebody
15	else's life. I am very in a way I'm strong, but weak same
16	time. And I don't know I don't know if I can explain
17	myself. But I feel like I'm not strong enough to
18	[indiscernible] somebody for a murder.
19	MR. YANEZ: Okay. Do you think you could be fair
20	and impartial?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Don't know.
22	MR. YANEZ: Okay. Why do you say you don't know if
23	you can be fair and impartial?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I don't know. Just
25	never been in trial for a murder. I'm verv sensitive and I

1	freaked out and I'm afraid I'm not going to make the right
2	decision or right choices or I cannot explain. I just
3	don't know.
4	MR. YANEZ: Okay. I appreciate your honestly.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I mean, I'm dealing with
6	somebody else's life, even though he could be a murderer. I
7	don't know, I just I cannot say it.
8	MR. YANEZ: Okay. And if you were selected as a
9	juror and the Judge were to instruct you to follow the law and
10	to be fair and impartial
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Correct.
12	MR. YANEZ: even with that instruction from the
13	Court, do you think you could be fair and impartial?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I can't tell you.
15	MR. YANEZ: Okay. I guess I'm trying to find out
16	the underlying reason why you think you can't be fair and
17	impartial. Is it because just the whole seriousness of the
18	case and the nature of the charge?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Correct.
20	MR. YANEZ: Okay. Do you think in general you're a
21	fair person?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I am very fair. I'm
23	just like I feel like I'm in the middle and I feel bad for
24	both parties. I'm very sensitive and I don't think my

feeling's going to be there, strong enough to -- decision.

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MR. YANEZ: I appreciate that.

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THE COURT: So, let me follow up. Fair and impartial, some people don't really understand what those terms mean when they're put together. All right? But fairness, when we ask someone to be fair, we want to make sure they're going to pay attention, listen to the law, follow the law, listen to the evidence, and make the best decision that they can based on all that. What we don't want someone to do is just to sit here and close their eyes and at the end of the day when they go back to the jury room just flip a coin, because that's being arbitrary. You're not going to do that, are you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Not at all.

THE COURT: All right. And when we ask somebody if they're impartial, we don't want someone to be biased or prejudiced. All right? We don't want -- like you're not going to -- the gentleman sitting right here, the defendant, he's African American, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Right.

THE COURT: You're not against him because he's an African American, are you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Not at all.

THE COURT: All right. He's a male. You're not against him because he's a male, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Right.

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1 THE COURT: Or he's wearing a beard. You're not 2 against him because he has a beard, right? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Correct. 4 THE COURT: Okay. He has glasses --5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Trust me, I have --6 THE COURT: You see what I'm saying? You don't have 7 any like prejudices against him. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Not at all. 8 9 The fact that he's having to go through 10 this trial where the prosecution is pointing the finger at him 11 and accusing him of stuff, and he has to be here and defend 12 himself. All right? You're not against him just because he's 13 exercising his right to defend himself, right? 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: It's not him, it's me. 15 Not at all. 16 Okay. I just want to make sure. THE COURT: 17 Because some people do come in here and they have some prejudice based on religion, sex, race, national origin, you 18 19 know, some mannerisms of the person. Some people, 20 unfortunately, have those things and we need to make sure that 21 we have no one that's biased or prejudiced against the defendant. So what you're saying is you're struggling because 2.2. 23 it's a very, very difficult decision, very difficult thing 24 that we're asking you to do, which is something you've never

had to do before; is that right?

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13	Thank you.
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25	case, in Gary

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Correct. And my feelings go all over the place. I don't feel like I'm strong enough for any kind of decision, and I don't want to make a bad decision and this is we're dealing with somebody else's life.

THE COURT: No, nobody wants a bad decision. It's tough to make — you know, it's tough to call people to be put in this position. I appreciate you being here. I don't know if you're going to be chosen or not, but if you are chosen you'll do the best job you can, right? You'll try.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. That's what I need to know.
Thank you.

MR. YANEZ: Thank you, Judge. 348, Ms. Warwick.

Okay. You mentioned yesterday something that happened to you when you were in your twenties, a terrible situation where you said you were kidnapped and strangled. I think this was out in Big Bear, California? Is that a yes?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Uh-huh.

MR. YANEZ: We have to — for the record to be clear. No one was ever caught for that incident?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: No.

MR. YANEZ: Anything about that incident that you think would prevent you from being fair and impartial in this case, in Gary's case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: No.

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MR. YANEZ: You're not going to say oh, I need to get somebody because of what happened to me, I need to find someone, nothing like that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: No.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. Thank you. One last general question. I know you've been bombarded with a bunch of questions the past two days. Is there anything that the Judge, myself, the prosecution haven't asked about you or perhaps a family member, loved one that you think is important for us to know? All right. No one is indicating that there is.

Can we approach, Judge?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Bench conference transcribed as follows)

THE COURT: Have to be careful so they don't hear. Sometimes they can overhear us. Just a blank piece of paper. Did you have some challenges? If you could write them down, just the numbers down so I can know, and then we'll see if you oppose it, just write oppose or stipulate. Thank you. I'll let you guys argue [indiscernible] positions. I'm not going to force you guys to argue in front of the jury, so you can go back and sit down. Give me a moment. Thanks.

(End of bench conference)

(In the presence of the prospective jury panel)

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THE COURT: So let me ask a couple questions. I want to ask Ms. Hussey, 184. Will you take the microphone, please. Just pass it back to her, if you could. So you had mentioned your concern about maybe being distracted by your work if you're chosen to sit on the jury. I mean, I understand we all have life commitments and they could distract us sometimes. And hopefully, when we're doing sometime important, something that matters a lot, that those distractions can be brief and fleeting. So what I need to know is if you were chosen as a juror here, do you think that thinking about your work and your life distractions is going to be so consuming that you wouldn't be able to accomplish your duty as a juror?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 184: No, I don't think that. I would definitely be a good juror, and I would someday like to be a good juror. I feel very honored even just to be here and be talked to. But it seems a little unfair to my employees and staff that I'm away from work. But no, I could absolutely be a good juror.

THE COURT: All right. I appreciate that. You're definitely being very honest and I don't have a sense that you're saying anything to try to get out of your service. I think you're being honest with us. I appreciate that.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 184: Yes, absolutely.

THE COURT: Let me think about that over the lunch

hour. I need to look at the standard again that applies for my discretion to let people go. I need to look at that. Thank you.

After some reflection, I am going to release two people, and then we're going to go to lunch and then we need to fill those two spots. So the following two people, when I state your name you may gather your belongings and you're free to go with the thanks of the Court and thanks of the parties for putting up with us and our difficult questions for a while.

Juror No. 188, John Blythe, you're excused. Thank you very much. That's juror in seat number eight. You've been very good, attentive, and we appreciate your service. For reasons I don't need to get into, you are excused, though. But thank you very much, sir.

Also, one more, Juror No. 332, Anna Boucher, you're excused. Thank you very much for your attentiveness and your participation in these proceedings. You're excused.

I'm going to ask the court clerk to fill the two seats that we have, and then we're going to go take our lunch break.

THE CLERK: In seat eight will be badge number 349, Daniel Carranto. And in seat 32 is badge 362, Chris Vasquez.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. When you guys get back from lunch we're going to talk to the two

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new people for a few moments and get your biographical information, I'll let the attorneys ask some questions and we'll see if there's anything important you need to tell us about your qualifications. The rest of you, I still need you to come back after lunch, unfortunately. I know you're anxious to get going. It could be that we might need to call upon some of you.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are now free to go for lunch, I'm going to give you an hour. Please be back here at 1:50. You're admonished not to talk to anybody about the case. You can have friendly conversation with each other, just don't talk about the case. Don't talk to any witnesses. Don't talk to any of the attorneys. Don't form any opinions. Don't do any research. Come back here in an hour. Okay? Thank you very much. This will get going a lot faster when you get back here.

(Prospective jury panel recessed at 12:51 p.m.)

THE COURT: We're outside the presence of the jury. Please be seated. For the record, I excused two jurors for cause based upon the stipulation of the parties. Juror badge number 188 and 332 were both stipulated to.

I'll allow the defense to make a record as to the two other jurors that it indicated at sidebar it wants excused. Juror No. 184 first. What's your argument?

MR. YANEZ: Judge, what she had indicate to me at

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least, and along the lines of 197, my experience in doing voir dire is when the lawyers ask questions we get answers. then when the procedure -- the Court asks the questions, we get sometimes different answers. And my concern is that they're trying to obviously please the Court. My concern with 184 was she seemed to be fairly -- at least when I questioned her she seemed to be fairly committed to not being able to pay full attention in this case because she'd be concerned about her employees. She is a business owner and she's responsible for her business and her employees. So my concern in requesting -- in my challenge for cause on her was that she's not going to be able to pay the full attention to the proceedings.

As to 197, he also kind of made a similar argument that he is responsible for payroll, he brings in money, other employees depend on him. He doesn't know if he could pay the full attention. Perhaps more concerning to me --

THE COURT: He was pretty attentive in answering questions.

> He has, I agree with that. MR. YANEZ:

THE COURT: He even volunteered several times.

MR. YANEZ: Yes. I'm not questioning that, I'm just questioning what he's told me in regards to -- and I think he self-volunteered that part and he also self-volunteered after I moved along from the discussion of the Fifth Amendment and

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not testifying and whether he could put that aside and be fair and impartial in this case. I tried to get him as close as possible to giving me a yes or no answer. He couldn't, he was equivocal about it. I think the standard on the case law is if they're anything shy of unequivocal that the Court should strike for cause. That's my request. I know Your Honor did some follow-up questions.

THE COURT: Equivocation relates to the ability to be fair and impartial. I don't know that that standard applies to the attentiveness of the juror.

MR. YANEZ: I switched gears actually. That argument is more towards him. When we had a discussion he brought it up. After I talked to the juror in the back who we stipulated to kick who had issues with being able to put aside if my client wasn't to testify, whether he could put that aside and take no negative inference from that. He then asked for the mic and said, you know, I kind of, I've been thinking about this, I kind of have the same thought. I asked him again, to try to give me a yes or no answer. He's like I don't know. So there's equivocation there.

THE COURT: You're talking about 197 now.

MR. YANEZ: Yes. And at that point Your Honor did ask him some further questions and he seemed to indicate that yes, he could put that aside. My concern always in those situations is, you know, again, the Court, the reputation and

procedure the Court has does weigh I think on jurors' minds when you ask them can you be fair and impartial versus if one of the attorneys is doing it. So that was the reason --

THE COURT: He probably does. I think that's right, but I did hear him say that yes, he wouldn't hold — even before I asked questions, my note says yes, he would not hold it against him if he didn't testify. He did say he would wonder why. At one point he said it depends on the facts of the case, and then you said, I think you pressed him and said well, if you had to say yes or no, he said yes, I wouldn't hold it against him. And then I just wanted to make sure that he really meant what he said. That's why I kind of delved into it a little bit more.

MR. YANEZ: My memory is I think he was a little more equivocal. I think he says I think I can do that. I don't think he gave me a straight yes, I can do that, put that aside. That's my memory.

THE COURT: I remember you forcing him to take a position and he said yes. Maybe he added I think with the yes.

MR. YANEZ: That could be. So that's my position as to those two jurors.

THE COURT: I wanted to question him some more because I wanted to actually confirm what I thought. So that's 197 and 184. Very good. I appreciate your argument on

both. Let me hear from Ms. Thomson.

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MS. THOMSON: Your Honor, my recollection with the gentleman is that he, when pushed, did say in fact that there might be a situation where he thought to himself I wonder why this happened, but that that wondering was not going to affect his ability to separate that out in determining whether or not we've proven the case beyond a reasonable doubt. We don't ask jurors to set aside sort of our natural I wonder why this, I wonder why that.

THE COURT: Your brain can -- I mean, things pop into your brain without control sometimes. You can't -- we can't control what thoughts pop into our brains sometimes. So what you've got to do, though, is make a conscious effort to set those aside and our rational brains can do that.

MS. THOMSON: And that's what he indicated he would do. And with regard to Ms. Hussey, I don't doubt that she will have some level of thinking about what's going on at work, but the reality is every one of these jurors has a real life outside this room, and there's no doubt that every one of them has something that is going on without them or that they might think about. But she also indicated that she was willing to pay attention to do her duty as a citizen, that she actually wanted to.

THE COURT: When push comes to shove. All right. So I'm going to deny both your requests for cause. I do think

as to 184 she would prefer not to be here. She might have fleeting moments of distraction, but I'm convinced that she will not allow any fleeting distractions to interfere with her ability to pay attention and to honor her commitment to serve as a juror and honor the oath that she's going to take to serve as a juror.

As to 197, I'm convinced that he is not going to hold it against your client if your client exercises his right not to testify. So I do not believe that there's grounds for challenging either 184 or — or at least there's not sufficient evidence to convince the Court to grant your challenge for cause under NRS 16.050 or the cases interpreting those standards. I will deny those.

When we come back from lunch we'll voir dire the new people and then decide what to do. All right?

MS. THOMSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: How many alternates do we still have out there? Ten, nine, eight? So I really don't think we're going to need the other 20. I don't know. I had a case where someone had a tattoo and they started asking tattoo questions and we went through 20 people in like an hour.

MS. THOMSON: I don't expect there will be tattoo questions.

THE COURT: No. All right. Very good. Let's take a lunch break. I'll see you guys back here in 55 minutes.

MS. THOMSON: Just briefly, Your Honor, what we will be requesting is that we finish up the selection but not swear in the jury tonight, that we do that first thing tomorrow morning, so we can get a better sense of what's going on in Arizona. They have reached out to her, but have not yet received a return phone call from her.

THE COURT: I want to swear in the jury. I don't understand the significance from your perspective of swearing in the jury. You swear in the jury and then -- I mean, can we do the opening statements today? You don't want to get to that part?

MS. THOMSON: Our concern is if we are able to locate her and she says essentially that's great, I can do it in two weeks, but I just can't be there, I'm having a baby or one of those things where just life happens. Then jeopardy attaches.

THE COURT: Double jeopardy attaches once a jury's sworn in. We'll see how it goes. They don't give us credit for a trial day until we swear in the jury. But there's more important factors, such as the due process rights of all the parties and the protection of the State's right to a fair trial. That's my overriding concern.

MS. THOMSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Let's take a lunch break. (Court recessed at 1:01 p.m. until 1:57 p.m.)

1	THE COURT: All right. Please be seated. State
2	versus Chambers, C292987. Okay. So this witness stuff is
3	going to be a testy issue, so let's talk about it. So there's
4	two witnesses, I guess you said you're trying to get, Ms.
5	Thomson?
6	MS. THOMSON: Yes, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: I read your little motion here. Little
8	because it was short. I'm not demeaning it. One witness here
9	is this Bridgett Graham. And Bridgett Graham it's a male
10	apparently because it says he in here. I thought it was a
11	female.
12	MS. THOMSON: I just didn't change out the word.
13	It's a she.
14	THE COURT: She?
15	MS. THOMSON: Sorry. Yes.
16	THE COURT: And then, there's another witness you
17	said you're trying to locate.
18	MS. THOMSON: That's correct.
19	THE COURT: All right. Who's the other witness?
20	MS. THOMSON: That's Cynthia Lacey.
21	THE COURT: Cynthia Lacey. Bridgett Graham. All
22	right. So as to Bridgett Graham, critical witness you say,
23	and you want to use her preliminary hearing transcript if you
24	can't find her.

MS. THOMSON: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: I read the Hernandez case, looked at the cases cited in there, 51.325, 171.198 tests whether you exercised reasonable efforts. I guess we look at two things. If the person's absent from the jurisdiction, then have you made reasonable efforts to procure the person. If the person is not absent from the jurisdiction, then the test is whether the person is persistently refusing to obey a court order. The Hernandez case suggests that it's perhaps, under certain circumstances, reasonable to rely upon oral promises to appear. And if they say they're not going to appear, you know, try to encourage them to appear. Once they don't appear when they're supposed to appear, then you've got to make reasonable efforts to compel them to appear.

The question for you is when you indicate that she didn't comply with your subpoena, when did you first realize she didn't comply with the subpoena? When was she supposed to appear?

MS. THOMSON: The subpoena was dated for Tuesday morning at 9:30. I came up actually and left my number with your Marshal in the event that she appeared because we actually were starting at 1:00. I had spoken with her via email on Monday, which was a holiday, but via email, and she had indicated that she was in Texas for a funeral that — she said basically I'll drive back tonight and I'll see you in the morning. I told her if you're actually in Texas, that doesn't

make any sense because realistically we're picking a jury on Monday, but I'll talk -- I'm sorry, on Tuesday, I'll talk to you Tuesday night.

Contacted her Tuesday night, which would have been last night and said essentially are you going to be back — are you coming back tonight or are you driving back tomorrow so we would know to have her testify this afternoon or tomorrow. She responded, and I can pull up the email on my phone if the Court wants the specific language, but it was —

THE COURT: Right now you're just making an offer of proof. If I were inclined to grant the motion you would need to submit an affidavit to support this, everything you're saying. Go ahead.

MS. THOMSON: Yes, Your Honor. Sent an email that read quitting on me, I'm not coming. So I responded to her thank you for letting me know and I will seek a warrant. At which point she responded okay, well, fine, I'm just — I'm stressed. And I said okay. And she said well, I'll be back on Sunday.

THE COURT: So you have reason to believe she was outside of the jurisdiction until Sunday, if she's to be taken at her word.

MS. THOMSON: If she's to be taken at her word, that is the case. I have asked her for her phone number, she won't give it to me. She won't give us any real contact

1 information, which leads me to be less than confident in her 2. veracity. 3 THE COURT: All right. And then, this morning you 4 sought a material witness warrant. 5 That is correct. MS. THOMSON: 6 THE COURT: What efforts are your investigators 7 undertaking to get that served? 8 MS. THOMSON: I have provided that to the 9 investigator. That's something I had an opportunity to follow 10 up with this -- during lunch break. 11 THE COURT: I thought you only had an email address 12 for her? Maybe a telephone number now. 13 MS. THOMSON: We have an email address. We also 14 have her Social and her date of birth. My expectation is that 15 there is a search being done through CPS, through welfare, all 16 of those kinds of public -- I don't want to say utilities, 17 that's not the right word. Services. That there is a 18 potential for more information to be available through those 19 that would ultimately lead us to be able to --20 THE COURT: Have you ever had an actual residence 21 address for her? 2.2. MS. THOMSON: We did back in 2013, and she did 23 appear for a preliminary hearing, obviously, as the Court is 24 aware. So that was part of my relying on her having promised

to appear now. While she does not appear and did not appear

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1	at the preliminary hearing with bells on because she was
2	thrilled about it, she understood that that was a necessity.
3	THE COURT: You had an address for her at the time
4	of the preliminary hearing and I'm assuming your investigator
5	has followed up with that address and that's fruitless?
6	MS. THOMSON: Yes. And the phone number that we had
7	had is not in service. We had contacted her parents, who
8	don't have contact with her. I realize I'm causing
9	THE COURT: So you have an email address now. I'm
10	assuming you have sent her by email a copy of the warrant
11	that's now been signed indicating to her that the Court has
12	ordered for her to attend?
13	MS. THOMSON: I have not sent her a copy of the
14	warrant. I can do that if that's what the Court would like.
15	THE COURT: Well, I mean, I think it might get her
16	attention, don't you?
17	MS. THOMSON: I would expect that if
18	THE COURT: I mean, I don't know
19	MS. THOMSON: we're going to be anything getting
20	her attention telling her, then I will do it because I've told
21	her previously that this is what I will do. The fact that she
22	then responded with oh, then I'll appear if it's really
23	getting her attention I imagine it's really getting her
24	attention. I don't know that a physical document
25	THE COURT: I think it's an important step

1 MS. THOMSON: Okay. THE COURT: -- before I can determine she's 2. 3 unavailable. I mean, the standard is persistent in refusing 4 to testify despite an order of the Judge. We know that the 5 email address you have is working because she's responded to 6 emails that you're using for that address. 7 MS. THOMSON: That's correct. 8 THE COURT: She needs to know there's a Court order. 9 MS. THOMSON: Yes, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: You need to provide it to her by that 11 email address, so at least she's aware. And then we need to 12 know if she responds. This is all about Graham. 13 What about Lacey? Is that -- is Lacey as important 14 as Graham? 15 MS. THOMSON: They are each very important. Each of 16 them less important with the presence of the other, but the 17 absence of each is --18 THE COURT: Detrimental to your case. 19 MS. THOMSON: Correct. 20 THE COURT: So, I'm also a little concerned -- let 21 me ask you this. If you were to use the preliminary hearing 2.2. transcript, could we proceed with the trial? I'm concerned 23 about the disruption to all these potential jurors' lives that 24 we've had the last two days and prejudice to the defendant 25 being ready for trial and anxious to get to trial and starting

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trial and then being forced to continue. That's disruption to the defendant and interference with his right to a speedy trial. So I'm balancing that as well. So I have to consider what reasonable steps you made to try to secure your witnesses and telling the calendar call last Tuesday that you were ready to go.

MS. THOMSON: At that time --

THE COURT: So I have to take that into account in determining whether we continue or just force you to use the preliminary hearing transcript.

MS. THOMSON: At that time we believed that we had Bridgett under subpoena and that she was complying with that subpoena. I would say — this is the kind of thing you don't want to put on the record — I didn't do as good a job at the preliminary hearing as I would have liked me to have done. So there's that kind of a dynamic. Obviously, the State would want to be in a position where we can put on all of our evidence and be in the best position to present the case to the jury.

If the Court were granting the preliminary hearing transcript being admitted, I could see where that is sort of a fallback based upon where we were at the preliminary — at the time of calendar call. It's not an entirely equal position based upon the fact that we believed that we had her and there's other things within her statement that I would want to

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elicit from her as a person rather than the transcript, which obviously can't be changed now. I don't know if that answers the question.

So what is likely to change between THE COURT: today and tomorrow morning, say at 11, if I were to wait to make a final decision on number one, do you get the transcript; number two, do I continue the trial? What's going to change between now and tomorrow morning at 11?

MS. THOMSON: I couldn't tell the Court specifically this is what will be different, but it gives us more opportunity to have the investigator from the DA's Office in Phoenix going out to the address where Cynthia is living. gives more opportunity for the detective who is from her employment to contact her via telephone or potentially if she has a work shift.

So to engage in further due diligent THE COURT: efforts to try to locate the person. All right. So best case scenario, if the witness doesn't show up we're still left with this position: Do we continue trial or do you just use the transcript.

MS. THOMSON: And the position that we would take tomorrow is if it's that we have had contact with her and she's just unavailable we would be seeking a continuance. Ιf it's that she -- we've had contact with her and she's uncooperative, then we'll pursue the compelling order and

potentially having her arrested there and bringing her here with our investigator, in which case we would not need the continuance. But that's --

THE COURT: If you can secure -- get her. Yeah. What's the defense's position on all of this?

MR. YANEZ: On all of it.

THE COURT: Let me point out one more thing you both need to know. So I have — today's already Wednesday, we have Thursday, Friday, next week. I'm not here next Friday, so we've got to get this done by next Thursday. All right. I think we've got plenty of time, but — were you guys anticipating that — we're getting ahead of ourselves, but if the defendant is found guilty proceeding right away with the penalty phase or are we setting that with the same jury a couple weeks later? What was your plan?

MS. THOMSON: I haven't done a penalty phase. My belief was that it's one of those now we start into it.

THE COURT: You're prepared to start right into? Sometimes it takes just half a day or day.

MS. THOMSON: The only caveat is the victim's mother did not want to be here for trial, and I wasn't going to force her to fly here and stay here from Tennessee for trial. She would like to be here for penalty. So we would need the amount of time it would take to get her here, which would be literally, we get a verdict, we get her on a flight that

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THE COURT: When do you plan on closing or when do you plan on finishing your presentation of evidence, whether you use the transcript or live witness if you get her here?

MS. THOMSON: I would anticipate that we would rest on Monday.

THE COURT: We have all day Monday, a full day. We can get a lot done on Monday. And, of course, we don't know — we don't need to know whether the defendant would testify yet. I'm not going to ask you because it's your prerogative not to say at this point. You couldn't possibly know yet. All right. You have the floor. What are your thoughts on all these issues on whether I should wait until tomorrow to make a decision, swear in the jury? What are we going to do about the transcript, and when we're going to finish trial?

MR. YANEZ: My understanding, and the State can correct me if I'm wrong, at the time of calendar call they had an oral promise from the witness that she was going to come and appear. That's my understanding. And I do understand under the law that it is equivalent at that point to a subpoena if you get an oral promise. I'm going to submit it as to continuing it to give them a little more time, until tomorrow. I would ask, though, that we finish the jury selection and we swear the jury in today. That would be my request.

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THE COURT: Once we swear them in we've got two choices. Get the witness from Texas, Arizona, wherever she is here, have her brought in. I don't know how long that could take. Or use the transcript. The third option, there's a third option, is continue the trial a couple weeks with the same jury and hope we don't lose too many jurors; otherwise, it would be a mistrial. I have had a case where we had to continue trial two weeks and come back. We lost one juror, we still had enough to keep going, because we had alternates. I don't like to do that if we don't have to do that. Those are our three options.

MR. YANEZ: Touching upon the motion to admit the preliminary hearing transcript, I do object to that. I think there is --

THE COURT: I'm not making a ruling yet.

MR. YANEZ: Okay.

THE COURT: I think before I would make a ruling I would need some evidence to support the offer of proof made by Ms. Thomson.

MR. YANEZ: Okay. So then, I guess I will reserve my argument as to that. I think there is argument as to -- I know the State's argument is going to be well, you had an opportunity to cross-examine this witness at the preliminary hearing. However, the standard under Crawford is that you have a full and fair opportunity to cross-examine. We're

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talking about a preliminary hearing which is a limited hearing
as to probable cause. And I think, as Ms. Thomson said, I
don't think necessarily she did a bad job, I think you don't
have the amount of information at that early stage of the case
that you do later that you have an opportunity to investigate
the case. I think that

THE COURT: Was she a witness to the alleged crime?

MS. THOMSON: She was outside in the car. She was
in the car on the way to the trailer park and then in the car
as the defendant left, and then ultimately kicked them out.

THE COURT: Talking about Bridgett Graham. Okay.

MS. THOMSON: Yes.

MR. YANEZ: Right. So as to that portion that the Court has to consider under Crawford, I would argue that we have not — we did not have a full and fair opportunity to cross—examine that witness at the preliminary hearing. And then, as to the jury now, again, my request is we can swear them in and see what happens tomorrow and then go forward tomorrow based — well, I guess there's a bunch of what ifs tomorrow depending on what information the State has.

THE COURT: So you mentioned some witnesses. If the State were to rest at three p.m. Monday, how much time?

MR. YANEZ: Depending if Mr. Chambers testifies or not, I can tell you the only other potential witness I see at this point -- of course, I don't know if I need to call my

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investigator to rebut some of the testimony of the State's witnesses, but I have an expert who's going to testify. But that shouldn't be too long. I anticipate maybe an hour for both direct and cross, an hour and a half tops for our expert. So I think we should be done, even if Mr. Chambers testifies, by Tuesday, Wednesday at the latest.

Sounds like what I'm hearing is if we can't get Bridgett Graham here, the State is concerned because it did not have the best opportunity to elicit all the evidence that it wants to elicit now from that witness. So the preliminary hearing transcript is deficient in terms of State's ability to meet its burden. But the defense says that it's also concerned about its Crawford rights to properly cross-examine and confront the witnesses against the defendant. So the defense has concerns about use of the preliminary hearing transcript. You both are telling me you have concerns about the preliminary hearing transcript.

> MR. YANEZ: That's right.

So, I mean, are you both suggesting to THE COURT: me then that -- I mean, sounds like the defense is saying you would rather continue trial rather than me going forward with trial with the preliminary hearing transcript. And it sounds like the State is saying you would rather me continue trial rather than force you to go ahead with the preliminary hearing transcript.

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MR. YANEZ: Actually, my position is I'd like to go forward without the preliminary hearing transcript.

THE COURT: You want to go forward without the preliminary hearing transcript.

> MR. YANEZ: Yes.

THE COURT: If they meet their burden of showing unavailability, then I would allow them to use the transcript if they meet their burden. But I would need to hear more evidence. You did have notice and opportunity to be heard. At the time of the preliminary hearing the defendant was represented by counsel. You did, in fact, engage in cross-examination. I know it's early stage. I think that meets Crawford in terms of Sixth Amendment rights to confrontation. So I'm more concerned about protecting both of your rights to elicit all the truth if we can't have the witness available today or tomorrow or the next day.

MR. YANEZ: Right. Well, I mean, if the Court --THE COURT: What I'm also concerned about, we've already wasted a lot of time of these jurors. So, any last thoughts? Why don't we finish up with getting the jurors resolved today. We'll see what time we finish. Looks like if we finish say at four, we've got an hour. I don't see any prejudice in letting the jury go home an hour unsworn and I'll decide what to do tomorrow. I don't see what the urgent need is to swear them in when I can -- why don't we just let them

1	lose an hour. But if we were going to lose more than an hour
2	you know, then I might be concerned about the waste of time
3	and resources of the Court and the jurors. Does that sound
4	fair?
5	MR. YANEZ: It's over my objection. That's why
6	you're the Judge and you make those decisions.
7	THE COURT: Just trying to move things along in a
8	fair way, but I appreciate it. I understand your position.
9	MR. YANEZ: Thank you, Judge.
10	THE COURT: Let's bring the jurors in.
11	MS. THOMSON: Thank you, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Just FYI, [indiscernible] versus State,
13	125 Nevada 328 2009. Confrontation clause guarantees an
14	opportunity for effective cross-examination, not
15	cross-examination that is effective in whatever way and to
16	whatever extent the defense might wish. Citing
17	[indiscernible] v. State, 2006. So I don't think there's a
18	Sixth Amendment issue here, it's more an issue of whether the
19	statutory requirement of unavailability can be satisfied here
20	I'm not convinced as to that yet.
21	(Prospective jury panel reconvened at 2:18 p.m.)
22	THE COURT: Please be seated. We're back on the
23	record everybody. Daniel Carranto, you are one of the newer
24	people, right? Is that right? Mr. Carranto, how are you
25	doing today?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Good. How are you?
2	THE COURT: I'm fantastic. Thank you for paying
3	attention. You heard all the questions and hopefully we won't
4	need to reask all of those. So you're Daniel Steven Carranto,
5	badge number 349, correct?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Yes, sir.
7	THE COURT: How long have you lived in Clark County?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: My whole life.
9	THE COURT: What level of education did you
10	complete?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: I graduated high school.
12	THE COURT: Very good. Are you presently employed?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Yes, I am, sir.
14	THE COURT: Tell us about that.
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: I'm employed at Cinemark
16	[indiscernible], the movie theatre.
17	THE COURT: All right. Very good. Are you married?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: No.
19	THE COURT: Single?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Yes, indeed.
21	THE COURT: No kids?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Pardon?
23	THE COURT: No kids?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: No.
25	THE COURT: Have you ever served on a jury before?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: No, but I was summonsed
2	before.
3	THE COURT: Maybe you made it a little bit farther
4	this time.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: I actually did here.
6	THE COURT: Have you ever been the victim of a
7	crime, a violent crime?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: I haven't, no, but
9	THE COURT: Do you know anybody who's been a victim,
10	any close friends or relatives that have been a victim of a
11	violent crime?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: My family, we were, but
13	it was a break-in and my dad actually got in trouble because
14	he he was throwing tools at the guy and broke one of the
15	guy's ribs and the other guy got away.
16	THE COURT: Okay. So why did your dad get in
17	trouble? It sounds like he was defending the home.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Because my dad attacked
19	the guy, and I don't know. Just something very weird that my
20	dad ended up getting in trouble for. They ended up brushing
21	it off, but he still got in trouble for it.
22	THE COURT: He didn't get arrested?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: No, he didn't get
24	arrested.
25	THE COURT: It's just they were investigating.

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Yeah.
2	THE COURT: How old are you?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Twenty-five.
4	THE COURT: So have you ever testified as a witness
5	before in a criminal case?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: No, I haven't.
7	THE COURT: Have you ever been arrested for
8	anything?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Luckily, no.
10	THE COURT: If you're called upon to serve, are you
11	able to serve?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Yeah, I'll be able to
13	serve.
14	THE COURT: Do you think you'll be fair and
15	impartial? You've heard some of the questions about what
16	being fair and impartial means. Do you have anything you need
17	to tell us about that?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Honestly, because going
19	off of one of the questions that came up I believe yesterday,
20	about if I would want myself on the jury if I was in the
21	gentleman's place, would I want myself on the jury. I
22	honestly don't think I would want myself because I know myself
23	very well to be very I panic very easily and I get very
24	nervous. So when if it came down to a decision and
25	everybody on the panel decided one decision and I felt like it

1	was wrong, I would panic and I would probably go with them
2	just out of just because I'd be scared to stand alone.
3	THE COURT: Well, that's not good. We need people
4	that are willing to decide not based on passion, fear, or
5	anxiety, but based on the evidence and reasons, dialogue,
6	putting their common sense to play.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Yeah, I understand. I
8	didn't want to leave that out.
9	THE COURT: You might just jump to going along
10	because you want to avoid the anxiety?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: I believe I would, yeah.
12	THE COURT: So that probably wouldn't make you a
13	good juror.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Like I said, I didn't
15	want to leave it out if it meant something, especially this
16	serious. I wouldn't want the gentleman to have an unfair
17	juror on the panel.
18	THE COURT: You're not saying that just to so you
19	can go home.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: No, I'm not no. I
21	don't know. Like I said, I don't want it to be unfair for the
22	gentleman because I don't know him, I'm not going to go and
23	say I do.
24	THE COURT: Well, are you sure about these feelings?
25	You sat here a long time and you've been through a lot of this

1	process.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Well, I didn't want
3	to
4	THE COURT: I'm tempted just to cut you loose, but,
5	I mean, you feel firm about not being able to stand up for
6	your independent views in this case?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Just like I said, I'm
8	just I don't know. I don't want to be unfair to anybody.
9	Due to the pressure, I would like I said, I don't want to
10	give anybody any unfair advantage just because of my fear.
11	THE COURT: And you think you'd you're starting
12	off with an unfair advantage to the State?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: Yes, sir.
14	THE COURT: All right. I'm not going to allow any
15	voir dire. I'm going to go ahead and excuse you, sir. Thank
16	you very much for your time and your honesty.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 349: I'm sorry about that.
18	THE COURT: That's okay. We need people to come
19	forward and they're honest. Mr. Carranto, 349, is excused.
20	Please call the next person in order.
21	THE CLERK: Badge number 363, J. Linton, seat number
22	eight.
23	THE COURT: Mr. Linton, you're the lucky person.
24	Step on up.
25	MS. THOMSON: Can we approach just for a second?

1	THE COURT: Yes, you may approach.
2	(Bench conference transcribed as follows)
3	MS. THOMSON: [inaudible]
4	THE COURT: Vasquez. We called Vasquez. Oh, no
5	problem.
6	(End of bench conference)
7	(In the presence of the prospective jury panel)
8	THE COURT: Mr. Linton.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Yes, sir.
10	THE COURT: Before I get all your biographical
11	information, you're J. Otto Linton. What does the J stand
12	for?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Jonathan.
14	THE COURT: All right, Jonathan Linton, 363. How do
15	you feel about serving?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: It's my civil duty.
17	THE COURT: I appreciate that. You think you can
18	give enough attention and focus to make sure that both sides
19	here get a fair trial?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Are you starting off with any biases or
22	prejudices that we need to know about?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Not that I'm already
24	aware of, no.
25	THE COURT: Okay. Well, are you aware

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: No, I'm not aware of
2	any.
3	THE COURT: of any prejudice that might work to
4	the detriment of the defendant?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: No, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Okay. All right. So go ahead, why
7	don't you give us some biographical information we're looking
8	for.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: My name's J. Otto
LO	Linton, badge number 363. I've completed some college. I'm
L1	the general manager of Casino Travel and Tours and
L2	Transportation. Married, two children. And I've never served
L3	on a jury.
L4	THE COURT: Very good. Thank you. Have you ever
L5	been arrested for a crime?
L6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: No.
L7	THE COURT: Have you ever been a victim of a violent
L8	crime or know somebody that's close to you who has?
L9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Yes.
20	THE COURT: Can you explain that for us?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Sure. About 10 years
22	ago I was getting water at one of those windmill water things
23	and was held at gunpoint. The gentleman asked for my wallet.
24	I said you really don't want this, there's no money in it. I
2.5	gave him my cell phone instead. And then, in the last four

1	years my house has been robbed three times.
2	THE COURT: Oh, wow. And that's here in town?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Yes, sir.
4	THE COURT: All right. Did they ever catch the
5	suspects?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: No, they haven't,
7	actually.
8	THE COURT: Do you have any strong feelings about
9	the effectiveness of law enforcement in doing their jobs?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: On the robbery side?
11	THE COURT: Yeah, on the robberies.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: I would say yes.
13	THE COURT: Tell us your feelings.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Well, I mean, we
15	actually had some photos, things of that nature, of those
16	individuals coming in. We had a general idea of where they
17	were living and coming from, and to no avail.
18	THE COURT: All right. So you think they could have
19	worked a little harder to get some leads.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: I know they could have
21	worked a little harder.
22	THE COURT: So is that something that you could set
23	aside and not hold against the State in this case, because
24	it's a completely different matter?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: This is a completely

different situation, yes.

2.

2.2.

THE COURT: All right. Now, you've heard some questions about the defendant's constitutional right not to testify. If the defendant chooses for whatever reason, based on his own decision or advice of counsel not to testify, do you agree not to hold that against him?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: That is his prerogative.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. You also heard some discussion about police officers have — some people are growing up taught to respect police officers, and you've heard some discussion here today about whether police officers are credible. Are you willing to decide — are you willing to set aside any preexisting feelings you might have about the credibility of police officers and judge their credibility just based on what you see and hear here in the courtroom, their demeanor on the stand, their motives and all the other evidence that's actually presented in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Very good. Anything else you need to report to us about your ability to serve?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: The only issue that I may have is my wife is going in for a heart procedure on Tuesday.

THE COURT: Wow. Okay. Heart procedure. Is it something where she needs to be admitted or is it an

1 outpatient --2. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: It's an outpatient 3 thing, but my son goes to UNLV and is in class all day and my 4 daughter goes to high school and doesn't have a license. 5 THE COURT: But if you're chosen to serve and 6 there's some emergency, we certainly wouldn't keep you from 7 your wife. That's one of the reasons why we have alternates. 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: I understand. 9 Thank you for letting us know. THE COURT: 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Thank you. 11 THE COURT: All right. And best wishes to your 12 wife. 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Thank you. 14 THE COURT: All right. Let's take the microphone 15 and pass it down to Mr. Chris Vasquez, number 32. Hi, Mr. 16 Vasquez. 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: Hi. How you doing? 18 THE COURT: Great. Why don't you go ahead and tell 19 us your -- the information that we need, sir. 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: My name's Chris Vasquez, 21 badge number 362. College graduate. I work for the City of 2.2. Henderson, Parks and Recreation Department. Married, two 23 children, 15 and 22. And I have served on a jury. 24 THE COURT: Great. Was that here in Clark County? 25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: Yes.

1	THE COURT: How long ago?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: About six years.
3	THE COURT: And what type of case was it, was it
4	civil or criminal?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: Criminal.
6	THE COURT: Did you serve as a foreperson?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: No.
8	THE COURT: Did the jury reach a decision?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: Yes.
10	THE COURT: All right. Anything negative about that
11	experience that would cause you some angst about doing it
12	again?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: No.
14	THE COURT: How do you feel about serving? Do you
15	have the time and the patience to go ahead and serve as a
16	juror for the next week?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: Yes.
18	THE COURT: Anything else we need to know? Have you
19	been a victim of a violent crime?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: No.
21	THE COURT: Anyone close to you?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: No.
23	THE COURT: Have you ever been arrested?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: No.
25	THE COURT: Have you ever testified as a witness in

1 a criminal case? 2. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: No, I haven't. 3 THE COURT: Mr. Vasquez and Mr. Linton, I need to 4 ask, are you both citizens? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: Yes. 7 THE COURT: All right. Very good. I think that's 8 all I need to know. Oh, wait a minute. Okay. I'll turn the 9 floor over to the State. They might have a few questions for 10 Mr. Vasquez and Mr. Linton. 11 Thank you, Your Honor. You, and I MS. THOMSON: 12 wrote down Monday, but I think you said Tuesday when the 13 surgery is, correct? 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Yes, ma'am. 15 MS. THOMSON: Is it something where -- and I don't 16 know exactly how to ask without sounding callous -- but is it 17 something where you're concerned or is it sort of a this is 18 something that needs to be done and it will be fine? 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Well, anytime that 20 there's a heart, an organ of that thing, there's obviously 21 some concern. Will she be fine? It's a good thing she has 2.2. life insurance. 23 MS. THOMSON: I feel a little bit better about being 24 callous now. If you were selected as a juror, would you be 25 comfortable sitting here and listening, that you would be able

1	to give your full attention with the exception of if something
2	went terribly wrong and you were allowed to go?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Of course.
4	MS. THOMSON: And if we do not prove the case beyond
5	a reasonable doubt, will you be comfortable finding the
6	defendant not guilty?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Yes.
8	MS. THOMSON: And if we do prove the case beyond a
9	reasonable doubt, would you be willing to find him guilty?
LO	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: Yes.
L1	MS. THOMSON: If we do in fact prove that he
L2	committed first-degree murder, then there will be a penalty
L3	phase. If that happens, will you be able to consider each of
L4	the three penalties I talked about yesterday? And I can go
L5	through those if you'd like.
L6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 363: I would be able to
L7	consider all three.
L8	MS. THOMSON: And same question for you, Mr.
L9	Vasquez. If we do not prove the case beyond a reasonable
20	doubt, will you be able to find the defendant not guilty?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: Yes.
22	MS. THOMSON: And if we do prove the case beyond a
23	reasonable doubt, would you be willing to find him guilty?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 362: Yes.
25	MS THOMSON. And same carreats would you be able to